IndiaMART InterMESH Ltd.
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April 30, 2024

To,

BSE Limited
(BSE: 542726)

National Stock Exchange of India Limited
(NSE: INDIAMART)

Subject: Audited (Standalone and Consolidated) Financial Statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2024

Dear Sir/Ma'am,

Please find enclosed herewith the copy of Audited (Standalone and Consolidated) Financial Statements of the Company, along with the Auditor's Report thereon, for the financial year ended March 31, 2024.

The Financial Statements along with the Auditor's Report, are also being disseminated on the Company's website at https://investor.indiamart.com/FinancialResultsStatements.aspx

Please take the above information on record.

Yours faithfully,
For IndiaMART InterMESH Limited

MANOJ BHARGAVA

Digitally signed by MANOJ BHARGAVA
Date: 2024.04.30 20:28:14 +05'30'

(Manoj Bhargava)
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer
Membership No: F5164

Encl: As above

B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants

Building No. 10, 12th Floor, Tower-C
DLF Cyber City, Phase - II
Gurugram - 122 002, India
Tel: +91 124 719 1000
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Independent Auditors Report

To the Members of IndiaMART InterMESH Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of IndiaMART InterMESH Limited (the "Company") which comprise the standalone balance sheet as at 31 March 2024, and the standalone statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), standalone statement of changes in equity and standalone statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2024, and its profit and other comprehensive loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Revenue Recognition - Web Services

See Note 2.3(c) and 19 to standalone financial statements

The key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
The Company generates revenue primarily from web services and follows a prepaid model for its business.	In view of the significance of the matter, we applied the following audit procedures in this area, among others to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence:
Revenue from web services is recognised over the period of the contract as and when the Company satisfies performance obligations by	I. We assessed the appropriateness of the revenue recognition accounting policy and its compliance with applicable accounting standards.

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actually rendering the promised services to its customers. These services are delivered using IT systems which manage very high volume on daily basis and generate reports from which the Company recognises revenue, and hence there is inherent risk around the existence and accuracy of revenue recognition. We have identified revenue recognition from web services as a key audit matter because of the significance of web services revenue to the financial statements and its recognition based on high volume of data generated by internal IT systems.	ii. We evaluated the design and implementation of key internal financial controls and operating effectiveness of the relevant key controls with respect to existence and accuracy of revenue recognition on selected transactions. iii. We, with the involvement of IT specialists, evaluated the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of management's general IT controls and key application controls over the Company's IT systems which govern revenue recognition, including access controls, controls over program changes and interfaces between different systems. iv. We selected a sample of transactions using statistical sampling and performed tests of details including reading the contract, identifying performance obligation and its link with actual rendition to assess whether the criteria for revenue recognition are met. v. We tested completeness and accuracy of web services revenue and collection from underlying relevant source documents generated by IT systems with underlying accounting records. vi. We assessed the adequacy of disclosures in the standalone financial statements.

Valuation of investments in subsidiaries, associates and other entities	
See Note 7 and 8 to standalone financial statements	
The key audit matter	**How the matter was addressed in our audit**
The Company has significant investments in subsidiaries, associates and other entities amounting to INR 6,576.17 Million, INR 2,770.33 Million and INR 1,600.26 Million respectively, as at 31 March 2024. Management keeps track of all investments in reference to their financial performance. In addition, management also performs: i. Review of indicators of impairment (if any) on investments in subsidiaries and associates at regular intervals and performs impairment testing if any indicators are noted.	In view of the significance of the matter, we applied the following audit procedures in this area, among others to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence: i. We evaluated the design and implementation and also tested the operating effectiveness of key internal financial controls implemented by the Company in relation to the valuation of investments in subsidiaries, associates and other entities. ii. We evaluated the Company's valuation methodology applied in determining the fair value ("recoverable amount") in accordance with relevant applicable Ind AS. Further, we also assessed the objectivity and independence of the Company's

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ii. Fair valuation of investments in other entities which are measured at fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL"). Significant judgements are involved to determine the key assumptions used for the purpose of impairment testing/ fair valuation, such as revenue growth, discount rates, etc. The aforesaid activity of impairment testing/ fair valuation is highly dependent on the assumptions and other inputs considered to carry out such activity. We have identified valuation of investments in subsidiaries, associates and other entities as key audit matter because of the complexity involved in determination of key assumptions and judgements for the purpose of impairment testing/ fair valuation of respective investments.	specialists involved in the valuation process. iii. We evaluated the appropriateness of assumptions around the key drivers of the cash flow forecasts such as revenue growth rates and terminal growth rate. iv. We also assessed the valuation methodology for recent market transactions and key assumptions adopted in the cash flow forecasts considering current economic scenario, including retrospective reviews to prior year's forecasts against actual results. v. We engaged valuation specialists to assess the appropriateness of valuation methodology and market driven assumptions used for assessment of the valuation of investments. vi. We tested the arithmetical accuracy of the models. vii. We assessed the adequacy of disclosures in the standalone financial statements, including disclosures of key assumptions, judgements and sensitivities.

Other Information

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report, but does not include the financial statements and auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit/ loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance

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of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, 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 and Board of Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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

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.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of standalone financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2 A. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matter stated in the paragraph 2(B)(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

c. The standalone balance sheet, the standalone statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the standalone statement of changes in equity and the standalone statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

d. In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 01 April 2024 and 02 April 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

f. the modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph 2A(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) of the Act and paragraph 2B(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

g. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

B. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

a. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at 31 March 2024 on its financial position in its standalone financial statements - Refer Note 35 to the standalone financial statements.

b. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts – Refer Note 15 to the standalone financial statements.

c. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

d (i) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the Note 12(2) to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities

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("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall 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 provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(ii) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 12(2) to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Parties ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(iii) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (i) and (ii) above, contain any material misstatement.

e. The final dividend paid by the Company during the year, in respect of the previous year ended 31 March 2023, is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to payment of dividend. As stated in Note 40 to the standalone financial statements, the Board of Directors of the Company has proposed final dividend for the year which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The dividend declared is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to declaration of dividend.

f. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility except that the audit trail was not enabled at the database level for accounting software to log any direct data changes. For accounting software for which audit trail feature is enabled, the audit trail facility has been operating throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software and we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with during the course of our audit.

C. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

B S R & Co. LLP Gurugram

Kanika Kohli

Partner

Place: Noida

Membership No.: 511565

Date: 30 April 2024

ICAI UDIN:24511565BKFTCM4331

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Standalone Financial Statements of IndiaMART InterMESH Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

(i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

(i) (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment by which all property, plant and equipment are verified once in every three years. In accordance with this programme, all property, plant and equipment were verified during previous year. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) The Company does not have any immovable property (other than immovable properties where the Company is the lessee and the leases agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee read with note 5(1) to the financial statements). Accordingly, clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The Company is a service company, primarily rendering e-marketplace services for business needs, which acts as an interactive hub for domestic and international buyers and suppliers. Accordingly, it does not hold any physical inventories. Accordingly, clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees in aggregate from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets at any point of time of the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has made investments and granted unsecured loans to companies and other parties respectively in respect of which the requisite information is as below. The Company has not provided any guarantee or security or granted any advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnership or any other parties during the year. The Company has not made any investments in firms and limited liability partnership.

(a) Based on the audit procedures carried on by us and as per the information and explanations given to us the Company has provided loans to other parties as below:

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Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Standalone Financial Statements of IndiaMART InterMESH Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024 *(Continued)*

Particulars	Loans (Amount in INR Million)
Aggregate amount during the year -Others	10.41
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date -Others	5.30

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted by us, in our opinion the investments made during the year and the terms and conditions of the grant of loans provided during the year are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in the case of loans given, in our opinion the repayment of principal has been stipulated and the repayments or receipts have been regular. The loans granted to the other parties are interest free loans. Further, the Company has not given any advance in the nature of loan to any party during the year.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no overdue amount for more than ninety days in respect of loans given. Further, the Company has not given any advances in the nature of loans to any party during the year.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no loan falling due during the year, which has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to same parties.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

(iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, the Company has not given any loans, or provided guarantees or securities, as specified under section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013. Further, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in relation to investments made. The Company has not provided any loan, security and guarantees as specified under section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public. Accordingly, clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

(vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act for the services provided by the Company. Accordingly, clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.

(vii) (a) The Company does not have liability in respect of Service tax, Duty of excise, Sales tax and Value added tax during the year since effective 1 July 2017, these statutory dues has been subsumed into GST.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in our opinion amounts deducted / accrued in the books of

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account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax ('GST'), Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues have been regularly deposited by the Company with the appropriate authorities.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, statutory dues relating to Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount (INR Million)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	0.26*	2012-13	Commissioner of Income Tax Appeals
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	3.03*	2016-17	Commissioner of Income Tax Appeals
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	6.78	2006-07 to 2011-12	CESTAT
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	30.78	2013-14 to 2017-18	CESTAT
GST Act, 2017	Goods and Service Tax	1.00	2018-19	Office of State Tax, Maharashtra

*Represents amount adjusted with brought forward losses/ unabsorbed depreciation in the demand orders calculated basis the applicable tax rate of respective years.

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year.

(ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company did not have any loans or borrowings from any lender during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.

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Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Standalone Financial Statements of IndiaMART InterMESH Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024 *(Continued)*

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us by the management, the Company has not obtained any term loans during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries or associates as defined under the Act.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries or associate companies (as defined under the Act).

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the funds raised by way of private placement of shares during the year ended 31 March 2021 of INR 10,511.99 Million (net of related expenses of INR 189.67 Million) have been utilised for purposes for which such funds were raised. Out of these proceeds, the Company has utilized INR 10,393.08 Million as at March 31, 2024 towards purposes specified in the placement document. The remaining proceeds of INR 118.91 Million have temporarily been invested in liquid instruments.

(xi) (a) Based on examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of the audit.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

(c) We have taken into consideration the whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year while determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.

(xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) (a) Based on information and explanations provided to us and our audit procedures, in our opinion, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the Company issued till date for the period under audit.

(xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors and hence, provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India

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Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Standalone Financial Statements of IndiaMART InterMESH Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024 *(Continued)*

Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) The Company is not part of any group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016 as amended). Accordingly, the requirements of clause 3(xvi)(d) are not applicable.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current and in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the standalone financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

(xx) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no unspent amount under sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Act pursuant to any project other than ongoing projects. Accordingly, clause 3(xx)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) In respect of ongoing projects, the Company has transferred the unspent amount to a Special Account within a period of 30 days from the end of the financial year in compliance with Section 135(6) of the said Act.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

Kanika Kohli

Partner

Place: Noida

Membership No.: 511565

Date: 30 April 2024

ICAI UDIN:24511565BKFTCM4331

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the standalone financial statements of IndiaMART InterMESH Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid standalone financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

(Referred to in paragraph 2(A)(g) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of IndiaMART InterMESH Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2024, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note").

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to

B S R & Co. LLP Gurugram

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the standalone financial statements of IndiaMART InterMESH Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024 *(Continued)*

provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

Kanika Kohli

Partner

Place: Noida

Date: 30 April 2024

Membership No.: 511565

ICAI UDIN:24511565BKFTCM4331

IndiaMART InterMESH Limited
Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2024
(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	146.37	118.31
Capital work in progress	4	5.04	1.77
Right-of-use assets	5	326.85	412.60
Intangible assets	6	0.60	0.97
Investment in subsidiaries and associates	7	9,002.94	8,864.49
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	8	1,943.82	1,857.10
(ii) Loans	8	1.02	0.84
(iii) Other financial assets	8	41.91	40.67
Deferred tax assets (net)	26	-	19.00
Non-current tax assets (net)	18	50.41	65.49
Other non-current assets	11	1.45	0.54
Total Non-current assets		**11,520.41**	**11,381.78**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	8	21,046.08	21,519.68
(ii) Trade receivables	9	13.45	15.82
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	10	811.42	501.09
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	10	2.27	1.66
(v) Loans	8	4.28	4.36
(vi) Other financial assets	8	219.23	134.69
Other current assets	11	50.85	47.30
Total Current assets		**22,147.58**	**22,224.60**
Total Assets		**33,668.19**	**33,606.38**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	12	599.49	305.79
Other equity	13	17,103.93	20,338.31
Total Equity		**17,703.42**	**20,644.10**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	15	292.45	340.28
(ii) Other financial liabilities	15	46.92	50.50
Contract liabilities	17	5,009.99	4,152.24
Provisions	16	253.95	184.31
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	26	161.94	-
Total Non-current liabilities		**5,765.25**	**4,727.33**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	15	114.22	118.80
(ii) Trade payables	14		
(a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
(b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		321.24	254.79
(iii) Other financial liabilities	15	290.49	218.04
Contract liabilities	17	8,937.01	7,191.74
Other current liabilities	17	408.24	349.22
Provisions	16	77.98	66.53
Current tax liabilities (net)	18	50.34	35.83
Total Current liabilities		**10,199.52**	**8,234.95**
Total Liabilities		**15,964.77**	**12,961.28**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**33,668.19**	**33,606.38**
Material accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 101248W/ W-100022

Kanika

Kanika Kohli
Partner
Membership No.: 511565

Place: Noida
Date: 30 April 2024

B S R & Co. LLP Gurugram

IndiaMART InterMESH Limited

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
IndiaMART InterMESH Limited

Dinesh Chandra Agarwal
(Managing Director & CEO)
DIN:00191800

Brijesh Kumar Agrawal
(Whole-time Director)
DIN:00191760

Prateek Chandra
(Chief Financial Officer)

Manoj Bhargava
(Company Secretary)

Place: Noida
Date: 30 April 2024

IndiaMART InterMESH Limited
Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2024
(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Income:			
Revenue from operations	19	11,389.94	9,388.17
Other income	20	1,696.19	1,128.83
Total income		13,086.13	10,517.00
Expenses:			
Employee benefits expense	21	5,073.75	3,992.19
Finance costs	22	42.70	46.79
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense	23	245.78	192.68
Other expenses	24	2,977.46	2,779.76
Total expenses		8,339.69	7,011.42
Profit before exceptional items and tax		4,746.44	3,505.58
Exceptional items			
Impairment of investment	7	-	(52.61)
Profit before tax		4,746.44	3,452.97
Income tax expense			
Current tax	26	941.52	919.91
Deferred tax	26	182.99	(188.80)
Total tax expense		1,124.51	731.11
Net profit for the year		3,621.93	2,721.86
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Re-measurement (loss)/gain on defined benefit plans	27	(8.16)	53.16
Income tax effect	26	2.05	(13.38)
		(6.11)	39.78
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year, net of tax		(6.11)	39.78
Total comprehensive income for the year		3,615.82	2,761.64
Earnings per equity share:	25		
Basic earnings per equity share (INR) - face value of INR 10 each		59.84	44.57
Diluted earnings per equity share (INR) - face value of INR 10 each		59.70	44.42
Material accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 101248W/ W-100022

Kanika

Kanika Kohli
Partner
Membership No.: 511565

Place: Noida
Date: 30 April 2024

B S R & Co. LLP Gurugram

IndiaMART InterMESH Limited

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
IndiaMART InterMESH Limited

Brijesh Kumar Agrawal
(Whole-time Director)
DIN:00191760

Dinesh Chandra Agarwal
(Managing Director & CEO)
DIN:00191800

Manoj Bhargava
(Company Secretary)

Prateek Chandra
(Chief Financial Officer)

Place: Noida
Date: 30 April 2024

IndiaMART InterMESH Limited
Standalone Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2024
(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

(a) Equity share capital (Refer Note 12)

Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid up	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Equity share capital at the beginning of the year	306.15	305.69
Bonus issue during the year (Refer Note 12(1))	306.15	-
Equity shares issued to Indiamart Employee Benefit Trust during the year (refer note 12(e))	-	2.11
Equity shares extinguished on buy back during the year (Refer Note 12(1))	(12.50)	(1.65)
Equity share capital at the end of the year	599.80	306.15
Equity shares held by Indiamart Employee Benefit Trust as at year end (refer note 12(d))	(0.31)	(0.36)
Equity share capital at the end of the year net of elimination on account of shares held by Indiamart Employee Benefit Trust	599.49	305.79

(b) Other equity (Refer Note 13)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus					Total other equity
	Securities premium	General reserve	Employee share based payment reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve	Retained earnings	
Balance as at 1 April 2022	15,383.29	8.45	130.15	-	3,094.05	18,615.88
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	2,721.86	2,721.86
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	39.78	39.78
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	2,761.64	2,761.64
Buy-back of equity shares *	-	-	-	-	(1,250.90)	(1,250.90)
Expenses for buy-back of equity shares	-	-	-	-	(12.78)	(12.78)
Amount transferred to capital redemption reserve upon buyback	-	-	-	1.60	(1.60)	-
Employee share based payment expense (Refer Note 21)	-	-	262.50	-	-	262.50
Share based payment pertaining to Subsidiaries	-	-	3.15	-	-	3.15
Issue of equity shares on exercise of share based awards during the year (including bonus effect)	139.27	-	(139.27)	-	-	-
Final dividend paid (INR 2/- per share for financial year ended 31 March 2022)	-	-	-	-	(61.09)	(61.09)
Balance as at 31 March 2023	15,522.56	8.45	256.53	1.60	4,549.19	20,338.31
Balance as at 1 April 2023	15,522.56	8.45	256.53	1.60	4,549.19	20,338.31
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	3,821.93	3,821.93
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	(6.11)	(6.11)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	3,815.82	3,815.82
Amount utilised for bonus issue	(304.15)	-	-	(1.60)	-	(305.75)
Buy-back of equity shares (Refer Note 12(2))*	(6,149.38)	-	-	-	-	(6,149.38)
Expenses for buy-back of equity shares (Refer Note 12(2))	(36.05)	-	-	-	-	(36.05)
Amount transferred to capital redemption reserve upon buyback	(4.05)	(8.45)	-	12.50	-	-
Employee share based payment expense (Refer Note 21)	-	-	240.37	-	-	240.37
Share based payment pertaining to Subsidiaries	-	-	9.23	-	-	9.23
Issue of equity shares on exercise of share based awards during the year (including bonus effect)	137.16	-	(137.25)	-	-	(0.09)
Final dividend paid (INR 20/- per share for financial year ended 31 March 2023)	-	-	-	-	(611.58)	(611.58)
Balance as at 31 March 2024	9,165.66	-	372.98	12.50	7,753.45	17,303.93

* Including tax on buyback of INR 1,161.85 (31 March 2023: INR 232.59)

Loss of INR 6.11 and Profit of INR 39.78 on remeasurement of defined employee benefit plans (net of tax) is recognised as a part of retained earnings for the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 respectively.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Kanika Kohli
Partner
Membership No.: 511565

Place: Noida
Date: 30 April 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
IndiaMART InterMESH Limited

Dinesh Chandra Agarwal
(Managing Director & CEO)
DIN:00191800

Brijesh Kumar Agrawal
(Whole-time Director)
DIN:00191760

Prateek Chandra
(Chief Financial Officer)

Manoj Bhargava
(Company Secretary)

Place: Noida
Date: 30 April 2024

B S R & Co. LLP Gurugram

IndiaMART InterMESH Limited

IndiaMART InterMESH Limited
Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2024
(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit before tax for the year		4,746.44	3,452.97
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense	23	245.78	192.61
Interest, dividend and other income	20	(8.29)	(18.90)
Gain on de-recognition of Right-of-use assets	20	(4.82)	(4.71)
Exceptional items	7	-	12.61
Fair value gain on measurement, interest and income from sale of mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment funds and investment trust	20	(1,694.05)	(868.24)
Fair value loss on Investment in debt instruments of subsidiaries	20	(65.06)	22.00
Fair value gain on measurement and income from sale of Investment in other entities	20	68.99	(239.80)
Fair value loss on measurement of derivative contract liability	20	23.90	-
Net Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	20	(2.39)	(2.38)
Share-based payment expense	21	244.37	262.50
Gain on sales of investment in Associates	20	-	(0.21)
Finance costs	22	42.70	46.79
Others	20	(1.61)	(1.32)
Operating profit before working capital changes		**3,592.86**	**2,897.51**
Net Changes in:			
Trade receivables		2.37	(7.57)
Other financial assets		(75.20)	1.00
Other assets		(5.26)	(3.08)
Other financial liabilities		44.97	23.62
Trade payables		66.45	71.83
Contract liabilities		2,609.02	2,278.01
Provisions and other liabilities		131.85	87.47
Cash generated from operations		**6,363.06**	**5,353.79**
Income tax paid (net)		(911.93)	(717.66)
Net cash generated from operating activities		**5,451.13**	**4,636.13**
Cash flow from investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		2.66	3.83
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, other intangible assets and capital advances		(142.05)	(157.98)
Purchase of current investments		(21,248.84)	(20,081.90)
Redemption of inter-corporate deposits placed with financials institutions		-	417.33
Investment in subsidiaries, associates and other entities		(225.00)	(6,184.25)
Proceeds from sale of investments in subsidiaries, associates and other entities		-	138.32
Proceeds from sale of current investments		23,013.20	21,920.67
Interest, dividend and income from investment units		408.70	516.21
Investment in bank deposits (having original maturity of more than three months)	10	(0.61)	(1.86)
Redemption of bank deposits		-	272.98
Net cash generated/(used in) from investing activities		**1,808.06**	**(3,156.43)**
Cash flow from financing activities			
Repayment of lease liabilities (including interest)		(128.86)	(126.92)
Payment of dividends		(611.48)	(60.96)
Expenses for buy-back of equity shares		(36.95)	(12.78)
Buy-back of equity shares including tax on buyback		(6,161.89)	(1,232.59)
Proceeds from issue of equity shares on exercise of share based awards		6.32	1.86
Net cash used in financing activities		**(6,948.86)**	**(1,431.39)**
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		**310.33**	**48.31**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	10	501.09	452.78
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	10	**811.42**	**501.09**
Material accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Kanika Kohli
Partner
Membership No.: 511565

Place: Noida
Date: 30 April 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
IndiaMART InterMESH Limited

Dinesh Chandra Agarwal
(Managing Director & CEO)
DIN:00191800

Brijesh Kumar Agrawal
(Whole-time Director)
DIN:00191760

Prateek Chandra
(Chief Financial Officer)

Manoj Bhargava
(Company Secretary)

Place: Noida
Date: 30 April 2024

B S R & Co. LLP Gurugram

IndiaMART InterMESH Limited

1. Corporate Information

IndiaMART Intermesh Limited ("the Company") is a public company domiciled in India and was incorporated on 13 September 1999 under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The equity shares of the Company are listed on BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India. The Company provides an online B2B marketplace for business products and services. It provides a platform to discover products and services and connect with the suppliers of such products and services.. The registered office of the Company is located at 1st Floor, 29-Daryagang, Netaji Subash Marg New Delhi-110002, India.

The standalone financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution passed by Board of Directors on 30 April 2024.

2. Material accounting policies

2.1 Statement of Compliance

The standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and other relevant provisions of the Companies Act 2013 ("the Act") (as amended from time to time).

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest INR million as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

2.2 Basis of preparation

The standalone financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis as explained in the accounting policies below, except for the following:

- certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value where Ind AS requires a different accounting treatment (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments);
- share-based payments.
- net defined benefit (asset)/liability - Fair value of plan assets less present value of defined benefit obligations.

The preparation of these standalone financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and judgements. It also requires the management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas where estimates are significant to the standalone financial statements, or areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, are disclosed in Note 3.

2.3 Material accounting policies

The accounting policies, as set out in the following paragraphs of this note, have been consistently applied, to all the periods presented in these standalone financial statements except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy.

The Company adopted Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to Ind AS 1) from 1 April 2023.Although the amendments did not result in any changes in the accounting policies themselves, they impacted the accounting policy information disclosed in the standalone financial statements.

The amendments require the disclosure of 'material' rather than 'significant' accounting policies. The amendments also provide guidance on the application of materiality to disclosure of accounting policies, assisting entities to provide useful, entity-specific accounting policy information that users need to understand other information in the financial statements.

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IndiaMART InterMESH Limited

a) Current versus non-current classification

Based on the time involved 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 for determining current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet.

b) Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as Investment in optionally convertible preference shares (OCRPS), Investment in equity/preference instrument of other entities, investment in mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, government securities, units of investment trust and units of alternative investment funds 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:

(i) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
(ii) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

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 best economic interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the standalone financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety:

(i) Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
(ii) Level 2 — inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
(iii) Level 3 — Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability reflecting Company's assumptions about pricing by market participants.

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

The Company's management determines the policies and procedures for recurring fair value measurement, such as investment in optionally convertible cumulative redeemable preference instruments (OCRPS), investment in compulsory convertible debentures (CCD) and investment in equity/preference instruments of other entities, investment in mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of investment trust and units of alternative investment funds measured at fair value.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as unquoted investments in OCRPS, and investment in equity/preference instruments of other entities. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the management. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether

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IndiaMART InterMESH Limited

professional standards are maintained. The management decides, after discussions with the Company's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

At each reporting date, the management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

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. This note summarises the accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

- Disclosures for significant estimates and assumptions (Note 3)
- Disclosures for valuation methods and quantitative disclosure of fair value measurement hierarchy (Note 29)

c) Revenue from contracts with customers and other income

Revenue from contracts with customers

The Company is primarily engaged in providing web services. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the services is transferred to the customer at a fixed contract price that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those services and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

The disclosures of significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions relating to revenue from contracts with customers are provided in Note 3.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

<u>Rendering of services</u>

Revenue from web services is recognised based on output method i.e. pro-rata over the period of the contract as and when the company satisfies performance obligations by transferring the promised services to its customers. Revenues from lead based services is recognised based on output method i.e. as and when leads are consumed by the customer or on the expiry of contract whichever is earlier. Activation revenue is amortised over the estimated customer relationship period.

Advertising revenue is derived from displaying web based banner ads and sale of online advertisements. Revenue from banner advertisement is recognised pro rata over the period of display of advertisement as per contract. Revenue from sale of online advertisements is recognised based on output method and the Company applies the practical expedient to recognize adverising revenue in the amount to which the Company has a right to invoice.

<u>Contract balances</u>

Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in section m) Financial instruments.

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised. The Company recognises

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IndiaMART INTERMESH Limited

contract liability for consideration received in respect of unsatisfied performance obligations and reports these amounts as deferred revenue and advances from customers in the balance sheet. The unaccrued amounts are not recognised as revenue till all related performance obligations are fulfilled. The Company generally receives transaction price in advance for contracts with customers that run up for more than one year. The transaction price received in advance does not have any significant financing component as the difference between the promised consideration and the cash selling price of the service arises for reasons other than the provision of finance.

Other income

Interest income

For all financial assets measured at amortised cost, 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 or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating EIR, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

Dividends

Dividend is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

d) Property, plant and equipment

Capital work in progress and property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing parts of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives.

Capital work in progress includes cost of property, plant and equipment under development as at the balance sheet date.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as capital advances and cost of assets not ready for use at the balance sheet date, are disclosed under capital work- in- progress.

The Company has adopted component accounting as required under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The Company identifies the components separately, if it has useful life different from the respective property, plant and equipment.

Based on the analysis, Company believes that it does not have any asset having useful life of its major components different from the property, plant and equipment, hence Company believes that there is no material impact on the financial statement of the Company due to component accounting.

Depreciation is calculated on a written down value basis using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives prescribed under Schedule II to Companies Act, 2013. The Company has used the following rates to provide depreciation on its Property, plant and equipment:

Asset	Annual rates
Computers	63.16%
Furniture and fittings	25.89%
Office equipment	45.07%
Vehicles	31.23%

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

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de-recognition 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.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as capital advances and cost of assets not ready for use at the balance sheet date are disclosed under capital work- in- progress.

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

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably

e) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses (if any). Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition 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.

Unique telephone numbers are amortised on a written down value basis at 40% annually.

Intangibles being Software acquired by the Company are amortised on a written down value basis at 40% annually.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of intangible assets outstanding at each balance sheet date are classified as capital advances and cost of assets not ready for use at the balance sheet date, are disclosed under capital work-in-progress.

f) Leases

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for buildings. 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: (1) the contact involves the use of an identified asset (2) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (3) 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

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the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Leases for which the Company is a lessor is classified as a finance or operating lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases. When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sublease separately. The sublease is classified as a finance or operating lease by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease. For operating leases, rental income is recognized on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Certain lease arrangements include 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 shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. Right of use assets 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 unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs. The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of the leases. 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. Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

Finance leases were capitalised at the commencement of the lease at the inception date fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments were apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges were recognised in finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

A ROU asset was depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there was no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset was depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

g) Investment in subsidiaries and associates

The Company records the investment in equity, preference and debt (fixed to fixed only) instruments of subsidiaries and associates at cost less impairment loss, if any.

On disposal of investment in subsidiaries and associates, the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is recognised in the Statement of profit and loss.

h) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. 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 group of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such

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transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Company extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the entity operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

An assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

i) Taxes

Current Income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

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

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method 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, except when the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised except when the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

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

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

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

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Sales/ value added taxes/ Service tax/ Goods and service tax (GST) paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses

Expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of sales/ value added taxes/ GST paid, except:

- When the tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of tax included

The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

j) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions

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 of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, 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.

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

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 recognised 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 recognised because it cannot be measured reliably.

The Company does not recognise a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the standalone financial statements.

k) Retirement and other employee benefits

Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid

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when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented under other current financial liabilities in the balance sheet.

Post-employment obligations

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

The Company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan for its employees i.e. gratuity. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income

Other long-term employee benefit obligations

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next twelve months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the reporting period-end. Actuarial gain/loss are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred. The Company presents the entire leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for twelve months after the reporting date.

l) Share-based payments

Employees of the Company and its subsidiaries also receive remuneration in the form of stock options (ESOP) and stock appreciation rights (SAR) as share based payment transactions under the Company's Employee Stock Option Plan and Employee Stock Benefit Scheme. Both of these are equity settled share-based payment transactions.

The cost of equity settled transactions is determined based on the fair value at the date when the grant is made using an appropriate valuation model.

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That cost is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in share-based payment reserves (SBP) in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled in employee benefits expense. The cumulative expense recognised for equity settled transaction at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The statement of profit and loss expense or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period and is recognised in employee benefits expense. The grant date fair value of share-based payment awards granted to employees of subsidiaries is recognised as receivable from subsidiaries, with a corresponding increase in SBP, as a separate component in equity over the vesting period that the employees become entitled to the awards.

Service and non-market performance conditions are not taken into account when determining the grant date fair value of awards, but the likelihood of the conditions being met is assessed as part of the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. Market performance conditions are reflected within the grant date fair value. Any other conditions attached to an award, but without an associated service requirement, are considered to be non-vesting conditions. Non-vesting conditions are reflected in the fair value of an award and lead to an immediate expensing of an award unless there are also service and/or performance conditions.

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest because non-market performance and/or service conditions have not been met. Where awards include a market or non-vesting condition, the transactions are treated as vested irrespective of whether the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.

When the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognised is the expense had the terms not been modified, if the original terms of the award are met. An additional expense is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment transaction, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification. Where an award is cancelled by the entity or by the counterparty, any remaining element of the fair value of the award is expensed immediately through profit or loss.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share.

m) Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value except trade receivables plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are recognised at transaction price in accordance with IND AS 115.

Subsequent measurement

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

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Debt instruments and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

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Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

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

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in other income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to loans to employees, trade and other receivables. For more information on receivables, refer to Note 29.

Debt instruments at FVTOCI

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses and reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the profit and loss. On de-recognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to profit and loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt instruments and equity instruments at FVTPL

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Debt instruments and equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

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Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- Financial assets that are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance
- Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables or contract revenue receivables.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

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

- All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss (P&L). This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the P&L. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

- Financial assets measured as at amortised cost, contractual revenue receivables and lease receivables: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.
- Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: ECL is presented as a provision in the balance sheet, i.e. as a liability.
- Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI: Since financial assets are already reflected at fair value, impairment allowance is not further reduced from its value. Rather, ECL amount is presented as 'accumulated impairment amount' in OCI.

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For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade payables, security deposits and other payables.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through Profit or Loss:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ losses are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to borrowings.

De-recognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

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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n) Foreign currency transactions

The Company's financial statements are presented in INR which is also the Company's functional currency.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at its functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. However, for practical reasons, the Company uses an average rate if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss.

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).

o) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they are entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

p) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

q) Segment reporting

In accordance with Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments", the Company has disclosed the segment information only as part of consolidated financial statements.

r) Share capital

Equity shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

s) Dividends

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the Company, on or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed at the end of the reporting period.

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t) Adoption of new accounting principles

Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction (amendments to Ind AS 12 -Income Taxes)

The amendments clarify that lease transactions give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences and financial statements should reflect the future tax impacts of these transactions through recognizing deferred tax. The Company has adopted this amendment effective 1 April 2023. The Company previously accounted for deferred tax on leases on a net basis. Following the amendments, the Company has recognized a separate deferred tax asset in relation to its lease liabilities and a deferred tax liability in relation to its right-of-use assets. The adoption did not have any impact on the current and comparative periods presented in the standalone financial statements.

u) Recently issued accounting pronouncements

As on 31 March 2024, there are no new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company which has been notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

3. Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

The preparation of standalone financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods. Therefore, actual results could differ from these estimates.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company has based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the standalone financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

a) Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. In assessing the probability the Company considers whether the entity has sufficient taxable temporary differences relating to the same taxation authority and the same taxable entity, which will result in taxable amounts against which the unused tax losses or unused tax credits can be utilised before they expire. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

The Company has recognised deferred tax assets on the deductible temporary differences since the management is of the view that it is probable the deferred tax assets will be recoverable using the estimated future taxable income based on the approved business plans and budgets.

b) Share based payment

The Company initially measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees using a Black–Scholes–Merton option pricing model to determine the fair value of the liability incurred. Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determination of the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determination of the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share options and SAR units, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in Note 28.

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c) Impairment of Non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model or other fair value valuation models. In DCF model, the cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

d) Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefit)

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

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables. Those mortality tables tend to change only at intervals in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

Further details about gratuity obligations are given in Note 27.

e) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. See Note 29 and 31 for further disclosures.

f) Useful life of assets considered for depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment

The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of Company's assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed at each financial year end.

g) Leases

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

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

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the Company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease.

The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

4 Property, plant and equipment

	Computers	Office equipments	Furniture and fixtures	Motor vehicles	Total Property, plant and equipment	Capital work in progress (refer note 1 below)
Gross carrying amount						
As at 1 April 2022	108.35	46.79	4.02	3.79	162.95	1.77
Additions for the year	170.31	3.65	0.59	7.18	181.73	-
Disposals for the year	(9.19)	(2.26)	(0.58)	(3.75)	(15.78)	-
As at 31 March 2023	269.47	48.18	4.03	7.22	328.90	1.77
Additions for the year	130.31	4.81	2.26	-	137.38	5.04
Disposals for the year	(31.88)	(0.61)	(0.09)	-	(32.58)	-
As at 31 March 2024	367.90	52.38	6.20	7.22	433.70	6.81
Accumulated depreciation						
As at 1 April 2022	85.59	40.89	3.26	2.94	132.68	-
Charge for the year	86.86	3.13	0.27	1.99	92.25	-
Disposals during the year	(8.82)	(2.08)	(0.50)	(2.94)	(14.34)	-
As at 31 March 2023	163.63	41.94	3.03	1.99	210.59	-
Charge for the year*	102.86	3.92	0.64	1.63	109.05	1.77
Disposals during the year	(31.63)	(0.60)	(0.08)	-	(32.31)	-
As at 31 March 2024	234.86	45.26	3.59	3.62	287.33	1.77
Net carrying value						
As at 1 April 2022	22.76	5.90	0.76	0.85	30.27	1.77
As at 31 March 2023	105.84	6.24	1.00	5.23	118.31	1.77
As at 31 March 2024	133.04	7.12	2.61	3.60	146.37	5.04

Notes:

1 **Capital work in progress (CWIP)**

The following table presents the ageing schedule for Capital-work-in progress:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Projects in Progress	5.04	-
Projects temporarily suspended		
More than 3 years*	-	1.77
Total	5.04	1.77

* Capital work in progress incurred towards construction of boundary wall on leasehold land (refer note 5 for details related to leasehold land).

(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

5 Right-of-use assets

	Leasehold land	Buildings	Total
Gross carrying amount			
As at 1 April 2022	37.12	834.60	871.72
Additions for the year	-	30.04	30.04
Disposals for the year (Refer Note 2 below)	-	(75.79)	(75.79)
As at 31 March 2023	37.12	788.85	825.97
Additions for the year	-	97.27	97.27
Disposals for the year	-	(61.04)	(61.04)
As at 31 March 2024	37.12	825.08	862.20
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment			
As at 1 April 2022	2.76	340.53	343.29
Charge for the year	0.46	99.31	99.77
Disposals for the year (Refer Note 2 below)	-	(29.69)	(29.69)
As at 31 March 2023	3.22	410.15	413.37
Charge for the year (refer Note 1 below)	33.90	102.46	136.36
Disposals for the year	-	(14.38)	(14.38)
As at 31 March 2024	37.12	498.23	535.35
Net carrying value			
As at 1 April 2022	34.36	494.07	528.43
As at 31 March 2023	33.90	378.70	412.60
As at 31 March 2024	-	326.85	326.85

Notes:

1. The Company has received a letter issued by the authorities during the year which includes reference of order cancelling the land lease deed as per the terms of the lease arrangement. In the said order, it was also mentioned that to restore the cancelled lease, the concerned persons are required to file an appeal under section 41(3) of the UP Urban Planning and Development Act, 1973 within a stipulated time period. The Company has filed an appeal to restore the cancelled allotment of land within the prescribed timeline and the said appeal is pending before the appropriate authority.
Pursuant to limited visibility on potential outcome of the appeal, the Right to Use asset recognised in respect of such leasehold land and Capital work in progress has been fully provided during the current year.

2. Disposal includes adjustment on account of lease modifications.

3. The Company incurred INR 39.65 for the year ended 31 March 2024 (31 March 2023: INR 20.42) respectively, towards expenses relating to short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

The following table presents a maturity analysis of expected undiscounted cash flows for lease liabilities as at year end

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Within one year	133.23	129.34
Within one - two years	127.96	121.57
Within two - three years	107.85	106.29
Within three - five years	112.26	210.48
Above five years	2.31	6.62
Total lease payments	483.61	574.29

The reconciliation of lease liabilities is as follows:

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Opening balance	459.08	562.80
Additions	94.06	28.54
Amounts recognized in statement of profit and loss as interest expense	42.70	46.79
Payment of lease liabilities	(138.86)	(126.92)
Derecognition	(50.31)	(25.69)
Adjustment for lease modifications	-	(25.11)
Liabilities no longer required written back	-	(1.33)
Balance as at year end (Refer Note-35)	406.67	459.08

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

6 Intangible assets

	Software	Unique telephone numbers	Total
Gross carrying amount			
As at 1 April 2022	13.73	4.70	18.43
Additions for the year	-	-	-
Disposals for the year	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	13.73	4.70	18.43
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	13.73	4.70	18.43
Accumulated amortisation			
As at 1 April 2022	12.31	4.49	16.80
Amortisation for the year	0.57	0.09	0.66
As at 31 March 2023	12.88	4.58	17.46
Amortisation for the year	0.35	0.02	0.37
As at 31 March 2024	13.23	4.60	17.83
Net carrying value			
As at 1 April 2022	1.42	0.21	1.63
As at 31 March 2023	0.85	0.12	0.97
As at 31 March 2024	0.50	0.10	0.60

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

7 Investment in subsidiaries and associates*

	As at 31 March 2024			As at 31 March 2023		
	No. of shares		Amount	No. of shares		Amount
Investment in subsidiaries - Unquoted						
Fully paid up - at cost						
Investment in Tradezeal Online Private Limited (Refer note (i) below)						
Equity shares of INR 10 each	1,10,000	1.10		1,10,000	1.10	
Compulsorily Convertible Debentures of INR 100 each	93,25,000	932.50		93,25,000	932.50	
Less: Impairment allowance		-	933.60		(1.10)	932.50
Investment in Tolexo Online Private Limited						
Equity shares of INR 10 each	70,01,800	70.02		70,01,800	70.02	
Less: Impairment allowance		(70.02)	-		(70.02)	-
Investment in Pay With Indiamart Private Limited						
Equity shares of INR 10 each	1,00,000	1.00	1.00	1,00,000	1.00	1.00
Investment in Hello Trade Online Private Limited						
Equity shares of INR 10 each	60,000	0.60		60,000	0.60	
Less: Impairment allowance		(0.30)	0.30	30,000	(0.30)	0.30
Investment in Busy Infotech Private Limited						
Equity shares of INR 10 each	45,000	5,000.00	5,000.00	45,000	5,000.00	5,000.00
Investment in Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited						
Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 39,578 each)	8,841	350.01		8,841	350.01	
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 51,138 each)	2,147	109.81		2,147	109.81	
Contractual investment rights		50.50			50.50	
Less: Impairment allowance		(52.61)	457.71		(52.61)	457.71
			6,392.61			6,391.51
Investment in associates - Unquoted						
Fully paid up - at cost						
Investment in Simply Vyapar Apps Private Limited (Refer note (ii) below)						
Compulsory convertible preference shares of INR 100 each (at premium of INR 52,317.90 each)	5,954	311.50		5,954	311.50	
Bonus shares received on above Compulsory convertible preference shares	1,13,126	-		-	-	
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 52,347.90 each)	10	0.52		10	0.52	
Bonus shares received on above Equity shares	190	-		-	-	
Compulsory convertible preference shares of INR 100 each (at premium of INR 2,90,381 each)	1,809	525.26		1,809	525.26	
Bonus shares received on above Compulsory convertible preference shares	34,371	-		-	-	
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 2,03,232 each)	444	90.24		444	90.24	
Bonus shares received on above Equity shares	8,436	-		-	-	
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 2,90,351 each)	137	39.78		137	39.78	
Bonus shares received on above Equity shares	2,603	-	967.30	-	-	967.30
Investment in Mobisy Technologies Private Limited						
Compulsory convertible preference shares of INR 1 each (at premium of INR 776 each)	1,28,593	99.82		1,28,593	99.82	
Equity shares of INR 1 each (at premium of INR 776 each)	100	0.07		100	0.07	
Compulsory convertible preference shares of INR 1 each (at premium of INR 843 each)	1,18,474	100.00		1,18,474	100.00	
Compulsory convertible preference shares of INR 1 each (at premium of INR 1,222 each)	1,05,807	129.29		1,05,807	129.29	
Equity shares of INR 1 each (at premium of INR 837 each)	17,750	14.86		17,750	14.86	
Equity shares of INR 1 each (at premium of INR 1,222/- each)	17,863	21.99		17,863	21.99	
Fair value gain recognised through profit and loss till the date entity has become an associate	-	97.87	463.90	-	97.87	463.90
Investment in Ten Times Online Private Limited						
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 40 each)		-		18,301	0.91	
Sale of Equity shares of INR 10 each (INR 66.70/-)		-		18,301	(1.22)	
Gain on sale of investment during the year		-	-		0.31	-
Investment in IB Monotaro Private Limited						
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 1,274.15 each)	8,11,250	1,041.77		8,11,250		1,041.77
Investment in Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 1,275.26/- each) (Refer note (iii) below)	1,06,873	137.36	1,179.13			-
			2,610.33			2,472.97
Total Investment in subsidiaries and associates			9,002.94			8,864.48
Aggregate carrying value of unquoted investments			9,002.94			8,864.48
Aggregate impairment in value of investments			122.93			124.03

*Refer note 33 for transactions and outstanding balance pertaining to related parties.

Notes:
i) The instrument is classified as equity as it meets the 'fixed for fixed' evaluation criteria. Further, the interest on the instrument is payable at the discretion of Tradezeal Online Private Limited.
ii) During the year ended 31 March 2024, the Company has received bonus shares from Simply Vyapar Private Limited in the ratio of 1:19 (i.e. 19 Bonus shares for every 1 existing share).
iii) During the year ended 31 March 2024, the Company has further invested INR 137.36 into the equity shares of IB Monotaro Private Limited as a part of right issue resulting in increase of its equity ownership on fully converted and diluted basis to 26.70% from 26.00%.

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

8 Financial assets

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
i) Investments		
Non-current*		
a) Investment in subsidiaries at FVTPL	183.56	115.50
b) Investment in other entities at FVTPL	1,600.26	1,661.60
c) Investment in debt instruments of associates - Unquoted (measured at FVTPL)	160.00	80.00
	1,943.82	1,857.10
Current		
Investment in mutual funds and exchange traded funds at FVTPL	13,041.88	10,794.53
Investment in bonds and debentures at FVTPL	4,939.42	10,271.00
Investment in Investment Trust- Quoted (measured at FVTPL)	-	454.11
Investment in Government Securities- Quoted (measured at FVTPL)	3,865.58	-
	21,846.88	21,519.64

*Refer note 33 for transactions and outstanding balances pertaining to related parties.

Non-current Investments

a) Investment in debt instruments of subsidiaries (fully paid-up)

Unquoted (measured at FVTPL)	As at 31 March 2024 No. of shares		Amount	As at 31 March 2023 No. of shares		Amount
Investment in Tolexo Online Private Limited						
Optionally Convertible Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of INR 10 each (Refer note (i) below)	2,05,59,275			2,03,54,235		
Opening balance		-			20.71	
Fair value loss recognised through profit and loss during the year		-	-		(20.71)	-
Optionally Convertible Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 90 each) (Refer note (i) below)	12,50,050	-		12,50,050	1.13	
Fair value loss recognised through profit and loss during the year		-	-		(1.13)	-
Optionally Convertible Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 40 each) (Refer note (i) below)	1,20,000	-		1,00,000	0.16	
Fair value loss recognised through profit and loss during the year		-	-		(0.16)	-
Investment in Tradezeal Online Private Limited						
Optionally Convertible Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of INR 10 each (Refer note (i) below)	78,70,000	60.00		78,70,000	60.00	
Fair value gain recognised through profit and loss during the year		68.06	128.06		-	60.00
Investment in Pay With IndiaMART Private Limited						
Optionally Convertible Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 10 each) (Refer note (i) below)	27,75,000	55.50	55.50	27,75,000	55.50	55.50
			183.56			115.50

b) Investment in other entities (fully paid up)
Unquoted (measured at FVTPL) (Refer note (ii) below)

	As at 31 March 2024 No. of shares		Amount	As at 31 March 2023 No. of shares		Amount
Investment in Myoid Solutions Private Limited						
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 57.21 each)	24,71,637	220.56		31,36,493	324.32	
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 117.5 each) (Refer note (iv) below)	60,000	7.65		-	-	
Sale of equity shares of Myoid Solutions Private Limited	-	-		(1,61,352)	(83.76)	
Compulsory convertible preference shares of INR 10 each INR (at premium of INR 149.32 each)	15,31,656	240.68		15,31,656	240.68	
Fair value gain recognised through profit and loss till date		96.12	565.01		96.12	577.36
Investment in Zimyo consulting Private Limited						
Compulsory convertible preference shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 86306.32/- each)	1,870	161.41		1,870	161.41	
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 86,306.32/- each)	100	8.63	170.04	100	8.63	170.04
Investment in Fleetx Technologies Private Limited						
Compulsory convertible preference shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 67,620/- each)	10,323	698.08		10,323	698.08	
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 57,315/- each)	3,800	211.12		3,805	216.12	
Fair value loss recognised through profit and loss till date		(43.99)	865.21		-	914.20
			1,600.26			1,661.60

c) Investment in debt instruments of associates - Unquoted (measured at FVTPL)

	As at 31 March 2024 No. of shares		Amount	As at 31 March 2023 No. of shares		Amount
Investment in Mobisy Technologies Private Limited						
Investment in Compulsory convertible Debentures of INR 1,000/- each in Mobisy Technologies Private Limited				80,000	80.00	
Opening	80,000	80.00				
Addition during the year (Refer Note (iii) below)	80,000	80.00	160.00		-	80.00
Total non-current investments (a+b+c)			1,943.82			1,857.10

Notes:

i) The Company has invested in optionally convertible cumulative redeemable preference shares ('OCCRPS') of its subsidiaries. Based on the terms of OCCRPS, these have been classified as financial instruments in the nature of financial assets to be measured at fair value. Fair value of these instruments has been determined based on market multiples / replacement cost method / discounted cash flow valuation technique using cash flow projections and discount rate. Gain/loss on subsequent re-measurement is recognised through Statement of Profit and Loss.

ii) The Company has investment in compulsory convertible preference shares and equity shares of other entities. Based on the terms of these instruments they are being measured at fair value through profit and loss.

iii) During the year ended 31 March 2024, the Company has further invested INR 80 in Compulsory Convertible Debentures (CCD) of Mobisy Technologies Private Limited. Such CCDs shall be convertible into Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares within a stipulated period as per terms of investment.

iv) During the year ended 31 March 2024, the Company has further invested INR 7.65 in Myoid Solutions Private Limited thereby increasing the equity ownership to 9.34% on fully converted and diluted basis. This investment has continued to be classified as "Investment at FVTPL" as per Ind-AS 109.

(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

8 Financial assets (Cont'd)

	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	No. of units	Amount	No. of units	Amount
Current investments				
Investment in mutual funds and exchange traded funds - Quoted (measured at FVTPL)				
Aditya Birla Sun Life Corporate Bond Fund	1,16,44,141	1,202.20	1,16,44,141	1,113.24
Aditya Birla Sun Life Liquid Fund	1,15,632	45.06	2,500	0.91
Aditya Birla Sun Life Nifty SDL Apr 2027 Index Fund	3,01,16,990	419.02	3,01,16,998	439.46
Axis Corporate Debt Fund	87,77,620	144.90	87,77,620	131.42
Axis Liquid Fund	16,790	45.00	-	-
Bharat Bond ETF April-2023	-	-	4,00,000	491.63
Bharat Bond ETF April-2025	8,10,419	997.39	3,79,192	415.51
Edelweiss NIFTY PSU Bond Plus SDL Apr 2026 50:50 Index Fund	4,74,76,087	569.66	4,74,76,045	529.57
Edelweiss CRISIL IBX 50:50 Gilt Plus SDL Apr 2037 Index Fund	4,77,24,473	548.05	4,77,24,473	500.02
Edelweiss CRISIL IBX 50:50 Gilt Plus SDL April2023	1,97,73,100	238.92	-	-
HDFC Low Duration Fund	1,54,29,580	874.61	1,54,29,585	810.37
HDFC Corporate Bond Fund	47,38,647	141.61	47,38,547	130.88
ICICI Prudential Savings Fund	14,43,254	720.98	14,43,254	667.64
ICICI Prudential Corporate Bond Fund	2,06,48,321	582.29	2,06,88,321	538.47
ICICI Prudential Nifty SDL Dec 2028 Index Fund	4,62,19,177	542.09	4,62,19,177	502.67
Invesco India Arbitrage Fund	53,94,026	169.22	-	-
Kotak Corporate Bond Fund	2,16,708	790.32	2,16,708	730.18
Kotak Equity Arbitrage Fund	86,09,695	333.13	25,03,642	53.03
Kotak Nifty SDL Apr 2027 Top 12 Equal Weight Index Fund	4,48,25,182	457.89	4,48,25,182	464.84
Kotak Nifty SDL Apr 2032 Top 12 Equal Weight Index Fund	9,46,03,577	1,079.68	9,46,03,577	990.38
Nippon India Dynamic Bond Fund	2,49,40,628	881.35	2,49,40,628	822.49
Nippon India Nivesh Lakshya Fund	1,93,81,968	309.61	-	-
SBI Nifty 50 ETF	5,35,000	134.93	14,50,000	260.41
SBI S&P BSE Sensex ETF	6,48,000	516.96	6,48,000	408.88
SBI Nifty Index Fund	5,03,551	102.59	5,03,555	78.85
SBI Magnum Constant Maturity Fund	91,81,798	845.81	91,81,798	580.27
SBI Arbitrage Opportunities Fund	90,47,895	296.17	-	-
Tata Arbitrage Fund	29,85,342	41.13	-	-
UTI Nifty 50 ETF	13,30,000	324.52	1,35,000	209.57
Total		15,041.58		10,584.65
Investment in bonds and debentures- Quoted (measured at FVTPL)				
Axis Bank Perpetual Bond	-	-	-	-
Bank of Baroda Perpetual Bond	10	102.34	10	182.83
Bajaj Finance Ltd. Bond	2,250	551.89	200	197.18
Canara Bank Perpetual Bond	30	304.09	30	300.85
Export Import Bank of India Bond	-	-	200	196.16
Axis Finance Ltd. Bond	2,500	252.11	-	-
HDFC Bank Perpetual Bond	20	206.51	20	206.59
HDFC 2023 Coupon Bond	500	502.05	600	601.57
HDFC Bank Bond	250	252.43		
HDB Financial Services Ltd Bond	250	261.51	-	-
India Infradebt Ltd Bond	100	98.99	100	99.02
IIFC Ltd Bond	-	-	250	255.19
ICICI Home Finance Company Ltd MLD	-	-	150	153.98
ICICI Bank Infra Bond	-	-	100	100.29
Kotak Mahindra Investment Ltd Zero Coupon Bond	-	-	200	184.25
Kotak Mahindra Prime Ltd. Bond	2,500	256.33	-	-
Tata Cleantech MLD	-	-	200	200.95
LIC Housing Finance Bond	-	-	1,000	1,020.54
Mahindra & Mahindra Financial Services Ltd. Zero Coupon Bond	250	228.41	200	169.78
NABARD Bond	150	151.83	1,750	1,753.86
Piramal Enterprises MLD	-	-	100	105.46
Punjab National Bank Perpetual Bond	10	101.97	10	100.83
Power Grid Corporation of India Limited Bond	-	-	55	73.84
Power Finance Corporation Ltd - Bond	8	8.07	558	577.90
REC Bond	-	-	998	1,042.77
State Bank of India Perpetual Bond	108	1,021.24	210	1,143.85
State Bank of India Tier-II Bond	500	490.41	500	493.58
Shriram Transport MLD	-	-	100	111.30
SIDBI Bond	-	-	650	625.66
Union Bank of India Perpetual Bond	10	121.16	10	118.69
Total		4,939.42		10,259.96
Investments in Investment Trusts- Quoted (measured at FVTPL)				
Powergrid InvIT	-	-	38,51,852	481.19
		-		481.19
Investment in Government Securities- Quoted (measured at FVTPL)				
7.18% Government of India 2033	50,00,000	505.85	-	-
7.18% Government of India 2037	1,25,00,000	1,275.95	-	-
7.44% Government of Karnataka SGS 2034	5,00,000	50.55	-	-
7.43% Government of Tamilnadu SGS 2034	10,00,000	100.35	-	-
7.49% Government of Karnataka SGS 2037	25,00,000	252.35	-	-
7.73% Government of Maharashtra SGS 2036	35,00,000	385.13	-	-
7.42% Government of Karnataka SGS 2035	25,00,000	251.35	-	-
7.72% Government of Maharashtra Bond SGS 2035	25,00,000	253.52	-	-
Total		3,066.78		-
Aggregate book value of quoted investments		21,046.08		21,819.68
Aggregate market value of quoted investments		21,046.08		21,819.68
Aggregate carrying value of unquoted investments		1,943.82		1,897.10

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(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

8 Financial assets (Cont'd)

ii) Loans (measured at amortised cost)

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Non current		
Considered good- Unsecured		
Loans to employees*	1.07	0.84
	1.07	0.84
Current		
Considered good- Unsecured		
Loans to employees*	4.28	4.36
	4.28	4.36

Notes:
*Represent interest free loans to employees, which are generally recoverable within 24 monthly installments.

iii) Other financial assets (measured at amortised cost)

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Non-current (unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Security deposits	41.91	40.67
	41.91	40.67
Current (unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Security deposits	17.07	3.51
Amount recoverable from payment gateway	192.93	120.03
Other receivables *	9.25	1.15
	219.25	124.69

Notes:
Security deposits are non-interest bearing and are generally on term of 3 to 9 years.
* Refer Note 33 for outstanding balances pertaining to related parties.

9 Trade receivables

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise		
Trade receivables	12.68	13.83
Receivables from related parties (Refer note 33)	0.77	2.00
Total	13.45	15.83

Notes:
a) No trade receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person.
b) For terms and conditions relating to related party receivables, Refer Note 33.
c) Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 to 180 days.

Outstanding for following periods from date of provision of services	Less than 6 months	6 Months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
31 March 2024						
Undisputed, considered good						
Trade receivables	12.65	0.21	0.40	0.12	0.07	13.45
31 March 2023						
Undisputed, considered good						
Trade receivables	15.50	-	0.25	0.08	-	15.83

10 Cash and bank balances

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
a) Cash and cash equivalents		
Cheques on hand	165.00	237.83
Balance with bank		
- On current accounts	246.34	283.19
- Deposits with original maturity of less than three months*	210.08	-
Total Cash and cash equivalents	621.42	521.02

*Includes interest accrued.

Note:
Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of cash flow statement comprise cash and cash equivalents as shown above.

b) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
i) Earmarked balances with banks*	2.27	1.66
Amount disclosed under current bank deposits	2.27	1.66
* Earmarked balances includes below items :-		
-Unclaimed/Unpaid dividend	0.23	0.13
-Bank balance with Indiamart Employee Benefit Trust	2.04	1.53

11 Other assets

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Non-current (unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Capital advance	1.40	-
Prepaid expenses	0.25	0.54
Total	1.65	0.54

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Current (unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Advances recoverable	7.25	8.41
Indirect taxes recoverable	5.03	12.57
Prepaid expenses	38.57	26.20
Others	-	0.02
Total	50.85	47.20

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

12 Share capital

Authorised equity share capital (INR 10 per share)	Number of shares	Amount
As at 1 April 2022	9,94,42,460	994.42
As at 31 March 2023	9,94,42,460	994.42
As at 31 March 2024	9,94,42,460	994.42

Authorised 0.01% cumulative preference share capital (INR 328 per share)	Number of shares	Amount
As at 1 April 2022	3	0.00
As at 31 March 2023	3	0.00
As at 31 March 2024	3	0.00

Issued equity share capital (subscribed and fully paid up) (INR 10 per share)

	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	3,06,14,574	306.15	3,05,64,574	305.65
Bonus issue during the year (refer note 1 below)	3,06,14,574	306.15	-	-
Equity shares issued to Indiamart Employee Benefit Trust during the year (refer note (d) below)	-	-	2,10,000	2.10
Equity shares extinguished on buy back during the year (refer note 2(i) below)	(12,50,000)	(12.50)	(1,60,000)	(1.60)
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	5,99,79,148	599.80	3,06,14,574	306.15
Equity shares held by Indiamart Employee Benefit Trust as at year end (refer note (d) below)	(30,202)	(0.31)	(35,353)	(0.36)
Shares outstanding at the end of the year net of elimination on account of shares held by Indiamart Employee Benefit Trust	5,99,48,946	599.49	3,05,79,221	305.79

Notes:

1 During the year the Company has issued and allotted 30,614,574 fully paid up Bonus Equity shares (including 35,353 bonus shares issued and held by Indiamart Employee Benefit trust) of Rs.10 each on 22 June 2023 in the ratio of 1:1 (i.e. 1 Bonus Equity shares for every 1 existing equity share of the Company) to the shareholders who held shares on 21 June 2023 i.e. Record date.

2

(i) During the year, the Board of Directors approved a proposal to buy-back upto 12,50,000 equity shares of the Company for an aggregate amount not exceeding INR 5,000, being 2.04% of the total paid up equity share capital at 4,000 per equity share. A Letter of Offer was made to all eligible shareholders. The Company bought back 12,50,000 equity shares out of the shares that were tendered by eligible shareholders and extinguished the equity shares. Capital redemption reserve was created to the extent of share capital extinguished of INR 12.50. The buyback results in a cash outflow of INR 6,198.84 (including transaction costs of INR 36.95 and tax on buyback of INR 1,161.89). The Company funded the buyback from its free reserves including Securities Premium as explained in Section 68 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(ii) During the year ended 31 March 2021, the Company had raised money by the way of Qualified Institutions Placement ('QIP') and allotted 1,242,212 equity shares of face value INR 10 each to the eligible qualified institutional buyers (QIB) at a price of INR 8,615 per equity share (including a premium of INR 8,605 per equity share) aggregating to INR 10,701.66 on 22 February 2021. The issue was made in accordance SEBI (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018, as amended.
Expenses incurred in relation to QIP amounting to INR 189.67 were adjusted from Securities Premium Account which resulted into the QIP's net proceeds of INR 10,511.99.
Out of these proceeds, the Company has utilised till 31 March 2024 INR 10,393.08 (31 March 2023 : INR 10,138.42) towards purposes specified in the placement document from the date of QIP. The balance amount of QIP's net proceeds remain invested in liquid instruments.

(iii) Out of the amount utilised from QIP's net proceeds as mentioned in 2(ii) above, INR 1035.95 has been utilised through Tradezeal Online Private limited, the wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, details of the same are given below :-

Investment made through Tradezeal Online Private Limited	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Truckhall Private Limited	215.10	185.10
Shipway Technology Private Limited	182.00	182.00
Legistify Services Private Limited	87.90	87.90
Agillos E-Commerce Private Limited	260.00	260.00
Edgewise Technologies Private Limited	133.45	133.45
Adansa Solutions Private Limited	137.50	137.50
Total	**1,015.95**	**985.95**

Other than as disclosed above, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediary shall lend or invest in party identified by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries).The company has not received any funds from any party(s) (Funding Party) with the understanding that the company shall whether directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

a) **Terms/ rights attached to equity shares:**
1) The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of INR 10 per share. Each holder of equity is entitled to one vote per share.
2) In event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares would be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

b) **Details of shareholders holding more than 5% equity shares in the Company**

	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	Number	% Holding	Number	% Holding
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid				
Dinesh Chandra Agarwal	1,68,27,523	28.05%	85,90,559	28.09%
Brijesh Kumar Agrawal	1,14,05,040	19.01%	58,21,529	19.01%
Amansa Asia Fund Limited	14,31,983	2.39%	15,36,494	5.02%

(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

12 Share capital (Cont'd)

Details of shareholding of promoters

Promoters	As at 31 March 2024 Number	% Holding	As at 31 March 2023 Number	% Holding	% Change during the year
Dinesh Chandra Agarwal	1,68,27,523	28.06	85,50,559	28.06	-
Brijesh Kumar Agrawal	1,14,03,046	19.01	58,21,329	19.01	-
Promoter Group					
Chetna Agarwal	3,02,600	0.50	1,54,479	0.50	-
Pankaj Agarwal	2,94,413	0.49	1,50,299	0.49	-
Anand Kumar Agrawal	1,37,119	0.23	70,000	0.23	-
Meena Agrawal	1,36,727	0.23	69,800	0.23	-
Dinesh Chandra Agarwal (HUF)	1,16,987	0.20	59,722	0.20	-
Naresh Chandra Agarwal	78,745	0.13	40,200	0.13	-
Prakash Chandra Agrawal	1,16,989	0.20	40,014	0.13	0.07
Gunjan Agarwal	38,908	0.07	19,908	0.07	-
Keshav Devi Agrawal	-	-	19,709	0.06	(0.06)
Vijay Jalan	19,589	0.03	10,000	0.03	-
Naresh Chandra Agrawal (HUF)	17,530	0.03	8,949	0.03	-
Anand Kumar Agrawal (HUF)	11,701	0.02	5,973	0.02	-
Prakash Chandra Agrawal (HUF)	11,701	0.02	5,973	0.02	-
Hamleswala Business Trust	400	0.00	200	0.00	-
Hamleswala Family Trust	400	0.00	200	0.00	-
Nangman Business Trust	200	0.00	100	0.00	-
Nangman Family Trust	200	0.00	100	0.00	-
Total	2,95,14,388	49.22	1,50,67,524	49.21	

c) **Shares reserved for issue under options**
Information relating to the Company's share based payment plans, including details of options and SAR units issued, exercised and lapsed during the financial year, options and SAR units outstanding at the end of the reporting year, is set out in note 28.

d) **Shares held by Indiamart employee benefit trust against employees share based payment plans (face value: INR 10 each)**

	As at 31 March 2024 Number	Amount	As at 31 March 2023 Number	Amount
Opening balance	35,353	0.36	11,584	0.12
Purchased during the year	-	-	2,10,000	2.10
Bonus issued during the year	35,353	0.36	-	-
Transfer to employees pursuant to SAR/ESOP exercised	(40,504)	(0.41)	(1,86,231)	(1.86)
Closing Balance	30,202	0.31	35,353	0.36

13 Other equity

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Securities premium	9,165.06	15,522.50
Capital redemption reserve	12.50	1.60
General reserve	-	8.45
Employee share based payment reserve	372.90	256.53
Retained earnings	7,553.47	4,549.23
Total other equity	17,103.93	20,338.31

Nature and purpose of reserves and surplus:

a) **Securities premium:** The Securities premium account is used to record the premium on issue of shares and is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

b) **Capital redemption reserve:** The Capital redemption reserve is created when company purchases its own shares out of free reserves or securities premium. A sum equal to the nominal value of the shares so purchased is transferred to capital redemption reserve. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of section 69 of the Companies Act, 2013.

c) **General reserve:** The general reserve is used from time to time to transfer profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes, as the same is created by transfer from one component of equity to another.

d) **Employee share based payment reserve:** The Employee share based payment reserve is used to recognise the compensation related to share based awards issued to employees under Company's Share based payment scheme.

e) **Retained earnings:** Retained earnings represent the amount of accumulated earnings of the Company, and re-measurement gains/losses on defined benefit plans.

(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

14 Trade payables*

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Payable to micro, small and medium enterprises**	-	-
Other trade payables		
- Outstanding dues to others	2.20	0.15
Accrued expenses	319.04	254.64
Total	321.24	254.79

Outstanding for following years from due date of payment / transaction	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
31 March 2024						
(i) MSME* - undisputed	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others - undisputed	-	2.20	-	-	-	2.20
Accrued expenses	319.04	-	-	-	-	319.04
						321.24
31 March 2023						
(i) MSME* - undisputed	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others - undisputed	-	0.15	-	-	-	0.15
Accrued expenses	254.64	-	-	-	-	254.64
						254.79

* Refer note 33 for outstanding balances pertaining to related parties.

** MSME as per the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.

15 Lease and other financial liabilities

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Lease liabilities		
Non-current	372.45	340.25
Current	114.22	118.83
Total	**486.67**	**459.08**
Other financial liabilities		
Non-current		
Derivative contract liability*	46.81	58.58
Total	**46.81**	**58.58**
Current		
Payable to employees	252.34	200.49
Security deposits	-	9.78
Derivative contract liability*	37.48	-
Other payable**	8.67	8.57
Total	**298.49**	**218.84**

* This pertains to the liability on account of embedded derivatives as per the shareholders agreement of Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited.

**Includes unclaimed/unpaid dividend of INR 0.23 (31 March 2023: INR 0.15).

16 Provisions

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Non-current		
Provision for employee benefits (Refer Note 27)		
Provision for gratuity	127.44	71.64
Provision for Leave encashment	136.51	32.67
Total	263.95	104.31
Current		
Provision for employee benefits (Refer Note 27)		
Provision for gratuity	26.21	10.58
Provision for leave encashment	26.39	20.57
Provision others*	25.36	15.38
Total	77.96	46.53

* Contingency provision towards indirect taxes. There is no change in this provision during the year ended 31 March 2024.

17 Contract and other liabilities

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Contract liabilities*		
Non-current		
Deferred revenue	5,808.99	4,132.24
	5,808.99	4,132.24
Current		
Deferred revenue	8,003.09	6,558.67
Advances from customers	554.88	632.67
	8,557.97	7,191.34
Total	13,[illegible]	11,323.58

* Contract liabilities include consideration received in advance to render web services in future periods. Refer Note 33 for outstanding balances pertaining to related parties.

Other liabilities-Current

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Statutory dues		
Tax deducted at source payable	40.32	30.62
GST payable	346.94	287.41
Others	10.98	11.19
Total	398.24	329.22

18 Income tax assets (net)

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Income tax assets and liabilities (net of provisions)		
Non-current		
Income tax assets	90.72	1,681.21
Less: Provision for income tax	(0.31)	(1,625.72)
Total non-current tax assets (net)	90.41	55.49
Current		
Income tax assets	891.19	884.10
Less: Provision for income tax	(941.52)	(909.91)
Total current tax liabilities (net)	(50.33)	(25.81)

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

19 Revenue from operations*

Set out below is the disaggregation of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers:

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Sale of services		
Income from web services	11,274.35	9,188.05
Advertisement and marketing services	115.59	200.12
Total	11,389.94	9,388.17

*Refer note 33 for transactions pertaining to related parties.

Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations

The performance obligation is satisfied after the services are rendered for which customers has paid.

The transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations (unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied) i.e. contract liabilities, as at March 31, are as follows:

	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	Within 12 months	More than 12 months	Within 12 months	More than 12 months
Web services	8,909.20	4,998.10	7,167.06	4,133.15
Advertisement and marketing services	27.81	11.89	24.68	19.09
	8,937.01	5,009.99	7,191.74	4,152.24

The Company has Nil contract assets as at 31 March 2024 (31 March 2023 : Nil).

No single customer represents 10% or more of the Company's total revenue during the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023.

Changes in the contract liability balances during the year are as follows:

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Opening balance at the beginning of the year	11,343.98	9,065.97
Less: Revenue recognised from contract liability balance at the begining of the year	(6,346.98)	(5,192.60)
Add: Amount received from customers during the year	13,992.96	11,666.17
Less: Revenue recognised from amounts received during the year	(5,042.96)	(4,195.57)
Closing balance at the end of the year	13,947.00	11,343.98

Revenue from External Customers	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
India	11,343.39	9,305.16
Others	46.55	83.01
Total	11,389.94	9,388.17

(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

20 Other income	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Fair value gain/(loss) on measurement and income from sale of financial assets		
-Fair value gain/(loss) (net) on measurement, interest and income from sale of mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment funds and investment trust	1,694.05	865.24
-Fair value gain/(loss) on Investment in debt instruments of subsidiaries	68.06	(22.00)
-Fair value (loss)/gain on measurement and income from sale of Investment in other entities	(68.99)	239.80
Fair value loss on measurement of financial liabilties		
-Fair value loss on measurement of derivative contract liability	(23.90)	-
Interest income from financial assets measured at amortised cost		
- on bank deposits	1.30	3.15
- on corporate deposits and loans	-	1.73
- on security deposits	2.98	2.96
Other interest income	-	5.91
Dividend Income	4.11	10.46
Gain on sales of investment in Associates	-	0.28
Gain on de-recognition of Right-of-use assets	4.82	4.71
Liabilities and provisions no longer required written back	0.51	4.56
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	2.39	2.38
Miscellaneous income	10.86	9.65
Total	**1,696.19**	**1,128.83**

21 Employee benefits expense	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Salaries, allowance and bonus	4,557.86	3,536.34
Gratuity expense (Refer Note 27)	74.27	69.82
Leave encashment expense (Refer Note 27)	73.93	54.12
Contribution to provident and other funds	69.70	47.51
Employee share based payment expense (Refer Note 28)	244.37	262.50
Staff welfare expenses	53.62	21.90
Total	**5,073.75**	**3,992.19**

22 Finance costs	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Interest cost of lease liabilities	42.70	46.79
Total	**42.70**	**46.79**

23 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Refer Note 4)	109.05	92.25
Depreciation and impairment of Right-of-use assets (Refer Note 5)	136.36	99.77
Amortisation of intangible assets (Refer Note 6)	0.37	0.66
Total	**245.78**	**192.68**

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

24 Other expenses*

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Content development expenses	296.65	285.32
Buyer Engagement Expenses	123.23	133.80
Customer Support Expenses	266.39	209.73
Outsourced sales cost	1,348.55	1,304.42
Internet and other online expenses	496.76	458.18
Rates and taxes	8.11	3.56
Outsourced support cost	15.96	17.45
Advertisement expenses	17.10	19.59
Power and fuel	17.41	14.40
Repair and maintenance:		
- Plant and machinery	7.40	6.43
- Others	57.05	39.04
Travelling and conveyance	40.65	28.56
Recruitment and training expenses	28.76	26.35
Legal and professional fees	37.87	73.36
Directors' sitting fees	7.30	4.86
Auditor's remuneration	7.22	6.41
Insurance expenses	61.80	41.70
Collection charges	34.35	29.56
Corporate social responsibility activities expenses	58.16	51.38
Rent	39.65	20.42
Miscellaneous expenses	6.89	5.24
Total	**2,977.46**	**2,779.76**

*Refer note 33 for transactions pertaining to related parties.

Payment to Auditors*	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
As auditor:		
- Audit fee	6.60	6.00
- Reimbursement of expenses	0.62	0.41
	7.22	**6.41**

25 Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the earnings for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS are calculated by dividing the earnings for the year attributable to the equity holders of the Company by weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares. The following reflects the basic and diluted EPS computations:

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Basic		
Net profit as per the statement of profit and loss for computation of EPS (A)	3,621.93	2,721.86
Weighted average number of equity shares used in calculating basic EPS (B)*	6,05,22,532	6,10,66,500
Basic earnings per equity share (A/B)	59.84	44.57
Diluted		
Weighted average number of equity shares used in calculating basic EPS*	6,05,22,532	6,10,66,500
Potential equity shares*	1,51,044	2,12,040
Total no. of shares outstanding (including dilution) (C)	6,06,73,576	6,12,78,540
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating diluted EPS		
Diluted earnings per equity share (A/C)	59.70	44.42

*Previous year numbers are adjusted for bonus shares issued during the current year.

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

26 Income tax

a) Income tax expense/(income) recognised in Statement of profit and loss

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Current tax expense		
Current tax for the year	941.52	919.91
	941.52	**919.91**
Deferred tax expense/(benefit)		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	182.99	(188.80)
	182.99	**(188.80)**
Total income tax expense	**1,124.51**	**731.11**

b) Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income/(loss) (OCI)

Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during the year

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Net (loss)/gain on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	(2.05)	13.38

c) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by statutory income tax rate

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Profit before tax	4,746.44	3,452.97
Accounting profit before income tax	**4,746.44**	**3,452.97**
Tax expense at the statutory income tax rate @25.17%	1,194.68	869.11
Adjustments in respect of differences taxed at lower tax rates	(90.96)	(185.59)
Adjustment in respect of change in carrying amount of investment in subsidiaries	17.11	44.84
Adjustment in respect of buyback expenses	(9.30)	(3.22)
Dividend income received	(1.03)	(2.63)
Other non-deductible expenses and non-taxable income	14.01	8.60
Tax expense at the effective income tax rate of 23.69% (31 March 2023: 21.17%)	**1,124.51**	**731.11**

The effective tax rate has been increased to 23.69% for the year ended 31 March 2024 from 21.17% for the year ended 31 March 2023, primarily on account of long term capital gain realised on sale of mutual funds units and investments taxed at lower rate in the previous year.

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

26 Income tax (Cont'd)

d) Breakup of deferred tax recognised in the Balance sheet

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Deferred tax asset		
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	22.67	12.90
Provision for gratuity	41.19	30.76
Provision for compensated absences	38.48	28.50
Provision for diminution of investments in subsidiaries	12.04	12.04
Provision for expenses, allowable in subsequent year	47.22	42.33
Ind AS 116 - Leases Liability	102.35	115.54
Others	2.61	-
Total deferred tax assets (A)	**266.56**	**242.07**
Deferred tax liabilities		
Investment in mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, Govt securities, units of alternative investment fund and investment trust measured at fair value	(287.21)	(78.64)
Investment in other entities measured at fair value	(59.03)	(44.39)
Accelerated deduction on lease rent for tax purposes	-	(1.73)
Ind AS 116 - Right of Use asset	(82.26)	(95.31)
Others	-	(3.00)
Total deferred tax liabilities (B)	**(428.50)**	**(223.07)**
Net deferred tax assets/liabilities (C) = (A) - (B)	**(161.94)**	**19.00**

e) Breakup of deferred tax expense/(income) recognised in Statement of profit and loss and OCI

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Deferred tax expense/(income) relates to the following:		
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(9.77)	(7.61)
Provision for gratuity	(10.43)	16.19
Provision for compensated absences	(9.98)	(9.96)
Provision for diminution of investments in subsidiaries	-	(12.04)
Investment in other entities measured at fair value	14.64	42.62
Provision for diminution of investments in subsidiaries	-	39.30
Investment in mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, Govt Securities, units of alternative investment fund and investment trust measured at fair value	208.57	(238.00)
Provision for expenses, allowable in subsequent year	(4.89)	(2.66)
Ind AS 116 - Right of Use asset	(13.05)	29.04
Ind AS 116 - Leases Liability	11.46	(31.97)
Others	(5.61)	(0.34)
Deferred tax expense/(benefit)	**180.94**	**(175.42)**

f) Reconciliation of Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (Net):

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Opening balance as of 1 April	19.00	(156.42)
Tax (expense)/ benefit during the year recognised in Statement of profit and loss	(182.99)	188.80
Tax impact during the year recognised in OCI	2.05	(13.38)
Closing balance at the end of the year	**(161.94)**	**19.00**
Net deferred tax assets/liabilities	(161.94)	19.00

The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

27 Defined benefit plan and other long-term employee benefit plan

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed statutory defined period of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The scheme is funded with insurance company in form of qualifying insurance policy. This defined benefit plan exposes the Company to actuarial risks, such as longevity risk, interest rate risk and salary risk.

The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the Company's obligation in respect of its gratuity plan and leave encashment is as follows:

Gratuity - defined benefit plan

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Present value of defined benefit obligation	416.08	332.44
Fair value of plan assets	(252.43)	(210.22)
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	163.65	122.22

Leave encashment - other long-term employee benefit plan

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Present value of other long-term empoyee benefit plan	152.90	113.24
	152.90	113.24

a) Reconciliation of the net defined benefit (asset)/liability and other long term employee benefit plan

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for the net defined benefit (asset)/liability and other long term employee benefit plan and its components.

Reconciliation of present value of defined benefit obligation for Gratuity and Leave encashment

	Gratuity	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	332.44	332.58
Benefits paid	(23.08)	(22.63)
Current service cost	65.33	57.24
Interest cost	24.32	22.43
Actuarial (gains)/losses		
- changes in demographic assumptions		(12.90)
- changes in financial assumptions	9.40	(25.85)
- experience adjustments	7.88	(18.43)
Transfer Out*	(0.21)	-
Balance at the end of the year	**416.08**	**332.44**

The weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation as at 31 March 2024 is 12 years (31 March 2023: 12 years)

	Leave encashment	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	113.24	73.65
Benefits paid	(34.27)	(14.53)
Current service cost	38.19	56.04
Interest cost	8.28	4.97
Past service cost	-	2.82
Actuarial (gains)/losses		
- changes in demographic assumptions	7.06	(4.53)
- changes in financial assumptions	3.24	(8.47)
- experience adjustments	17.16	3.29
Balance at the end of the year	**152.90**	**113.24**

Movement in fair value of plan assets

	Gratuity	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Opening fair value of plan assets	210.22	146.02
Interest income	15.38	9.85
Acturial gains/(losses)	9.12	(4.02)
Contributions from the employer	41.00	81.00
Benefits paid	(23.29)	(22.63)
Closing fair value of plan assets	**252.43**	**210.22**

Each year the management of the Company reviews the level of funding requried as per its risk management strategy. The Company expects to contribute to gratuity INR 65.33 in FY 2024-25 (31 March 2023: INR 57.24).

The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of the total plan assets are as follows:

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Funds managed by insurer	100%	100%

The overall expected rate of return on assets is determined based on the market prices prevailing on that date, applicable to the period over which the obligation is to be settled.

(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

27 Defined benefit plan and other long-term employee benefit plan (Cont'd)

b) Expense recognised in profit or loss

	Gratuity	
	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Current service cost	65.33	57.24
Net interest expense	8.94	12.58
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in profit or loss	74.27	69.82
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability		
Actuarial (gain)/loss on plan assets	(9.12)	4.02
Actuarial (gain)/loss on defined benefit obligation	17.28	(57.18)
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive loss	8.16	(53.16)

	Leave encashment	
	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Current service cost	38.19	56.04
Past service cost	-	2.82
Net interest expense	8.28	4.97
Actuarial/(gain) loss on other long term employee benefit plan	27.46	(9.71)
Components of other long term employee benefit costs recognised in profit or loss	73.93	54.12

c) Actuarial assumptions

Principal actuarial assumptions as at reporting date (expressed as weighted averages):

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Discount rate	7.10%	7.30%
Expected rate of return on assets	7.10%	7.30%

Attrition rate:	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
Ages	Upto 4 years of service	Above 4 years of service	Upto 4 years of service	Above 4 years of service
Upto 30 years	32.00%	32.00%	32.00%	32.00%
Above 30 years	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
Future salary growth				
Year 1	12.25%	12.25%	12.25%	12.25%
Year 2	12.25%	12.25%	12.25%	12.25%
Year 3 and onwards	12.25%	12.25%	12.25%	12.25%
Mortality table	India Assured Life Mortality (2012-14)		India Assured Life Mortality (2012-14)	

The Company regularly assesses these assumptions with the projected long-term plans and prevalent industry standards.

d) Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below:

Gratuity

As at 31 March 2024	Increase	Decrease
Impact of change in discount rate by 0.50%	(22.81)	25.13
Impact of change in salary by 0.50%	9.59	(9.97)

As at 31 March 2023	Increase	Decrease
Impact of change in discount rate by 0.50%	(18.19)	20.06
Impact of change in salary by 0.50%	7.85	(8.19)

Although the analysis does not take account of the full distribution of cash flows expected under the plan, it does provide an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumptions shown.

e) The table below summarises the maturity profile and duration of the gratuity liability:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Within one year	36.21	30.59
Within one - three years	56.50	45.19
Within three - five years	54.42	40.88
Above five years	268.95	215.78
Total	**416.08**	**332.44**

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28 Share based payment plans

The Indiamart Employee Stock Benefit Scheme-2018 was approved by shareholders in annual general meeting held on May 07, 2018. The scheme is designed to provide incentives to employees to deliver long-term returns. Under the plan, participants are granted options which vest upon completion of upto 72 months of service from the grant date. Participation in the plan is at the board appointed committee's discretion and no individual has a contractual right to participate in the plan or to receive any guaranteed benefits.

The Company has set up a trust to administer the scheme under which Stock Appreciation Rights (SAR) and Stock options(ESOP), with substantially similar types of share based payment arrangements, have been granted to employees. The scheme only provides for equity settled grants to employees where by the employees can purchase equity shares by exercising SAR units/options as vested at the exercise price specified in the grant, there is no option of cash settlement.

a) Employee Stock Option Plan (ESOP)

The details of activity have been summarized below:

	For the year ended 31 March 2024		For the year ended 31 March 2023	
	Number of options	Weighted Average Exercise Price (INR)	Number of options	Weighted Average Exercise Price (INR)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	35,784	10	45,050	10
Granted during the year	-	-	-	-
Forfeited/ expired during the year	1,141	10	5,061	10
Exercised during the year	7,952	10	4,205	10
Outstanding at the end of the year	26,691	10	35,784	10
Exercisable at the end of the year	-	-	-	-

Figures for the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 are as follows:

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Range of exercise prices (INR)	10	10
Number of options outstanding	26,691	35,784
Weighted average remaining contractual life of options (in years)	2	3
Weighted average exercise price (INR)	10	10
Weighted average share price for the options exercised during the year (INR)	10	10

Stock Options granted

The key inputs used in the measurement of the grant date fair valuation of equity settled ESOPs are given in the table below:

Figures for the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 are as follows:

	ESOP 2022	
	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Weighted average share price (INR)	6,652	6652
Exercise price (INR)	10	10
Life of the options granted (Vesting and exercise period) in years	4	4
Value of options method	Market price of stock*	Market price of stock*

* Fair value has been considered as stock price of the day prior to the grant date and hence volatility, expected dividends and average risk-free interest rate is not applicable.

b) Stock appreciation rights (SAR)

The Company has granted stock appreciation rights to its employees. Details of activity summarized below:

i) SAR 2018*	For the year ended 31 March 2024		For the year ended 31 March 2023	
	Number of SAR units	Weighted Average Exercise Price (INR)	Number of SAR units	Weighted Average Exercise Price (INR)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	-	-	2,03,658	300
Granted during the year	-	-	-	-
Lapsed during the year	-	-	2,028	300
Exercised during the year	-	-	2,01,630	300
Expired during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	-	-	-	-
Exercisable at the end of the year	-	-	-	-

* 31 March 2024 : Nil (31 March 2023 : 175,893) shares have been issued against the SAR exercised under this scheme during the year.

(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

28 Share based payment plans (Cont'd)

SAR 2018 units granted

The key inputs used in the measurement of the grant date fair valuation of equity settled plans are given in the table below:

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Weighted average share price (INR)	597	597
Exercise Price (INR)	500	500
Expected Volatility	41%	41%
Historical Volatility	41%	41%
Life of the options granted (Vesting and exercise year) in years	4 years	4 years
Expected dividends	Nil	Nil
Average risk-free interest rate	7.8%	7.80%
Value of options method	Black-Scholes valuation model	Black-Scholes valuation model

(ii) SAR-Others*	For the year ended 31 March 2024		For the year ended 31 March 2023	
	Number of SAR units	Weighted Average Exercise Price (INR)	Number of SAR units	Weighted Average Exercise Price (INR)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	60,066	10	73,600	10
Granted during the year	70,590	-	-	-
Lapsed during the year	7,946	-	6,813	-
Exercised during the year	12,544	10	3,300	10
Expired during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	1,10,166	10	60,066	10
Exercisable at the end of the year	-	-	-	-

* 31 March 2024 : 24,600 (31 March 2023 : 6,165) shares have been issued against the SAR exercised under this scheme during the year.

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Range of exercise prices (INR)	10	10
Number of units outstanding	1,10,166	60,066
Weighted average remaining contractual life of units (in years)	2.96	2.38
Weighted average exercise price (INR)	10	10

SAR units granted

The key inputs used in the measurement of the grant date fair valuation of equity settled plans are given in the table below:

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Range of weighted average share price (INR)	5,198-7,135	4,662-7,135
Exercise Price (INR)	10	10 - 500
Life of the options granted (Vesting and exercise year) in years	4.0 years	4 years
Value of options method	Market price of stock*	Market price of stock*

* Fair value has been considered as stock price of the day prior to the grant date and hence volatility, expected dividends and average risk-free interest rate is not applicable.

Effect of the employee share-based payment plans on the profit and loss:

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Total Employee Compensation Cost pertaining to share-based payment plans	244.37	262.50
Compensation Cost pertaining to equity-settled employee share-based payment plan included above	244.37	262.50

Effect of the employee share-based payment plans on its financial position:

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Total reserve for employee share based payments outstanding as at year end	372.90	256.53

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39 Fair value measurements

a) Category wise details as to carrying value, fair value and the level of fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's financial instruments are as follows:

	Level	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Financial assets			
a) Measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)			
- Investment in mutual funds, exchange traded funds and government securities (Refer Note b(iii) below)	Level 1	16,106.38	18,781.53
-Investments in Investment Trust (Refer Note b(iii) below)	Level 1	-	484.19
- Investment in bonds & debentures (Refer Note b(v) below)	Level 2	4,939.42	10,250.86
- Investment in debt instruments of subsidiaries and equity/preference instruments of other entities (Refer Note b(iv) below)	Level 3	1,783.82	1,773.10
- Investment in debt instruments of associates at FVTPL (Refer Note b(vii) below)	Level 3	160.00	85.00
		22,989.62	31,374.78
b) Measured at amortised cost (Refer Note b(i) and (ii) below)			
- Trade receivables		13.45	15.52
- Cash and cash equivalents		811.42	351.09
- Loans to employees		5.30	5.21
- Security deposits		58.96	40.13
- Deposits with Banks		2.57	1.00
- Other financial assets		202.16	129.18
		1,093.86	504.14
Total (a+b)		**24,083.48**	**31,878.92**
Financial liabilities			
a) Measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)			
- Other financial liabilities (Refer Note b(vi) below)	Level 3	74.40	50.50
		74.40	50.50
b) Measured at amortised cost (Refer Note b(i) and (ii) below)			
- Trade payables		321.24	234.79
- Security deposits		-	0.78
- Other financial liabilities		265.01	217.26
- Lease liabilities		406.07	479.08
Total		992.32	931.91
		1,066.72	**982.41**

b) The following methods / assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

i) The carrying value of deposits with banks, trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, loans to employees, trade payables, security deposits, lease liabilities and other financial assets and other financial liabilities measured at amortised cost approximate their fair value due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.
These have been assessed basis counterparty credit risk.

ii) The fair value of non-current financial assets and financial liabilities are determined by discounting future cash flows using current rates of instruments with similar terms and credit risk. The current rates used do not reflect significant changes from the discount rates used initially. Therefore, the carrying value of these instruments measured at amortised cost approximate their fair value.

iii) Fair value of quoted mutual funds, exchange traded funds, investment trust and government securities is based on quoted market prices at the reporting date. We do not expect material volatility in these financial assets.

iv) Fair value of debt instruments of subsidiaries, equity/preference instruments of other entities is estimated based on replacement cost method / discounted cash flows / market multiple valuation technique using cash flow projections, discount rate and credit risk and are classified as Level 3.

v) Fair value of the quoted bonds and debentures is determined using observable market's inputs and is classified as Level 2.

vi) Fair value of derivative contract liability is determined using Monte Carlo Simulation method and is classified as Level 3.

vii) Fair value of debt instruments of of associates is estimated based on replacement cost method / discounted cash flows / market multiple valuation technique using cash flow projections, discount rate and credit risk and are classified as Level 3.

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29 Fair value measurements (Cont'd)

c) Following table describes the valuation techniques used and key inputs thereto for the level 3 financial assets:

Financial assets	Valuation technique(s)	Significant Unobservable input	Significant Unobservable input range: For the year ended 31 March 2024	Significant Unobservable input range: For the year ended 31 March 2023	Inter-relationship between significant unobservable input and fair value measurement
Investment in debt instruments of subsidiaries and equity/preference instruments of other entities					
Pay With IndiaMART Private Limited, Tolexo Online Private Limited and Tradezeal Online Private Limited	Market multiple approach/Replacement cost method	Market multiple (Comparable Companies)/Replacement cost method	NA	1.7x	The estimated fair value of investment in subsidiaries will increase/ (decrease) if the Market multiple is higher/ (lower).
Zimyo Consulting Private Limited, Fleeto Technologies Private Limited and Mynd Solutions Private Limited	Market multiple approach and discounted cash flow approach	i) Discount rate ii) Terminal growth rate iii) Market multiples (Comparable Companies) iv) Revenue growth rate	i) 23.60%-28.50% ii) 4%-5% iii) 4.15x-12.2x iv) Budgeted and forecasted revenue	i) 25.80%-28.50% ii) 4% iii) 2.1x-7.2x iv) Budgeted and forecasted revenue	The estimated fair value of investment in other entities will increase/ (decrease) if the terminal growth rate, Market multiple and revenue growth rate is higher/ (lower). The estimated fair value of investment in other entities will increase/ (decrease) if the Discount Rate is (lower)/higher.

Financial Liability	Valuation technique	Significant Unobservable input range			Inter-relationship between significant unobservable input and fair value measurement
Derivative contractual Liability	Monte Carlo Simulation method	i) Discount rate ii) Terminal growth rate	i) 19.45% ii) 4%	i) 18% ii) 4%	The estimated fair value of derivative contract liability will increase/ (decrease) if the Discount Rate is (lower)/higher. The estimated fair value of derivative contract liability will increase/ (decrease) if the Terminal growth Rate is (lower)/higher.

Investment in debt instruments of associates at FVTPL represents amount invested in Compulsory Convertible Debentures instruments which shall be convertible into Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares in the near future. Considering the nature of investments, there is no material change in the significant unobservable inputs for investment in debt instruments of associates as at 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023.

Sensitivity

For the fair value of investment in subsidiaries and other entities, reasonably possible changes in significant unobservable inputs at the reporting date would have the following effect:

	Financial asset: For the year ended 31 March 2024	Financial asset: For the year ended 31 March 2023	Financial Liability: For the year ended 31 March 2024	Financial Liability: For the year ended 31 March 2023
(a) Discount Rate:				
+1% change	(52.84)	(42.21)	17.21	32.24
-1% change	58.15	46.81	(19.25)	(37.19)
(b) Long term Growth Rate:				
+1% change	25.99	16.35	(13.30)	(25.52)
-1% change	(23.51)	(14.96)	12.40	22.30
(c) Market Multiple:				
+2.5% change	19.41	15.13	NA	NA
-2.5% change	(19.42)	(15.13)	NA	NA
(d) Revenue growth rate:				
+1% change	19.65	41.95	(5.64)	(28.99)
-1% change	(19.31)	(40.60)	5.57	24.28

d) Reconciliation of level 3 fair value measurements

	Investment in Optionally Convertible Cumulative Redeemable Preference instruments of subsidiaries: For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Opening balance	115.50	137.50
Gain/(loss) recognised in profit or loss	68.06	(22.00)
Closing balance	**183.56**	**115.50**

	Investment in equity/preference instruments of other entities/Investment in debt instruments of associates: For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Opening balance	1,741.60	1,631.15
Fair value change recognised in profit or loss	(68.99)	239.80
Additions	87.65	320.68
Disposals/Extinguishment	-	(137.31)
Change in status of investment to Associate	-	(312.72)
Closing balance	**1,760.26**	**1,741.60**

	Derivative contract Liability: For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Opening balance	50.50	-
Additions	-	50.50
Loss recognised in profit or loss	23.90	-
Closing balance	**74.40**	**50.50**

e) During the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 there were no transfers due to re-classification into and out of Level 3 fair value measurement.

30 Capital management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the borrowings and equity balance.

The capital structure of the Company consists of no borrowings and only equity of the Company.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company reviews the capital structure on a regular basis. As part of this review, the Company considers the cost of capital, risks associated with each class of capital requirements and maintenance of adequate liquidity.

31 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

- The Company's Board oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The Board is assisted in its oversight role by internal audit. Internal audit undertakes regular reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the audit committee.

I) Credit risk management

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 Cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits and investments in mutual funds, bonds, exchange traded funds, debentures, units of alternative investment funds and units of investment trust.

The carrying amounts of financial assets represent the maximum credit risk exposure.

Credit risk management considers available reasonable and supportive forward-looking information including indicators like external credit rating (as far as available), macro-economic information (such as regulatory changes, government directives, market interest rate).

Trade receivables

The Company primarily collects consideration in advance for the services to be provided to the customer. As a result, the Company is not exposed to significant credit risk on trade receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents and investments

Cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits and investments in mutual funds, bonds, exchange traded funds, debentures, units of alternative investment funds and units of investment trust.

The company maintains its cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits, inter-corporate deposits and investment in mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment funds and units of investment trust with reputed banks and financial institutions. The credit risk on these instruments is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit ratings assigned by international credit rating agencies.

Security deposits and Loans

The Company monitors the credit rating of the counterparties on regular basis. These instruments carry very minimal credit risk based on the financial position of parties and Company's historical experience of dealing with the parties.

II) Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the board of directors, who has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short-term, medium-term and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

31 Financial risk management objectives and policies (Cont'd)

Maturities of financial liabilities

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's undiscounted financial liabilities based on contractual payments:

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities

31 March 2024	Within 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years and thereafter	Total
Trade payables	321.24	-	321.24
Lease liabilities	133.23	350.38	483.61
Other financial liabilities	290.49	46.92	337.41
	744.96	**397.30**	**1,142.26**

31 March 2023	Within 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years and thereafter	Total
Trade payables	254.79	-	254.79
Lease liabilities	129.34	444.95	574.29
Other financial liabilities	218.04	57.49	275.53
	602.17	**502.44**	**1,104.61**

iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include foreign currency receivables, deposits, investments in mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment funds, units of investment trust and investment in other entities.

a) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure 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 foreign currency). The company's exposure to unhedged foreign currency risk as at 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 is not material. Currency risks related to the principal amounts of the company's US dollar trade receivables.

b) Interest rate risk

Investment of short-term surplus funds of the Company in liquid schemes of mutual funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment fund and investment trust provides high level of liquidity from a portfolio of money market securities and high quality debt and categorized as 'low risk' product from liquidity and interest rate risk perspectives.

Sensitivity	Impact on profit before tax	
	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
+ 5% change in NAV of mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment funds and investment trust.	1,052.59	1,075.98
- 5% change in NAV of mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment funds and investment trust.	(1,052.59)	(1,075.98)

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

32 Segment information

As per Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments", the Company has disclosed the segment information only as part of consolidated financial statements.

33 Related party transactions

i) Names of related parties and related party relationship

a) Entity's subsidiaries & associates	**Subsidiaries**	Hello Trade Online Private Limited
		Tradezeal Online Private Limited
		Tolexo Online Private Limited
		Pay With Indiamart Private Limited
		Busy Infotech Private Limited (with effect from 06 April 2022)
		Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited (Formerly known as Finlite Technologies Private Limited) (with effect from 23 May 2022
		Livekeeping Private Limited (Subsidiary of Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited, with effect from 23 May 2022)
	Associates	Simply Vyapar Apps Private Limited
		Ten Times Online Private Limited (ceased to be an associate with effect from 16 March 2023)
		IB Monotaro Private Limited
		Mobisy Technologies Private Limited (with effect from 03 November 2022)

b) Key Management Personnel (KMP)

Name	**Designation**
Dinesh Chandra Agarwal	Managing Director & CEO
Brijesh Kumar Agrawal	Whole time director
Prateek Chandra	Chief financial officer
Manoj Bhargava	Company Secretary
Dhruv Prakash	Non-executive director
Rajesh Sawhney	Independent director
Elizabeth Lucy Chapman	Independent director (Resigned with effect from 07 October 2023)
Vivek Narayan Gour	Independent director
Pallavi Dinodia Gupta	Independent director (Appointed with effect from 20 October 2022)
Aakash Chaudhry	Independent director (Appointed with effect from 20 July 2023)

c) Relatives of Key Management Personnel (KMPs)*

Bharat Agarwal
Chetna Agarwal
Gunjan Agarwal
Anand Kumar Agrawal
Meena Agrawal
Pankaj Agarwal
Naresh Chandra Agarwal
Prakash Chandra Agarwal
Bhavani Prakash
Anjani Prakash
Megha Bhargava
Sphurti Gupta

d) Entities where Key Management Personnel (KMP) exercise significant influence*

Mansa Enterprises Private Limited
Mynd Solutions Private Limited
S R Dinodia & Co LLP
Dinesh Chandra Agarwal HUF
Nagpara Family Trust
Nagpara Business Trust
Hamirwasia Business Trust
Hamirwasia Family Trust
National Engineering Industries Limited

e) Other related parties

Indiamart Employee Benefit Trust (administered Trust to manage employees share based payment plans of the Company)
Indiamart Intermesh Employees Group Gratuity Assurance Scheme (administered Trust to manage post employment defined benefits of employees of the Company)

*With whom the Company had transactions during the reporting year.

ii) Key management personnel compensation

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Short-term employee benefits	168.07	154.34
Post- employment benefits	8.28	0.04
Other long-term employee benefits	3.67	1.73
Employee share based payment	28.67	13.74
	208.69	169.85

(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

33 Related party transactions (Cont'd)

The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with the related parties for the relevant financial year:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Entities where KMP exercise Significant influence		
Rent & related miscellaneous expenses		
Mansa Enterprises Private Limited	5.34	2.64
Tax consultancy and litigation support service		
S R Dinodia & Co LLP	1.60	-
Purchase of Investment		
Mynd Solutions Private Limited	-	240.68
Sale of Investment		
Mynd Solutions Private Limited	-	137.31
KMP and relatives of KMP's		
Recruitment and training expenses		
Key management personnel	3.00	2.25
Bonus share issued (Face Value 10/- each)		
Key management personnel	145.54	-
Relatives of Key Management Personnel	5.72	-
Entities where Key Management Personnel exercise significant influence	0.60	-
Dividend paid		
Key management personnel	291.09	17.18
Relatives of Key Management Personnel	11.45	11.64
Entities where Key Management Personnel exercise significant influence	1.21	0.23
Remuneration		
Relatives of Key Management Personnel	0.98	-
Director's sitting fees	7.30	4.86
Other services availed		
Relatives of Key Management Personnel	0.96	-
Subsidiaries and Associates		
Investment in subsidiaries		
Tradezeal Online Private Limited	-	212.50
Hello Trade Online Private Limited	-	0.30
Busy Infotech Private Limited	-	5,000.00
Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited*	-	510.32
Investment in associates		
Simply Vyapar Apps Private Limited	-	39.78
Mobisy Technologies Private Limited	80.00	231.18
IB Monotaro Private Limited	137.36	-

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

33 Related party transactions (Cont'd)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Sale of Investment in associates		
Ten Times Online Pvt. Ltd	-	1.21
Bonus Shares Received		
-Equity Shares Capital (Face value 10/- each)	0.11	-
-Compulsory convertible preference shares (Face value 100/- each)	14.75	-
Web, advertisement & marketing services provided to		
Pay With Indiamart Private Limited	6.53	4.49
Simply Vyapar Apps Private Limited	7.25	16.47
IB Monotaro Private Limited	1.39	0.32
Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited	0.19	0.12
Busy Infotech Private Limited	0.32	0.14
Mynd Solutions Private Limited	5.00	-
National Engineering Industries Limited	0.01	-
Indemnification payments		
Pay With Indiamart Private Limited	0.63	0.61
Customer support services availed from		
Pay With Indiamart Private Limited	2.71	1.85
Miscellaneous services provided to		
Simply Vyapar Apps Private Limited		0.43
Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited	6.82	1.24
Pay With Indiamart Private Limited	1.21	0.76
Internet and online services availed from		
Ten Times Online Pvt. Ltd	-	0.05
Marketing services availed from		
IB Monotaro Private Limited	0.08	-
Purchase of Fixed Assets		
IB Monotaro Private Limited	0.02	-
Share Based payment pertains to subsidiary		
Busy Infotech Private Limited	7.41	3.15
Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited	1.82	-
Indiamart Employee Benefit Trust		
Share capital issued	-	2.10
Bonus share capital issued	0.36	-
Dividend paid	0.71	0.15

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The transactions with related parties are entered on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. This assessment is undertaken each financial period through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

33 Related party transactions (Cont'd)

The following table discloses the balances with related parties at the relevant year end:

Balance Outstanding at the year end	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Subsidiary companies		
Investment in debt instruments of subsidiaries (Measured at FVTPL)		
Tradezeal Online Private Limited	128.06	60.00
Pay With Indiamart Private Limited	55.50	55.50
Investment in equity instruments and debentures of subsidiaries (At cost)*		
Tolexo Online Private Limited	70.02	70.02
Tradezeal Online Private Limited	933.60	933.60
Hello Trade Online Private Limited	0.60	0.60
Pay With Indiamart Private Limited	1.00	1.00
Busy Infotech Private Limited	5,000.00	5,000.00
Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited**	510.32	510.32
Investment in equity instruments in associates (at cost)		
Simply Vyapar Apps Private Limited	967.30	967.30
IB Monotaro Private Limited	1,179.13	1,041.77
Mobisy Technologies Private Limited	463.90	463.90
Investment in debt instruments in associates (at FVTPL)		
Mobisy Technologies Private Limited	160.00	80.00
Trade receivables		
Simply Vyapar Apps Private Limited	0.57	2.00
Busy Infotech Private Limited	0.19	-
Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited	0.01	-
Other Receivable		
Busy Infotech Private Limited	7.41	3.15
Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited	1.82	-
Trade Payable (including accrued expenses)		
S R Dinodia & Co LLP	0.98	-
Mansa Enterprises Private Limited	0.07	-
Key management personnel	0.25	-
Contract Liabilities		
Simply Vyapar Apps Private Limited	-	2.53
Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited	0.13	0.12
Busy Infotech Private Limited	0.15	0.30
IB Monotaro Private Limited	3.71	1.10
Pay With Indiamart Private Limited	0.10	-
Investment in Entities where KMP and Individuals exercise Significant influence (at FVTPL)		
Mynd Solutions Private Limited	585.01	577.36

*Does not include provision for diminution of investment in equity shares.
** Includes Contractual investment rights of INR 50.50 (Mar'23 50.50) in Livekeeping technologies private limited.

(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

34 The Company has provided following function wise results of operations on a voluntary basis

The management has presented the below function wise results because it also monitors its performance in the manner explained below and it believes that this information is relevant to understanding the Company's financial performance. The basis of calculation is also mentioned for reference.

		For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
A	Revenue from operations	11,389.54	9,388.17
B	Customer service cost	(3,087.65)	(2,371.39)
C	**Surplus over customer service cost (A-B)**	**8,301.89**	**7,016.78**
	Selling & Distribution Expenses	2,050.98	1,843.68
	Technology and Content Expenses	1,878.58	1,748.75
	Marketing Expenses	39.63	47.20
	General and Administrative Expenses	867.03	760.63
D	**Total**	**4,963.16**	**4,400.56**
E	**Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (C-D)**	**3,338.73**	**2,616.22**
	Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense	(245.78)	(192.68)
	Finance costs	(42.70)	(46.79)
	Other income	1,696.19	1,128.83
F	**Total**	**1,407.71**	**889.36**
	Profit before exceptional items and tax	4,746.44	3,505.58
	Exceptional item	-	(52.61)
G	**Profit before tax (E+F)**	**4,746.44**	**3,452.97**
	Tax expense	1,124.51	731.11
	Profit for the year	**3,621.93**	**2,721.86**

Below is the basis of classification of various function wise expenses mentioned above:

Customer service cost
Customer service cost primarily consists of employee benefits expense (included on "Employee benefit expense" in Note 21) for employees involved in servicing of our clients; website content charges (included in "Content development expenses" in Note 24); Outsourced service cost i.e. cost of outsourced activities towards servicing of our clients (included in "Customer Support Expenses" in Note 24); PNS charges i.e. rental for premium number service provided to our paying suppliers (included in "Buyer Engagement Expenses" in Note 24); SMS & Email charges i.e. cost of notifications sent to paying suppliers through SMS or email (included in "Buyer Engagement Expenses" in Note 24); Buy Lead Verification & Enrichment i.e. costs incurred in connection with the verification of RFQs posted by registered buyers on Indiamart and provided to our paying suppliers as a part of our subscription packages (included in "Customer Support Expenses" in Note 24); other expenses such as rent, power and fuel, repair & maintenance, travelling & conveyance, insurance cost allocated based on employee count; collection charges; domain registration & renewal charges (included in "Internet and other online expenses" in Note 24) for serving our clients.

Selling & Distribution Expenses
Selling & Distribution Expenses primarily consists of Outsourced sales cost i.e. costs incurred towards acquisition of new paying suppliers through our outsourced sales team and Channel partners; employee benefits expense for employees involved in acquisition of new paying suppliers; other expenses such as rent, power and fuel, repair & maintenance, travelling & conveyance and insurance cost allocated based on employee count.

Technology & Content Expenses
Technology and content expenses include employee benefits expense for employees involved in the research and development of new and existing products and services, development, design, and maintenance of our website and mobile application, curation and display of products and services made available on our websites, and digital infrastructure costs; Data Verification & Enrichment i.e. amount paid to third parties to maintain and enhance our database (included in "Content development expenses" in Note 24); PNS charges i.e. rental for premium number service provided to our free suppliers (included in "Buyer Engagement Expenses" in Note 24); SMS & Email charges i.e. cost of notifications sent to buyers and free suppliers through SMS or email (included in "Buyer Engagement Expenses" in Note 24); Buy Lead Verification & Enrichment i.e. costs incurred in connection with the verification of RFQs posted by registered buyers on Indiamart and provided to our free suppliers (included in "Customer Support Expenses" in Note 24), other expenses such as rent, power and fuel, repair & maintenance, travelling & conveyance and insurance cost allocated based on employee count; Complaint Handling (1-800) Exp. (included in "Customer Support Expenses" in Note 24); Server Exp. (Web Space for Hosting), Software Expenses, Server Exp. (Google Emails-Employees) & Website Support & Maintenance (included in "Internet and other online expenses" in Note 24).

Marketing Expenses
While most of our branding and marketing is done by our sales representatives through meetings with potential customers (included in Selling & Distribution Expenses), our branding is aided by our spending on marketing, such as targeted digital marketing, search engine advertisements and offline advertising, and we also engage in advertising campaigns from time to time through television and print media. Employee benefits expense for employees involved in marketing activities are also included in marketing expenses.

Other Operating Expenses
Other operating expenses primarily include employee benefits expense for our support function employees; expenses such as rent, power and fuel, repair & maintenance, travelling & conveyance and insurance cost allocated basis employee count; hardware & connectivity-branch & employees (included in "Internet and other online expenses" in Note 24); telephone expenses-branch & employees (included in "Communication Costs" in Note 24); recruitment and training expenses; legal and professional fees ; Corporate Social Responsibility expenses and other miscellaneous operating expenses.

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

35 Contingent liabilities and commitments

a) Contingent liabilities

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Service tax/ GST demand (refer note (1) below)	15.38	15.38

1) Pursuant to the service tax audit for the financial year 2013-14 to 2017-18 (i.e. upto 30 June 2017), a demand has been raised on non-payment of service tax under rule 6(3) of CCR, 2004 on "Net gain on sale of current investments" of INR 15.38. The Company has already recorded the provision for the said amount in the books of accounts in the financial year 2019-20. The Company was contesting the aforesaid mentioned demand against commissioner (Appeals). During the current year, the order has been received rejecting the appeal and imposing 100% penalty of INR 15.38. The Company has filed the appeal before Tribunal against the order, and the management believes that the Company's position in the matter will be tenable.

2. On February 28, 2019, a judgment of the Supreme Court of India interpreting certain statutory defined contribution obligations of employees and employers altered historical understandings of such obligations, extending them to cover additional portions of the employee's income. However, the judgment isn't explicit if such interpretation may have retrospective application resulting in increased contribution for past and future years for certain employees of the Company. The Company, based on an internal assessment, evaluated that there are numerous interpretative challenges on the retrospective application of the judgment which results in impracticability in estimation of and timing of payment and amount involved. As a result of lack of implementation guidance and interpretative challenges involved, the Company is unable to reliably estimate the amount involved. Accordingly, the Company shall evaluate the amount of provision, if any, on further clarity of the above matter.

3. The Company is involved in various lawsuits, claims and proceedings that arise in the ordinary course of business, the outcome of which is inherently uncertain. Some of these matters include speculative and frivolous claims for substantial or indeterminate amounts of damages. The Company records a liability when it is both probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated. Significant judgment is required to determine both probability and the estimated amount. The Company reviews these provisions and adjusts these provisions accordingly to reflect the impact of negotiations, settlements, rulings, advice of legal counsel, and updated information. The Company believes that the amount or estimable range of reasonably possible loss with respect to loss contingencies for legal and other contingencies, will not, either individually or in the aggregate, have a material adverse effect on its business, financial position, results or cash flows of the Company as at 31 March 2024.

4. The Indian Parliament has approved the Code on Social Security, 2020 which would impact the contributions by the Company towards Provident Fund and Gratuity. The effective date from which the changes are applicable is yet to be notified and the final rules are yet to be notified. The Company will carry out an evaluation of the impact and record the same in the financial statements in the period in which the Code becomes effective and the related rules are notified.

b) Capital and other commitments

- As at 31 March 2024, the Company has INR 8.29 capital commitment (31 March 2023: NIL).
- The Company will provide financial support to its wholly owned subsidiaries, so as to meet their liabilities as and when the same is required.

36 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Expenditure

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
a) Amount required to be spent by the company during the year	58.16	51.38
b) Amount of expenditure incurred on:		
(i) construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
(ii) on purpose other than (i) above	38.31	39.81
c) (Shortfall)/ Excess at the end of year #	(19.85)	(11.57)
d) Total previous year (Shortfall)/ excess	-	-
e) Reason for shortfall	Pertains to ongoing projects	Pertains to ongoing projects
f) Nature of CSR Activities	**	*
g) Details of related party transaction in relation to CSR expenditure	Nil	Nil
h) Where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation, the movements in the provision year shall be shown separately	-	-

* Primary Education and Skill Development

** Education and skill development, sanitation and making available safe drinking water and any activity covered under schedule VII of Companies Act 2013.

\# The Company has transferred the unspent CSR liability to "Indiamart Intermesh Limited unspent CSR account FY-2023-24" amounting to INR 19.88, basis the approved projects.

37 Scheme of Amalgamation

A composite scheme of amalgamation ("the Scheme") amongst wholly owned subsidiaries Busy Infotech Private Limited ("Busy" or "Transferor Company 1"), Hello Trade Online Private Limited ("Hello" or "Transferor Company 2"), Tolexo Online Private Limited ("Tolexo" or "Transferee Company") and their respective shareholders and creditors under Section 230 to 232 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 (read with the Rules made thereunder) was approved by the Board of Directors of the respective companies in their meeting held on 28 March 2024.

The petition for the Scheme was filed with National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT") on March 29, 2024. The Scheme is subject to scrutiny by statutory authorities and other interested parties before NCLT examines it from judicial and overall perspective. Given that the Scheme will become effective on filing of the NCLT order with the Registrar of Companies, the financial impact of the Scheme is not incorporated in the financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2024.

38 Additional Regulatory Information

a) - Relationship with Struck off companies

The Company did not have any material transactions with companies struck off under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of Companies Act, 1956 during the financial year.

(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

b) - Ratios

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Current year	Previous year	% Variance *
Current Ratio (in times)	Current Assets	Current liabilities	2.17	2.71	-20%
Debt-Equity Ratio (in times)	Total debts (represents lease liabilities) (Refer Note 1 below)	Shareholder's equity	0.02	0.02	0%
Debt Service Coverage Ratio (in times)	Earning available for debt service (Refer Note 2 below)	Debt Service (Refer Note 3 below)	10.19	7.00	46%
Interest Coverage ratio (in times)	Profit before interest, tax & exceptional items	Finance cost	112.16	75.92	48%
Return on Equity Ratio (in %)	Profit after tax, attributable to equity shareholders	Average Shareholder's Equity	18.89%	13.78%	37%
Trade Receivables turnover ratio (in times)	Net Credit sales during the year	Average trade receivable	18.64	23.38	-20%
Trade payables turnover ratio (in times)	Other expenses	Average trade payable	10.34	12.70	-19%
Net capital turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations	Working capital (Current Assets-Current liabilities)	0.95	0.67	42%
Net profit ratio (in %)	Net profit after tax	Revenue from operations	31.80%	28.99%	10%
Operating Profit Margin ratio (in %)	Profit before interest, tax, exceptional items & other income	Revenue from operations	27.16%	25.81%	5%
EBITDA Margin ratio (in %)	EBITDA (Refer Note 8 below)	Revenue from operations	29.31%	27.87%	5%
Return on Capital employed (ROCE) (in %)	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital employed (Refer Note 4 below)	26.21%	16.58%	58%
Return on investment (ROI) (in %)	Income generated from invested funds (Refer Note 5 below)	Average invested funds in treasury investments (Refer Note 6 below)	8.31%	4.46%	87%
Debt to EBITDA (in times)	Total debts (represents lease liabilities) (Refer Note 1 below)	EBITDA (Refer Note 8 below)	0.12	0.18	-33%

Notes
1) Total debt represents lease liabilities.
2) Earning available for debt service = Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and amortizations + Interest + other adjustments like gain on sale of Fixed assets, share based expenses etc.
"Net Profit after tax" means reported amount of "Profit for the year" and it does not include items of other comprehensive income.
3) Debt service = Lease Payments (Interest + Principal)
4) Capital Employed = Total shareholder's equity + Deferred tax liability + Lease liabilities
5) Income generated from invested funds = FVTPL gain on mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment funds and investment trust + Interest income from Bank deposits + Interest income on inter corporate deposits
6) Average invested funds in treasury investments = Average of (Average quarterly opening treasury investments and quarterly closing treasury investments #)
Treasury Investments = Mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment funds and investment trust + Inter - corporate deposits + Bank deposits
7) Average is calculating based on simple average of opening and closing balances.
8) EBITDA stands for profit before interest, tax, depreciation, amortisation & exceptional items.

* Explanation where variance in ratio is more than 25%

- **Debt Service Coverage Ratio (in times)**
  Due to increase in earnings and reduction in debt
- **Interest Coverage ratio (in times)**
  Change due to increase in profit before interest,tax and exceptional & decrease in interest cost
- **Return on Equity Ratio (in %)**
  Change due to increase in profit after tax, attributable to equity shareholders
- **Net capital turnover ratio (in times)**
  On account of increase in the revenue for the year an decrease in the net working capital.
- **Return on Capital employed (ROCE) (in %)**
  Due to increase in earnings and reduction in capital employed on account of buy back during the year.
- **Return on investment (ROI)**
  Due to increase in income generated from investment by the company
- **Debt to EBITDA (in times)**
  Due to increase in earnings & reduction in debt

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IndiaMART InterMESH Limited

(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

39 Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under MSMED Act 2006:

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year		
- Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	-	-
- Interest due on above	-	-
	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the year of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act 2006.	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006	-	-

40 Events after the reporting period

a) The Company has evaluated all the subsequent events through 30 April 2024 which is the date on which these standalone financial statements were issued, and no events have occurred from the balance sheet date through that date except for matters that have already been considered in the standalone financial statements.

b) **Dividend**

Dividends paid during the year ended 31 March, 2024 include an amount of Rs. 20/- per equity share (pre bonus share issue of 1:1) towards final dividend for the year ended 31 March, 2023 (Dividend paid during the year ended 31 March 2023 : Rs 2/per equity share).

Dividend declared by the Company is based on the profit available for distribution. On April 30 2024, the Board of Directors of the Company have proposed a final dividend of INR 20/- per share in respect of the year ended 31 March 2024.

As per our report of even date

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 101248W/ W-100022

Kanika Kohli

Kanika Kohli
Partner
Membership No.: 511565

Place: Gurugram
Date: 30 April 2024

B S R & Co. LLP Gurugram

IndiaMART InterMESH Limited

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
IndiaMART InterMESH Limited

Dinesh Chandra Agarwal
(Managing Director & CEO)
DIN:00191800

Brijesh Kumar Agrawal
(Whole-time Director)
DIN:00191760

Prateek Chandra
(Chief Financial Officer)

Manoj Bhargava
(Company Secretary)

Place: Noida
Date: 30 April 2024

B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants

Building No. 10, 12th Floor, Tower-C
DLF Cyber City, Phase - II
Gurugram - 122 002, India
Tel: +91 124 719 1000
Fax: +91 124 235 8613

Independent Auditors Report

To the Members of IndiaMART InterMESH Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of IndiaMART InterMESH Limited (hereinafter referred to as the "Holding Company") and its subsidiaries (Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group"), and its associates, which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at 31 March 2024, and the consolidated statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, and based on the consideration of reports of the other auditors on separate financial statements of such subsidiaries as were audited by the other auditors, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group and its associates as at 31 March 2024, of its consolidated profit and other comprehensive loss, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group and its associates in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in terms of the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the relevant provisions of the Act, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us along with the consideration of reports of the other auditors referred to in paragraph (a) of the "Other Matters" section below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment and based on the consideration of reports of other auditors on separate financial statements of components audited by them, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Revenue Recognition - Web Services	
See Note 2.3(d) and 19 to consolidated financial statements	
The key audit matter	**How the matter was addressed in our audit**
The Group generates revenue primarily from	In view of the significance of the matter we applied

web services and follows a prepaid model for its business. Revenue from web services is recognised over the period of the contract as and when the Group satisfies performance obligations by actually rendering the promised services to its customers. These services are delivered using IT systems which manage very high volume on daily basis and generate reports from which the Group recognises revenue, and hence there is inherent risk around the existence and accuracy of revenue recognition. We have identified revenue recognition from web services as a key audit matter because of the significance of web services revenue to the financial statements and its recognition based on high volume of data generated by internal IT systems.	the following audit procedures in this area, among others to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence: i. We assessed the appropriateness of the revenue recognition accounting policy and its compliance with applicable accounting standards. ii. We evaluated the design and implementation of key internal financial controls and operating effectiveness of the relevant key controls with respect to existence and accuracy of revenue recognition on selected transactions. iii. We, with the involvement of IT specialists, evaluated the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of management's general IT controls and key application controls over the Group's IT systems which govern revenue recognition, including access controls, controls over program changes and interfaces between different systems. iv. We selected a sample of transactions using statistical sampling and performed tests of details including reading the contract, identifying performance obligation and its link with actual rendition to assess whether the criteria for revenue recognition are met. v. We tested completeness and accuracy of web services revenue and collection from underlying relevant source documents generated by IT systems with the underlying accounting records. vi. We assessed the adequacy of disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.

Goodwill impairment	
See Note 6A to consolidated financial statements	
The key audit matter	**How the matter was addressed in our audit**
The Group had recognised goodwill related to the business acquisition of Busy Infotech Private Limited and Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited, amounting to INR 4,122.34 million and INR 420.38 million respectively, during the year ended 31 March 2023. Goodwill has been allocated to the Busy Infotech Private Limited and Livekeeping	In view of the significance of the matter we applied the following audit procedures in this area, among others to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence: i. We evaluated the design and implementation and also tested the operating effectiveness of key internal financial controls implemented by the Group in relation to impairment testing of goodwill.

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Technologies Private Limited cash-generating units (CGUs). The annual impairment testing of goodwill is considered to be a key audit matter due to the complexity of the accounting requirements and the significant judgement required in determining the assumptions to be used to estimate the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of the CGUs, which is based on the higher of the value in use or fair value less costs to sell, has been derived from discounted forecast cash flow model. The model uses several key assumptions, including estimates of future revenue, operating costs, terminal value growth rate and the weighted-average cost of capital (discount rate).	ii. We evaluated the Group's valuation methodology applied in determining the recoverable amount of CGUs in accordance with applicable Ind AS. Further, we also assessed the objectivity and independence of the specialists involved in the process. iii. We evaluated the appropriateness of assumptions applied to key inputs of the cash flow forecasts including expected revenue growth rates, terminal growth rate and discount rate. iv. We engaged valuation specialists to assess the appropriateness of valuation methodology used and key inputs such as Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) rate, terminal growth rate and terminal value for the determination of the recoverable amount of each CGU. Further, we also compared the recoverable amount determined above with the carrying value of CGU. v. We performed our own sensitivity analysis, which included assessing the effect of reasonably possible reductions in growth rates and forecast cash flows to evaluate the impact on the currently estimated headroom for the Busy Infotech Private Limited and Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited CGUs. vi. We tested the arithmetical accuracy of the models. vii. We evaluated the adequacy of disclosures in the consolidated financial statements, including disclosures of key assumptions, judgements and sensitivities.

Valuation of investments in associates and other entities	
See Note 7 and 8 to consolidated financial statements	
The key audit matter	**How the matter was addressed in our audit**
The Group has significant investments in associates and other entities amounting to INR 2,731.67 million and INR 2,504.81 million respectively, as at 31 March 2024. Management keeps track of all investments in reference to their financial performance. In addition, management also performs: i. Review of indicators of impairment (if any) on	In view of the significance of the matter, we applied the following audit procedures in this area, among others to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence: i. We evaluated the design and implementation and also tested the operating effectiveness of key internal financial controls implemented by the Group in relation to valuation of investments in associates and other entities.

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investments in associates at regular intervals and performs impairment testing if any indicators are noted. ii. Fair valuation of investments in other entities which are measured at fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL"). Significant judgements are involved to determine the key assumptions used for the purpose of impairment testing/ fair valuation, such as revenue growth, discount rates, etc. The aforesaid activity of impairment testing/ fair valuation is highly dependent on the assumptions and other inputs considered to carry out such activity. We have identified valuation of investments in associates and other entities as a key audit matter because of the complexity involved in determination of key assumptions and judgements for the purpose of impairment testing/ fair valuation of respective investments.	ii. We evaluated the Group's valuation methodology applied in determining the fair value ("recoverable amount") in accordance with relevant applicable Ind AS. Further, we also assessed the objectivity and independence of the specialists involved in the valuation process. iii. We evaluated the appropriateness of assumptions around the key drivers of the cash flow forecasts such as revenue growth rates and terminal growth rate. iv. We also assessed the valuation methodology for recent market transactions and key assumptions adopted in the cash flow forecasts considering current economic scenario, including retrospective reviews to prior year's forecasts against actual results. v. We engaged valuation specialists to assess the appropriateness of valuation methodology and market driven assumptions used for assessment of the valuation of investments. vi. We tested the arithmetical accuracy of the models. vii. We assessed the adequacy of disclosures in the consolidated financial statements, including disclosures of key assumptions, judgments and sensitivities.

Other Information

The Holding Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Holding Company's annual report, but does not include the financial statements and auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed and based on the work done/audit reports of other auditors, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Holding Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of these consolidated financial statements in term of the requirements of the Act that give a true and fair view of the consolidated state of affairs, consolidated profit/ loss and other comprehensive

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income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group including its associates in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act. The respective Management and Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associates are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of each company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; the selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Management and Board of Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Management and Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associates are responsible for assessing the ability of each company to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the respective Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associates are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of each company.

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of consolidated financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the appropriateness of this assumption. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group and its associates to cease to continue as a going concern.

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- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial statements of such entities or business activities within the Group and its associates to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion. Our responsibilities in this regard are further described in paragraph (a) of the section titled "Other Matters" in this audit report.

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Holding Company and such other entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Other Matters

a. We did not audit the financial statements of five subsidiaries (including its subsidiary), whose financial statements reflects total assets (before consolidation adjustments) of INR 2,210.49 million as at 31 March 2024, total revenues (before consolidation adjustments) of INR 54.71 million and net cash outflows (before consolidation adjustments) amounting to INR 5.61 million for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. These financial statements have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the Management and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries, and our report in terms of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries is based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

   Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of this matter with respect to our reliance on the work done and the reports of the other auditors.

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b. The consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of net loss (and other comprehensive income) of INR 403.94 million for the year ended 31 March 2024, as considered in the consolidated financial statements, in respect of eight associates, whose financial information have not been audited either by us or by other auditors. These unaudited financial information have been furnished to us by the Management and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these associates, and our report in terms of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act in so far as it relates to the aforesaid associates, is based solely on such unaudited financial information. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the Management, these financial information are not material to the Group.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of this matter with respect to the financial information certified by the Management.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2 A. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of reports of the other auditors on separate financial statements of such subsidiaries, as were audited by other auditors, as noted in the "Other Matters" paragraph, we report, to the extent applicable, that:

a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements.

b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and the reports of the other auditors except for the matters stated in the paragraph 2(B)(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

c. The consolidated balance sheet, the consolidated statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

d. In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company as on 01 April 2024 and 02 April 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company and the reports of the statutory auditors of its subsidiary companies incorporated in India, and on the basis of written representations received by the management from directors of its eight associate companies incorporated in India, none of the directors of the Group companies and its associate companies incorporated in India is disqualified as on 31 March 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

f. the modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph 2(A)(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) of the Act and paragraph 2(B)(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

g. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies and associate companies incorporated in India, to the extent applicable, and the operating effectiveness of such controls,

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refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

B. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors on separate financial statements of the subsidiaries, as noted in the 'Other Matters' paragraph:

a. The consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations as at 31 March 2024 on the consolidated financial position of the Group and its associates. Refer Note 37 to the consolidated financial statements.

b. The Group and its associates did not have any material foreseeable losses on long-term contracts including derivative contracts during the year ended 31 March 2024.

c. There are no amounts which are required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company or its subsidiary companies and associate companies incorporated in India during the year ended 31 March 2024.

d (i) The management of the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies and associate companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us and the other auditors of such subsidiary companies respectively that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the Note 12(3) to the consolidated financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies and associate companies incorporated in India to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies and associate companies incorporated in India ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(ii) The management of the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies and associate companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us and the other auditors of such subsidiary companies respectively that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 12(3) to the consolidated financial statements, no funds have been received by the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies and associate companies incorporated in India from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies and associate companies incorporated in India shall directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Parties ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(iii) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (i) and (ii) above, contain any material misstatement.

e. The final dividend paid by the Holding Company during the year, in respect of the previous year ended 31 March 2023, is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to payment of dividend. As stated in Note 41 to the consolidated financial statements, the Board of Directors of the Holding Company have proposed final dividend for the year which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The dividend declared is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to declaration of dividend.

f. Based on our examination, which included test checks, and that performed by the respective auditors of the subsidiaries, which are companies incorporated in India whose financial

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statements have been audited under the Act, except for the instances mentioned below, the Holding company, and subsidiaries have used accounting softwares for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the softwares.

- the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was not enabled at the database level to log any direct data changes for the accounting softwares used for maintaining its books of account.
- the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was not enabled at the application level of the accounting software used for maintaining its books of account for the period from 1 April 2023 to 27 January 2024 for one of the subsidiary company. Further, audit trail (edit log) facility was not enabled for full year in relation to certain master data records of such accounting software.
- the accounting softwares relating to revenue did not have the feature of audit trail (edit log) facility in respect of one of the subsidiary company.
- the feature of recording of audit trail (edit log) facility was not enabled for the accounting software used for maintaining its books of accounts for the period from 1 April 2023 to 30 June 2023 for one of the subsidiary company.
- the feature of recording of audit trail (edit log) facility was not enabled for the accounting software used for maintaining its books of accounts for the period from 1 April 2023 to 31 May 2023 for four subsidiary companies.

Further, for the periods where audit trail (edit log) was enabled and operated, during the course of our audit, we and respective auditors of the above referred subsidiaries did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with.

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C. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and based on the reports of the statutory auditors of such subsidiary companies incorporated in India which were not audited by us, the remuneration paid during the current year by the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies to its directors is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The associate companies are private limited companies and accordingly the requirements as stipulated by the provisions of section 197(16) are not applicable to the associate companies. The remuneration paid to any director by the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

B S R & Co. LLP Gurugram

Kanika

Kanika Kohli

Partner

Membership No.: 511565

ICAI UDIN:24511565BKFTCN4621

Place: Noida

Date: 30 April 2024

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements of IndiaMART InterMESH Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

(xxi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no qualifications or adverse remarks by the respective auditors in the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 reports of the Holding company and subsidiary companies incorporated in India and included in the consolidated financial statements.

The above does not include comments, if any, in respect of the following entities as the CARO report relating to them has not been issued by its auditor till the date of principal auditor's report.

Name of the entities	CIN	Subsidiary/ JV/ Associate
IB MonotaRO Private Limited	U52609DL2020PTC368982	Associate
Mobisy Technologies Private Limited	U72900KA2008PTC045157	Associate

According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of six associate companies incorporated in India, CARO is not applicable:

Name of the entities	CIN	Subsidiary/ JV/ Associate
Shipway Technology Private Limited	U72300HR2015PTC056319	Associate
Truckhall Private Limited	U80221WB2016PTC217183	Associate
Agillos E-Commerce Private Limited	U52300KA2016PTC092938	Associate
Edgewise Technologies Private Limited	U72200KA2015PTC078474	Associate
Simply Vyapar Apps Private Limited	U74110KA2018PTC110858	Associate
Adansa Solutions Private Limited	U74999WB1973PTC028813	Associate

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements of IndiaMART InterMESH Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024 *(Continued)*

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

B S R & Co. LLP Gurugram

Kanika

Kanika Kohli
Partner
Membership No.: 511565
ICAI UDIN:24511565BKFTCN4621

Place: Noida
Date: 30 April 2024

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the consolidated financial statements of IndiaMART InterMESH Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid consolidated financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

(Referred to in paragraph 2(A)(g) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Opinion

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of IndiaMART InterMESH Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company") as of and for the year ended 31 March 2024, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company and such companies incorporated in India under the Act which are its subsidiary companies and its associate company, as of that date.

In our opinion and based on the consideration of reports of the other auditors on internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of subsidiary companies, as were audited by the other auditors, the Holding Company and such companies incorporated in India which are its subsidiary companies, have, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2024, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by such companies considering the essential components of such internal controls stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note").

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for Internal Financial Controls

The respective Company's Management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the respective company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the respective company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors of the relevant subsidiary companies in terms of their reports referred to in the Other Matters paragraph

B S R & Co. LLP Gurugram

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the consolidated financial statements of IndiaMART InterMESH Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024 *(Continued)*

below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Other Matters

Our aforesaid report under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements insofar as it relates to five subsidiary companies, which are companies incorporated in India, is based on the corresponding reports of the auditors of such companies incorporated in India.

The internal financial controls with reference to financial information insofar as it relates to an associate company, which is a company incorporated in India and included in these consolidated financial statements, have not been audited either by us or by other auditor. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the Management, such unaudited associate company is not material to the Holding Company.

B S R & Co. LLP
Gurugram

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the consolidated financial statements of IndiaMART InterMESH Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024 *(Continued)*

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

B S R & Co. LLP Gurugram

Kanika

Kanika Kohli
Partner
Membership No.: 511565
ICAI UDIN:24511565BKFTCN4621

Place: Noida
Date: 30 April 2024

IndiaMART InterMESH Limited
Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2024
(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5A	155.01	128.31
Capital work in progress	5A	5.04	1.77
Right-of-use assets	5B	326.85	412.62
Goodwill	6A	4,542.72	4,542.72
Other intangible assets	6B	335.23	447.43
Investment in associates	7	2,341.67	2,751.48
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	8	2,694.81	2,365.52
(ii) Loans	8	66.32	0.84
(iii) Other financial assets	8	42.04	40.73
Deferred tax assets (net)	26	-	21.75
Non-current tax assets (net)	18	60.27	84.26
Other non-current assets	9	15.83	13.21
Total Non-current assets		**10,784.79**	**10,812.64**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	8	22,221.76	22,718.33
(ii) Trade receivables	10	47.82	70.55
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	11	848.04	581.06
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	11	163.97	1.69
(v) Loans	8	108.31	56.48
(vi) Other financial assets	8	248.82	149.62
Other current assets	9	62.52	55.93
Total current assets		**23,701.24**	**23,633.66**
Total Assets		**34,486.03**	**34,446.30**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	12	599.49	305.79
Other equity	13	16,761.65	20,279.13
Total Equity		**17,361.14**	**20,584.92**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	15 (a)	292.45	340.28
(ii) Other financial liabilities	15 (b)	269.57	355.68
Contract liabilities	17	5,189.79	4,205.57
Provisions	16	268.47	196.40
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	26	429.47	202.86
Total Non-current liabilities		**6,449.75**	**5,300.79**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	15 (a)	114.22	118.80
(ii) Trade payables	14		
(a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		0.55	1.07
(b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		343.97	271.13
(iii) Other financial liabilities	15 (b)	413.94	270.61
Contract liabilities	17	9,210.82	7,419.06
Other current liabilities	17	425.87	367.09
Provisions	16	97.38	77.02
Current tax liabilities (net)	18	50.29	35.83
Total Current liabilities		**10,675.14**	**8,560.59**
Total Liabilities		**17,124.89**	**13,861.38**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**34,486.03**	**34,446.30**
Material accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 101248W/W-100022

Kanika Kohli
Partner
Membership No.: 511565
Place: Noida

Date: 30 April 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
IndiaMART InterMESH Limited

Dinesh Chandra Agarwal
(Managing Director and CEO)
DIN:00191800

Brijesh Kumar Agrawal
(Whole-time director)
DIN:00191760

Prateek Chandra
(Chief Financial Officer)

Manoj Bhargava
(Company Secretary)

Place: Noida
Date: 30 April 2024

IndiaMART InterMESH Limited
Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2024
(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Income:			
Revenue from operations	19	11,967.75	9,853.99
Other income	20	2,106.10	1,805.26
Total income		**14,073.85**	**11,659.25**
Expenses:			
Employee benefits expense	21	5,440.72	4,247.35
Finance costs	22	89.13	81.51
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense	23	364.61	310.75
Other expenses	24	3,213.45	2,927.81
Total expenses		**9,107.91**	**7,567.42**
Net profit before share of loss in associates, exceptional items and tax		**4,965.94**	**4,091.83**
Share in net loss of associates		(403.94)	(379.05)
Profit before exceptional items and tax		**4,562.00**	**3,712.78**
Exceptional items			
Impairment of investment	7	(18.23)	-
Profit before tax		**4,543.77**	**3,712.78**
Income tax expense			
Current tax	26	953.86	950.11
Deferred tax	26	250.38	(75.60)
Total tax expense		1,204.24	874.51
Net profit for the year		**3,339.53**	**2,838.27**
Other comprehensive (loss)/income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Re-measurement (loss)/gain on defined benefit plans		(8.83)	60.37
Income tax effect		2.02	(15.31)
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year, net of tax		**(6.81)**	**45.06**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**3,332.72**	**2,883.33**
Earnings per equity share:	25		
Basic earnings per equity share (INR) - face value of INR 10 each		55.18	46.48
Diluted earnings per equity share (INR) - face value of INR 10 each		55.04	46.32
Material accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 101248W/W-100022

Kanika

Kanika Kohli
Partner
Membership No.: 511565
Place: Noida

Date: 30 April 2024

B S R & Co. LLP Gurugram

Indiamart Intermesh Ltd

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
IndiaMART InterMESH Limited

Dinesh Chandra Agarwal
(Managing Director and CEO)
DIN:00191800

Brijesh Kumar Agrawal
(Whole-time director)
DIN:00191760

Prateek Chandra
(Chief Financial Officer)

Manoj Bhargava
(Company Secretary)

Place: Noida
Date: 30 April 2024

IndiaMART InterMESH Limited
Consolidated Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2024
(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

(a) Equity share capital (Refer Note 12)

Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid up	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Equity share capital at the beginning of the year	306.15	305.15
Bonus issue during the year (Refer Note 12(1))	306.15	-
Equity shares issued to Indiamart Employee Benefit Trust during the year (refer note 12(4))	-	2.00
Equity shares extinguished on buy back during the year (Refer Note 12(1))	(12.50)	(1.00)
Equity share capital at the end of the year	599.80	306.15
Equity shares held by Indiamart Employee Benefit Trust as at year end (refer note 12(4))	(0.71)	(0.39)
Equity share capital at the end of the year net of elimination on account of shares held by Indiamart Employee Benefit Trust	599.09	305.76

(b) Other equity (Refer Note 13)

Particulars	Attributable to the equity holders of parent: Reserves and surplus					Total other equity
	Securities premium	General reserve	Employee share based payment reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve	Retained earnings	
Balance as at 1 April 2022	15,383.29	8.45	130.16	-	2,913.18	18,435.08
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	2,839.47	2,839.47
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	43.86	43.86
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	2,883.33	2,883.33
Buy-back of equity shares*	-	-	-	-	(1,250.00)	(1,250.00)
Expenses for buy-back of equity shares	-	-	-	-	(12.75)	(12.75)
Amount transferred to capital redemption reserve upon buyback	-	-	-	1.00	(1.00)	-
Employee share based payment expense (Refer Note 21)	-	-	265.66	-	-	265.66
Issue of equity shares on exercise of share based awards during the year	139.21	-	(139.21)	-	-	-
Final dividend paid (INR 2/- per share for financial year ended 31 March 2022)	-	-	-	-	(61.09)	(61.09)
Balance as at 31 March 2023	15,522.50	8.45	256.55	1.00	4,490.65	20,279.13
Balance as at 1 April 2023	15,522.50	8.45	256.55	1.00	4,490.65	20,279.13
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	3,339.53	3,339.53
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(6.81)	(6.81)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	3,332.72	3,332.72
Amount utilised for bonus issue	(304.15)	-	-	(1.00)	-	(305.15)
Buy-back of equity shares (Refer Note 12(2))*	(6,141.79)	-	-	-	-	(6,149.29)
Expenses for buy-back of equity shares (Refer Note 12(2))	(36.95)	-	-	-	-	(36.95)
Amount transferred to capital redemption reserve upon buyback	(4.05)	(8.45)	-	12.50	-	-
Employee share based payment expense (Refer Note 21)	-	-	233.61	-	-	233.61
Issue of equity shares on exercise of share based awards during the year (including bonus effect)	127.14	-	(127.23)	-	-	(0.09)
Final dividend paid (INR 20/- per share for financial year ended 31 March 2023)	-	-	-	-	(611.50)	(611.50)
Balance as at 31 March 2024	9,165.06	-	371.83	12.50	7,211.17	16,751.60

* Including tax on buyback of INR 1,161.93 (31 March 2023: 232.93)

(Loss)/ Gain of INR (6.81) and INR 43.86 on remeasurement of defined benefit plans (net of tax) is recognised as a part of retained earnings for the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 respectively.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Kanika Kohli
Partner
Membership No.: 511565
Place: Noida

Date: 30 April 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
IndiaMART InterMESH Limited

Dinesh Chandra Agarwal
(Managing Director and CEO)
DIN:00191800

Brijesh Kumar Agrawal
(Whole-time director)
DIN:00191760

Prateek Chandra
(Chief Financial Officer)

Manoj Bhargava
(Company Secretary)

Place: Noida
Date: 30 April 2024

IndiaMART InterMESH Limited
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2024
(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit before tax for the year		4,543.77	3,712.78
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense	23	364.61	310.75
Interest, dividend and other income	20	(29.27)	(37.22)
Gain on de-recognition of Right-of-use assets	20	(4.82)	(4.71)
Liabilities and provisions no longer required written back	20	(1.55)	(1.55)
Fair value gain/(loss) (net) on measurement, interest and income from sale of mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of investment trust and alternative investment funds	20	(1,778.75)	(903.20)
Fair value gain on measurement and sale of Investment in other entities	20	(286.64)	(837.99)
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	20	(2.00)	(2.86)
Finance costs	22	89.13	81.51
Allowances for doubtful debts		-	0.18
Share-based payment expense	21	253.60	265.66
Gain on sale of investment in Associates	20	-	(0.28)
Share of net loss of associates		403.94	379.05
Impairment of investment	7	18.23	-
Operating profit before working capital changes		**3,570.25**	**2,962.12**
Net changes in:			
Trade receivables		22.73	27.20
Other financial assets		(98.19)	(3.47)
Other assets		(7.21)	(2.77)
Other financial liabilities		30.69	31.13
Trade payables		71.44	72.89
Contract liabilities		2,775.18	2,332.76
Provisions and other liabilities		142.18	92.90
Cash generated from operations		**6,507.07**	**5,512.76**
Income tax paid (net)		(915.41)	(754.48)
Net cash generated from operating activities		**5,591.66**	**4,758.28**
Cash flow from investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		2.75	11.55
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, other intangible assets and capital advances		(146.77)	(172.03)
Purchase of current investments		(22,198.70)	(21,821.59)
Inter-corporate deposits placed with financials institutions		(272.81)	(57.12)
Redemption of inter-corporate deposits placed with financials institutions and body corporates		156.00	448.95
Proceeds from sale of current investments		24,051.19	22,960.84
Interest, dividend and income from investment units		449.81	535.68
Payment for acquisition (net of cash acquired)		-	(5,068.37)
Investment in bank deposits (having original maturity of more than three months)	11	(167.54)	(1.86)
Redemption of bank deposits		5.26	371.29
Investment in associates and other entities		(255.01)	(724.13)
Proceeds from sale of investment in associates and other entities		-	273.69
Net cash flow from/(used in) investing activities		**1,624.18**	**(3,240.10)**
Cash flow from financing activities			
Repayment of lease liabilities (including interest)		(138.86)	(128.11)
Dividend paid		(611.48)	(60.98)
Expenses for buy-back of equity shares		(36.95)	(12.78)
Buy-back of equity shares including tax on buyback		(6,161.89)	(1,232.59)
Proceeds from issue of equity shares on exercise of share based awards		0.32	1.87
Net cash used in financing activities		**(6,948.86)**	**(1,432.59)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**266.98**	**85.59**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	11	581.06	495.47
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	11	**848.04**	**581.06**

Material accounting policies 2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No: 101248W/W-100022

Kanika

Kanika Kohli
Partner
Membership No.: 511565
Place: Noida

Date: 30 April 2024

B S R & Co. LLP
Gurugram

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
IndiaMART InterMESH Limited

Indiamart Intermesh Ltd

Dinesh Chandra Agarwal
(Managing Director and CEO)
DIN:00191800

Brijesh Kumar Agrawal
(Whole-time director)
DIN:00191760

Prateek Chandra
(Chief Financial Officer)

Manoj Bhargava
(Company Secretary)

Place: Noida
Date: 30 April 2024

1. Corporate Information

IndiaMART Intermesh Limited ("the Company" or "the Parent Company") is a public company domiciled in India and was incorporated on 13 September 1999 under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The equity shares of the Company are listed on BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India. The Company and its consolidated subsidiaries (hereinafter collectively referred to as "the Group") provides an online B2B marketplace for business products and services. It provides a platform to discover products and services and connect with the suppliers of such products and services. The registered office of the Company is located at 1st Floor, 29-Daryagang, Netaji Subash Marg New Delhi-110002, India.

The consolidated financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution passed by Board of Directors on 30 April 2024.

2. Material accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis as explained in the accounting policies below, except for the following:

- certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value where Ind AS requires a different accounting treatment (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments);
- share-based payments
- net defined benefit (asset)/liability - Fair value of plan assets less present value of defined benefit obligations.

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and judgements. It also requires the management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas where estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements, or areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, are disclosed in Note 3.

2.2 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries and associates as at 31 March 2024. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights result in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights
- The size of the group's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of the holdings of the other voting rights holders

B S R & Co. LLP Gurugram

Indiamart Intermesh Ltd

(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

Group subsidiaries and associates are as follows:

S. No.	Name of Subsidiaries and Associates and date of shareholding	Proportion of ownership interest as at 31 March, 2024	Proportion of ownership interest as at 31 March 2023
(A)	**Subsidiaries:**		
1	Tradezeal Online Private Limited (from 31 May 2005) (formerly Known as Tradezeal International Private Limited)	100.00%	100.00%
2	Hello Trade Online Private Limited (from 03 July 2008)	100.00%	100.00%
3	Busy Infotech Private Limited (from 06 April 2022)	100.00%	100.00%
4	Livekeeping technologies Private Limited (Formerly known as Finlite Technologies Private Limited) (from 23 May 2022)	51.01%	51.01%
5	Pay With IndiaMART Private Limited (from 07 February 2017)	100.00%	100.00%
6	Tolexo Online Private Limited (from 28 May 2014)	100.00%	100.00%
(B)	**Associates:**		
7	Simply Vyapar Apps Private Limited (from 03 September 2019)	27.45% (on Fully diluted basis)	27.45% (on Fully diluted basis)
8	Truckhall Private Limited (from 05 June 2021)	31.20% (on Fully diluted basis)	25.02% (on Fully diluted basis)-
9	Shipway Technologies Private Limited (from 29 April 2021)	26.00% (on Fully diluted basis)	26.00% (on Fully diluted basis)-
10	Agillos E-Commerce Private Limited (from 13 August 2021)	26.23% (on Fully diluted basis)	26.23% (on Fully diluted basis)-
11	Edgewise Technologies Private Limited (from 04 February 2022)	26.01% (on Fully diluted basis)	26.01% (on Fully diluted basis)-
12	IB Monotaro Private Limited (from 03 March 2022)	26.70% (on Fully diluted basis)	26.00% (on Fully diluted basis)
14	Mobisy Technologies Private Limited (from 03 November 2022)	25.08%	25.08%
15	Adansa Solutions Private Limited (from 06 April 2022)	26.01%	26.01%

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group

obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year/quarter are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. If a member of the group uses accounting policies other than those adopted in the consolidated financial statements for like transactions and events in similar circumstances, appropriate adjustments are made to that group member's financial statements in preparing the consolidated financial statements to ensure conformity with the group's accounting policies.

The financial statements of all entities used for the purpose of consolidation are drawn up to same reporting date as that of the parent company, i.e., year ended on 31 March 2024 since the Group's subsidiaries and associate have the same reporting period end.

Consolidation procedure:

a) Combine like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the parent with those of its subsidiaries. For this purpose, income and expenses of the subsidiary are based on the amounts of the assets and liabilities recognised in the consolidated financial statements at the acquisition date.
b) Offset (eliminate) the carrying amount of the parent's investment in each subsidiary and the parent's portion of equity of each subsidiary.
c) Eliminate in full intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities of the group (profits or losses resulting from intragroup transactions that are recognised in assets, such as inventory and fixed assets, are eliminated in full). Intragroup losses may indicate an impairment that requires recognition in the consolidated financial statements. Ind AS 12 Income Taxes applies to temporary differences that arise from the elimination of profits and losses resulting from intragroup transactions.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, if any, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- Derecognises the assets (including goodwill, if any) and liabilities of the subsidiary
- Derecognises the carrying amount of any non-controlling interests
- Derecognises the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity
- Recognises the fair value of the consideration received
- Recognises the fair value of any investment retained
- Recognises any surplus or deficit in profit or loss
- Reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognised in OCI to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate, as would be required if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities

2.3 Material accounting policies

The accounting policies, as set out in the following paragraphs of this note, have been consistently applied, by all the group entities, to all the periods presented in these consolidated financial statements except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy.

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The group adopted Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to Ind AS 1) from 1 April 2023.Although the amendments did not result in any changes in the accounting policies themselves, they impacted the accounting policy information disclosed in the consolidated financial statements.

The amendments require the disclosure of 'material' rather than 'significant' accounting policies. The amendments also provide guidance on the application of materiality to disclosure of accounting policies, assisting entities to provide useful, entity-specific accounting policy information that users need to understand other information in the financial statements.

a) Statement of Compliance

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and other relevant provisions of the Companies Act 2013 ("the Act") (as amended from time to time).

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest INR million as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

b) Current versus non-current classification

Based on the time involved between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash-equivalents, the group has identified twelve months as its operating cycle for determining current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet.

c) Fair value measurement

The Group measures financial instruments, such as Investment in equity/preference/debt instrument of other entities, Investment in mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment funds and investment trust 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:

(i) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
(ii) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group.

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 best economic interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety:

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

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(ii) Level 2 — inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and

(iii) Level 3 — Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability reflecting Group's assumptions about pricing by market participants

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

The Group's management determines the policies and procedures for recurring fair value measurement, such as investment in optionally convertible cumulative redeemable preference instruments (OCRPS), investment in compulsory convertible debentures (CCD), investment in equity/preference/debt instruments of other entities, investment in mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, government securities, units of investment trust and units of alternative investment funds measured at fair value.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as unquoted investments in equity/preference/ debt instruments of other entities. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the management. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. The management decides, after discussions with the Group's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

At each reporting date, the management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Group's accounting policies. For this analysis, the management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group 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. This note summarises the accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

- Disclosures for significant estimates and assumptions (Note 3)
- Disclosures for valuation methods and quantitative disclosure of fair value measurement hierarchy (Note 29)

d) Revenue from contracts with customers and other income

Revenue from contracts with customers

The Group is primarily engaged in providing web related services and accounting software services. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the services is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those services and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

The disclosures of significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions relating to revenue from contracts with customers are provided in Note 3.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

<u>Rendering of services</u>

Revenue from web services is recognised based on output method i.e. pro-rata over the period of the contract as and when the Group satisfies performance obligations by transferring the promised services to its customers. Revenues from lead based services is recognised based on output method i.e. as and when leads are consumed by the customer or on the expiry of contract whichever is earlier. Activation revenue is amortised over the estimated customer relationship period.

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Revenue from term license software for accounting software services is recognized at a point in time when control is transferred to the end user. Control is transferred when the end user activates the license procured from the Company. In case of renewals of proprietary term licenses with existing customers, revenue from term license is recognized at a point in time when the renewal is activated by the end user. Revenue from support and subscription (S&S) is recognized over the contract term on a straight-line basis as the Company is providing a service of standing ready to provide support, when-and-if needed, and is providing unspecified software upgrades on a when-and-if available basis over the contract term. In case softwares are bundled with support and subscription for term based license, such support and subscription contracts are generally priced as a percentage of the net fees paid by the customer to purchase the license and are generally recognized as revenues rateably over the contractual period that the support services are provided.

Revenue from sale of services is based on the fixed price agreed with the customers, net of discounts.

Advertising revenue is derived from displaying web based banner ads and sale of online advertisements. Revenue from banner advertisement is recognised pro rata over the period of display of advertisement as per contract. Revenue from sale of online advertisements is recognised based on output method and the Group applies the practical expedient to recognize advertising revenue in the amount to which the Group has a right to invoice.

Contract balances

Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Group's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in section o) Financial instruments.

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Group transfers services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised. The Group recognises contract liability for consideration received in respect of unsatisfied performance obligations and reports these amounts as deferred revenue and advances from customers in the balance sheet. The unaccrued amounts are not recognised as revenue till all related performance obligations are fulfilled. The Group generally receives transaction price in advance for contracts with customers that run up for more than one year. The transaction price received in advance does not have any significant financing component as the difference between the promised consideration and the cash selling price of the service arises for reasons other than the provision of finance.

Other income

Interest income

For all financial assets measured at amortised cost, 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 or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating EIR, the Group estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

Dividends

Dividend is recognised when the Group's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

e) Business combinations, goodwill and Intangibles

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is the aggregate of the consideration transferred which is measured at fair value at the acquisition date and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Group measures the non-controlling

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interest in the acquiree at fair value. Acquisition related costs are expensed as incurred. Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer is recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as financial liability is measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognized for non-controlling interest, and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the excess is recognized as capital reserve after reassessing the fair values of the net assets.

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination are measured at their fair value at the date of acquisition.

Goodwill is tested annually on 31 March, for impairment, or sooner whenever there is an indication that goodwill may be impaired, relying on a number of factors including operating results, business plans and future cash flows.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to the Group's cash generating units (CGU) expected to benefit from the synergies arising from the business combination. A CGU is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets.

Impairment occurs when the carrying amount of a CGU including the goodwill, exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the CGU. The recoverable amount of a CGU is the higher of its fair value less cost to sell and its value-in-use. Value-in-use is the present value of future cash flows expected to be derived from the CGU. Total impairment loss of a CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of goodwill allocated to the CGU and then to the other assets of the CGU, pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the CGU. An impairment loss on goodwill recognized in the statement of profit and loss is not reversed in the subsequent period.

f) Property, plant and equipment

Capital work in progress and property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing parts of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives.

Capital work in progress includes cost of property, plant and equipment under development as at the balance sheet date.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as capital advances and cost of assets not ready for use at the balance sheet date are disclosed under capital work- in- progress.

The Group has adopted component accounting as required under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The Group identifies the components separately, if it has useful life different from the respective property, plant and equipment.

Based on the analysis, Group believes that it does not have any asset having useful life of its major components different from the property, plant and equipment, hence Group believes that there is no material impact on the financial statement of the Group due to component accounting.

Depreciation is calculated on a written down value basis using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives prescribed under Schedule II to Companies Act, 2013. The Group has used the following rates to provide depreciation on its Property, plant and equipment:

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Asset	Annual rates
Computers	63.16%
Furniture and fittings	26.89%
Office equipment	45.07%
Vehicles	31.23%

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 de-recognition 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.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as capital advances and cost of assets not ready for use at the balance sheet date are disclosed under capital work- in- progress.

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

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

g) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses (if any). Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition 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.

Unique telephone numbers are amortised on a written down value basis at 40% annually.

Intangibles being Software acquired by the Group are amortised as follows:

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Entity	Method	Rate (p.a.)
Indiamart Intermesh Limited (Identified intangibles acquired under business combination)	Straight line method	20%
Indiamart Intermesh Limited (other intangibles)	Written down value	40%
Tolexo Online Private Limited	Written down value	40%
Busy Infotech Private Limited	Straight Line	33.33%
Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited	Written down value	63.16%

Advances paid towards the acquisition of intangible assets outstanding at each balance sheet date are classified as capital advances and cost of assets not ready for use at the balance sheet date, are disclosed under capital work-in-progress.

h) Leases

The Group's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for buildings. The Group 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 group assesses whether: (1) the contact involves the use of an identified asset (2) the Group has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (3) the Group has the right to direct the use of the asset. At the date of commencement of the lease, the Group 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 Group recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Leases for which the group is a lessor is classified as a finance or operating lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases. When the Group is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sublease separately. The sublease is classified as a finance or operating lease by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease. For operating leases, rental income is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Certain lease arrangements include 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 shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. Right of use assets 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 unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs. The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of the leases. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Group changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option. Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

Finance leases were capitalised at the commencement of the lease at the inception date fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments were apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the

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remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges were recognised in finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

A ROU asset was depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there was no reasonable certainty that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset was depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

i) Investment in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

The results and assets and liabilities of associates are incorporated in these consolidated financial statements using the equity method of accounting, except when the investment, or, a portion thereof, is classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted for in accordance with Ind AS 105.

Under the equity method, an investment in an associate is initially recognised in the consolidated balance sheet at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate. Distributions received from an associate reduce the carrying amount of the investment. When the Group's share of losses of an associate exceeds the Group's interest in that associate (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associate), the Group discontinues recognising its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

An investment in an associate is accounted for using the equity method from the date on which the investee becomes an associate. On acquisition of the investment in an associate, any excess of the cost of the investment over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the investee is recognised as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment.

After application of the equity method of accounting, the Group determines whether there is any objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the net investment in an associate and that event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows from the net investment that can be reliably estimated. If there exists such objective evidence of impairment, then it is necessary to recognise impairment loss with respect to the Group's investment in an associate. When necessary, the entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment in accordance with Ind AS 36 Impairment of Assets as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less costs of disposal) with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognised forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognised in accordance with Ind AS 36 to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

j) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

The Group bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Group's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast

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calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Group extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the entity operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

An assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

k) Taxes

Current Income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

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

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method 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, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future

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

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

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

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

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

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Sales/ value added taxes/ Service tax/ Goods and service tax (GST) paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses

Expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of sales/ value added taxes/ GST paid, except:

- When the tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of tax included

The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

l) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group 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 Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, 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.

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

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 Group or a present obligation that is not recognised 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 recognised because it cannot be measured reliably.

The Group does not recognise a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the consolidated financial statements.

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m) Retirement and other employee benefits

Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented under other current financial liabilities in the balance sheet.

Post-employment obligations

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Group has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Group recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

The Group operates a defined benefit gratuity plan for its employees i.e. gratuity. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the Group recognises related restructuring costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Group recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income

Other long-term employee benefit obligations

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next twelve months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Group measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The Group treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the reporting period-end. Actuarial gain/loss are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred. The Group presents the entire leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for twelve months after the reporting date.

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n) Share-based payments

Employees of the Group also receive remuneration in the form of stock options (ESOP) and stock appreciation rights (SAR) as a share based payment transactions under the Group's Employee stock option plan and Employee stock benefit scheme. Both of these are equity settled share based payment transactions.

The cost of equity settled transactions is determined based on fair value at the date when the grant is made using an appropriate valuation model.

That cost is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in share-based payment reserves (SBP) in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled in employee benefits expense. The cumulative expense recognised for equity settled transaction at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The statement of profit and loss expense or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period and is recognised in employee benefits expense.

Service and non-market performance conditions are not taken into account when determining the grant date fair value of awards, but the likelihood of the conditions being met is assessed as part of the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. Market performance conditions are reflected within the grant date fair value. Any other conditions attached to an award, but without an associated service requirement, are considered to be non-vesting conditions. Non-vesting conditions are reflected in the fair value of an award and lead to an immediate expensing of an award unless there are also service and/or performance conditions.

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest because non-market performance and/or service conditions have not been met. Where awards include a market or non-vesting condition, the transactions are treated as vested irrespective of whether the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.

When the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognised is the expense had the terms not been modified, if the original terms of the award are met. An additional expense is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment transaction or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification. Where an award is cancelled by the entity or by the counterparty, any remaining element of the fair value of the award is expensed immediately through profit or loss.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share.

o) Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value except trade receivables plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are recognised at transaction price in accordance with IND AS 115.

Subsequent measurement

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

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

- Debt instruments and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

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

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in other income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to loans to employees, trade and other receivables. For more information on receivables, refer to Note 29.

Debt instruments at FVTOCI

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Group recognizes interest income, impairment losses and reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the profit and loss. On de-recognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to profit and loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt instrument and equity instruments at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Group may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

Debt instruments and equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Group's balance sheet) when:

a) The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
b) The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the

asset, the Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Group applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

a. Financial assets that are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance
b. Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115

The Group follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables or contract revenue receivables.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Group to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Group determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider:

- All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss (P&L). This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the P&L. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

- Financial assets measured as at amortised cost, contractual revenue receivables and lease receivables: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Group does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.
- Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: ECL is presented as a provision in the balance sheet, i.e. as a liability.

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- Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI: Since financial assets are already reflected at fair value, impairment allowance is not further reduced from its value. Rather, ECL amount is presented as 'accumulated impairment amount' in OCI.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Group combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Group's financial liabilities include trade payables, security deposits and other payables.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through Profit or Loss:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ losses are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Group may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to borrowings.

De-recognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

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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p) Foreign currency transactions

The Group's financial statements are presented in INR which is also the Group's functional currency.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group at its functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. However, for practical reasons, the Group uses an average rate if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss.

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).

q) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they are entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

r) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

s) Segment reporting

Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise for which discrete financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker, in deciding how to allocate resources and assessing performance.

Pursuant to acquisition of Busy Infotech Private Limited and Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited (Formerly known as Finlite Technologies Private Limited) during the year ended 31 March 2023, the Group had identified two business segments namely "Web and related Services" and "Accounting Software Services" as reportable segments based on the nature of the products, the risks and returns, the organization structure and the internal financial reporting systems.

Web and related services pertains to online B2B marketplace for business products and services. It provides a platform to discover products and services and connect with the suppliers of such products and services. Accounting software services include business of development, system analysis, designing and marketing of integrated business accounting software to help and manage businesses with increased efficiency.

The accounting principles used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistently applied to record revenue and expenditure in individual segments and are as set out in Note 2 on significant accounting policies. The accounting policies in relation to segment accounting are as under:

(a) Segment revenue and expenses

Segment revenue is directly attributable to the segment and segment expenses have been allocated to various segments on the basis of specific identification. However, segment revenue does not include other income.

(b) Segment assets and liabilities

Assets and liabilities directly attributable or allocable to segments are disclosed under each reportable segment.

t) Share Capital

Equity shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

u) Dividends

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the Group, on or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed at the end of the reporting period.

v) Adoption of new accounting principles

Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction (amendments to Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes)

The amendments clarify that lease transactions give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences and financial statements should reflect the future tax impacts of these transactions through recognizing deferred tax. The group has adopted this amendment effective 1 April 2023. The group previously accounted for deferred tax on leases on a net basis. Following the amendments, the group has recognized a separate deferred tax asset in relation to its lease liabilities and a deferred tax liability in relation to its right-of-use assets. The adoption did not have any impact on the current and comparative periods presented in the consolidated financial statements.

3. Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods. Therefore, actual results could differ from these estimates.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Group has based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

a) Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. In assessing the probability, the Group considers whether

the entity has sufficient taxable temporary differences relating to the same taxation authority and the same taxable entity, which will result in taxable amounts against which the unused tax losses or unused tax credits can be utilised before they expire. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

The Group has recognised deferred tax assets on the deductible temporary differences since the management is of the view that it is probable the deferred tax assets will be recoverable using the estimated future taxable income based on the approved business plans and budgets.

b) Share based payment

The Group initially measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees using a Black–Scholes–Merton option pricing model to determine the fair value of the liability incurred. Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determination of the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determination of the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option and SAR units, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in Note 28.

c) Impairment of Non- financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model or other fair value valuation models. In DCF model, the cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

d) Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefit)

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

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables. Those mortality tables tend to change only at intervals in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases, and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

Further details about gratuity obligations are given in Note 27.

e) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the

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Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. See Note 29 and 31 for further disclosures.

f) Useful life of assets considered for depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment

The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of Group's assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed at each financial year end.

g) Leases

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

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

The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

4. Recently issued accounting pronouncements

As on 31 March 2024, there are no new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the group which has been notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

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(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

5A Property, plant and equipment

	Computers	Office equipments	Furniture and fixtures	Motor vehicles	Total Property, plant and equipment	Capital work in progress
Gross carrying amount						
As at 01 April 2022	115.58	48.68	4.03	3.78	172.07	1.77
Acquisitions through business combinations (refer note 54)	1.73	1.29	1.61	4.42	9.05	
Additions for the year	184.22	3.79	0.59	7.18	195.78	-
Disposals for the year	(10.01)	(3.82)	(2.11)	(8.11)	(24.05)	-
As at 31 March 2023	291.52	49.94	4.12	7.27	352.85	1.77
Additions for the year	136.31	4.93	2.26	-	143.50	5.04
Disposals for the year	(32.12)	(0.61)	(0.09)	-	(32.82)	-
As at 31 March 2024	395.71	54.26	6.29	7.27	463.53	6.81
Accumulated depreciation						
As at 01 April 2022	92.51	42.73	3.56	2.95	141.45	-
Charge for the year	93.40	2.79	0.14	2.01	98.44	-
Disposals during the year	(9.88)	(2.06)	(0.65)	(2.96)	(15.55)	-
As at 31 March 2023	176.03	43.46	3.05	2.00	224.54	-
Charge for the year*	110.12	4.02	0.66	1.64	116.44	1.77
Disposals during the year	(31.78)	(0.60)	(0.08)	-	(32.46)	-
As at 31 March 2024	254.37	46.88	3.63	3.64	308.52	1.77
Net Carrying value						
As at 01 April 2022	23.07	5.95	0.47	0.83	30.62	1.77
As at 31 March 2023	115.49	6.48	1.07	5.27	128.31	1.77
As at 31 March 2024	141.34	7.38	2.66	3.63	155.01	5.04

(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

5B Right-of-use asset

	Leasehold land	Buildings	Total
Gross carrying amount			
As at 01 April 2022	37.12	834.60	871.72
Acquisitions through business combinations (refer note 34)	-	2.79	2.79
Measurement period adjustments (refer note 34)	-	(0.07)	(0.07)
Additions for the year	-	30.05	30.05
Disposals for the year (refer note 2 below)	-	(79.41)	(79.41)
As at 31 March 2023	37.12	787.96	825.08
Additions for the year	-	97.27	97.27
Disposals for the year	-	(61.04)	(61.04)
As at 31 March 2024	37.12	824.19	861.31
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment			
As at 01 April 2022	2.76	340.53	343.29
Charge for the year	0.46	100.22	100.68
Disposals for the year (refer note 2 below)	-	(31.51)	(31.51)
As at 31 March 2023	3.22	409.24	412.46
Charge for the year (refer Note 1 below)	33.90	102.46	136.36
Disposals for the year	-	(14.36)	(14.36)
As at 31 March 2024	37.12	497.34	534.46
Net Carrying value			
As at 01 April 2022	34.36	494.07	528.43
As at 31 March 2023	33.90	378.72	412.62
As at 31 March 2024	-	326.85	326.85

1. The Company has received a letter issued by the authorities during the year which includes reference of order cancelling the land lease deed as per the terms of the lease arrangement. In the said order, it was also mentioned that to restore the cancelled lease, the concerned persons are required to file an appeal under section 41(3) of the UP Urban Planning and Development Act, 1973 within a stipulated time period. The Company has filed an appeal to restore the cancelled allotment of land within the prescribed timeline and the said appeal is pending before the appropriate authority.
Pursuant to limited visibility on potential outcome of the appeal, the Right to Use asset recognised in respect of such leasehold land and Capital work in progress has been fully provided during the current year.

2. Disposal includes adjustment on account of lease modifications

The following table presents a maturity analysis of expected undiscounted cash flows for lease liabilities as at year end:

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Within one year	133.23	129.34
Within one - two years	127.96	121.57
Within two - three years	107.85	106.29
Within three - five years	112.26	210.48
Above five years	2.31	6.62
Total lease payments	**483.61**	**574.30**

The reconciliation of lease liabilities is as follows:

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Opening balance	459.08	562.80
Additions	94.06	28.56
Addition due to business combination	-	3.18
Amounts recognized in statement of profit and loss as interest expense	42.70	47.10
Payment of lease liabilities	(138.86)	(128.11)
Derecognition	(50.31)	(28.01)
Adjustment for lease modifications	-	(25.11)
Liabilities no longer required written back	-	(1.33)
Balance as at year end (Refer Note 15)	**406.67**	**459.08**

(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

6A Goodwill

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Acquisitions through business combinations	4,542.72	4,542.72

The following table presents the changes in the carrying value of goodwill based on identified CGUs:

	Busy Infotech Private Limited	Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited	Total
Opening balance as at 1 April 2022	-	-	-
Acquisitions through business combination (refer note 34)	4,137.71	419.92	4,557.63
Measurement period adjustments (refer note 34)	(15.37)	0.46	(14.91)
Closing balance as at 31 March 2023	**4,122.34**	**420.38**	**4,542.72**
Changes during the year	-	-	-
Closing balance as at 31 March 2024	**4,122.34**	**420.38**	**4,542.72**

The Group tests goodwill for impairment on March 31, or more frequently when there is indication for impairment. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to a CGU representing the lowest level within the Group at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes, and which is not larger than the Group's operating segment.

The recoverable amount of the CGU was based on its value in use and was determined by discounting the future cash flows to be generated from the continuing use of the CGU. These calculations use cash flow projections over a period of five to six years (31 March 2023: five to seven years) and then on perpetuity on the basis of certain assumptions which include revenue growth, earnings before interest and taxes, taxes, capital outflow and working capital requirement, based on next year financial budgets approved by the management, with extrapolation for the remaining period. Future cash flows are discounted with 'Weighted Average Cost of Capital'. The key assumptions are as follows:

For the year ended 31 March 2024:

Particulars	**Busy Infotech Private Limited**	**Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited**
Discount rate (pre tax) (%)	26.77%	21.39%
Terminal value growth rate (%)	4.00%	4.00%

For the year ended 31 March 2023:

Particulars	**Busy Infotech Private Limited**	**Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited**
Discount rate (pre tax) (%)	25.97%	19.61%
Terminal value growth rate (%)	4.00%	4.00%

Average annual revenue growth rate is 29.95% (31 March 2023: 37.03%) for Busy Infotech Private Limited and 180.76% (31 March 2023: 168.15%) for Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited for the above stated period(s). Further, the discount rate is based on the Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) of a comparable market participant, which is adjusted for specific risks. These estimates are likely to differ from future actual results of operations and cash flows.

Based on the above, no impairment was identified as at 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 as the recoverable value of the CGUs exceeded the carrying value.

With regard to the assessment of value-in use for Busy Infotech Private Limited and Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited , no reasonably possible change in any of the above key assumptions would cause the carrying amount of the CGUs to exceed its recoverable amount.

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(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

6B Other Intangible assets

	Software	Unique telephone numbers	Technology	Channel Network	Total
Gross carrying amount					
As at 01 April 2022	15.07	4.70	-	-	19.77
Acquisitions through business combinations (refer note 34)	0.77	-	191.08	365.62	557.47
As at 31 March 2023	15.84	4.70	191.08	365.62	577.24
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	(0.51)	-	-	-	(0.51)
As at 31 March 2024	15.33	4.70	191.08	365.62	576.73
Accumulated amortization					
As at 01 April 2022	13.69	4.49	-	-	18.18
Amortisation for the year	0.78	0.09	37.64	73.12	111.63
As at 31 March 2023	14.47	4.58	37.64	73.12	129.81
Amortisation for the year	0.45	0.02	38.22	73.12	111.81
Disposals	(0.12)	-	-	-	(0.12)
As at 31 March 2024	14.80	4.60	75.86	146.24	241.50
Net Carrying value					
As at 01 April 2022	1.38	0.21	-	-	1.59
As at 31 March 2023	1.37	0.12	153.44	292.50	447.43
As at 31 March 2024	0.53	0.10	115.22	219.38	335.23

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

7 Investment in associates- Unquoted*

(Accounted under equity method)	As at 31 March 2024 No. of units		Amount	As at 31 March 2023 No. of units		Amount
Fully paid up - unquoted						
Investments in Simply Vyapar Apps Private Limited (refer note 1 below)						
Compulsory convertible preference shares of INR 100 each (at premium of INR 53,217.50 each)	5,954	311.50		5,954	311.50	
Bonus shares received on above Compulsory convertible preference shares	1,13,126	-		-	-	
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 53,307.50 each)	10	0.52		10	0.52	
Bonus shares received on above Equity shares	190	-		-	-	
Compulsory convertible preference shares of INR 100 each (at premium of INR 2,90,251 each)	1,803	525.26		1,803	525.26	
Bonus shares received on above Compulsory convertible preference shares	34,257			-	-	
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 2,03,240 each)	444	90.24		444	90.24	
Bonus shares received on above Equity shares	8,436	-		-	-	
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 2,90,251 each)	137	39.78		137	39.78	
Bonus shares received on above Equity shares	2,603	-	967.30		-	967.30
Less: Share of loss of associate			(953.72)			(512.04)
Investments in Mobisy Technologies Private Limited						
Compulsory convertible preference shares of INR 1 each (at premium of INR 736 each)	1,26,203	93.02		1,26,203	93.02	
Equity shares of INR 1 each (at premium of INR 735 each)	340	0.25		340	0.25	
Compulsory convertible preference shares of INR 1 each (at premium of INR 835 each)	1,19,474	100.00		1,19,474	100.00	
Compulsory convertible preference shares of INR 1 each (at premium of INR 1,222 each)	1,05,607	129.20		1,05,607	129.20	
Equity shares of INR 1 each (at premium of INR 835 each)	17,750	14.84		17,750	14.84	
Equity shares of INR 1 each (at premium of INR 1,222 each)	17,903	21.90	358.03	17,903	21.90	358.03
Fair value gain recognised through profit and loss till the date entity has become an associate			97.87			97.87
Add: Share of loss of associate			(57.70)			(9.54)
Investments in Ten Times Online Private Limited						
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 40 each)		-		18,500	0.93	
Sale of equity shares of INR 10 each (INR 64.7024)		-		(18,500)	(1.21)	
Gain on sale of Investment during the year		-			0.28	
Less: Share of loss of associate			-			-
Investments in Truckhall Private Limited						
Compulsory convertible preference shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 7,467 each)	12,840	96.05		12,840	96.05	
Compulsory convertible preference shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 14,290 each) (Refer Note 4 below)	5,246	75.01		-	-	
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 7,467 each)	1,879	14.05	185.11	1,879	14.05	110.10
Less: Share of loss of associate			(54.90)			(33.76)
Investments in Shipway Technology Private Limited						
Compulsory convertible preference shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 43,440 each)	4,058	177.65		4,058	177.65	
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 43,440 each)	100	4.45	182.10	100	4.45	182.10
Less: Share of loss of associate			(25.74)			(17.58)
Investments in Agillos E-Commerce Private Limited						
Compulsory convertible preference shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 18,351 each)	2,994	162.18		2,994	162.18	
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 43,437 each)	2,241	97.82	260.00	2,241	97.82	260.00
Less: Impairment allowance for investment in shares (Refer note 2 below)			(118.22)			
Less: Share of loss of associate			(33.30)			(34.38)
Investments in Edgewise Technologies Private Limited						
Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 27,514 each)	4,784	131.72		4,784	131.72	
Equity Shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 27,514 each)	100	2.76	134.48	100	2.76	134.48
Less: Share of loss of associate			(22.56)			(11.88)
Investments in IB Monotaro Private Limited						
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 1,274.18 each)	8,11,250	1,041.77		8,11,250	1,041.77	
Investment in Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 1,278.24 each) (Refer note 3 below)	1,05,970	137.36	1,179.13		-	1,041.77
Less: Share of loss of associate			(253.01)			(126.16)
Investments in Adaan Solutions Private Limited						
Equity shares of INR 1000 each (at premium of INR 10,25,411.78 each)	20	20.60		20	20.60	
Compulsory Convertible Preference shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 14,655 each)	7,854	116.90	137.50	7,854	116.90	137.50
Less: Share of loss of associate			(49.32)			(13.49)
			1,591.87			2,391.48

*Refer note 33 for transactions and outstanding balances pertaining to related parties.

Notes:

1. During the year ended 31 March 2024, the Group has received bonus shares from Simply Vyapar Private Limited in the ratio of 1:19 (i.e. 19 Bonus shares for every 1 existing share).

2. During the year ended 31 March 2024, impairment loss amounting to INR 118.22 has been recorded for "Agillos E-Commerce Private Limited" based on impairment testing performed due to actual performance being lower than projected performance. The said impairment has been classified as an exceptional item in the statement of profit and loss.

3. During the year ended 31 March 2024, the Group has further invested INR 137.36 in the equity shares of IB Monotaro Private Limited as a part of right issue resulting in increase of its equity ownership on fully converted and diluted basis to 26.39% from 26.00%.

4. During the year ended 31 March 2024, 0.001% Compulsorily convertible debentures in Truckhall Private Limited amounting to INR 75 has been converted into 5,246 0.001% Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares of face value of INR 10 each resulting in increase of its equity ownership on fully converted and diluted basis to 31.20% from 25.52%.

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(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

8 Financial assets

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
i) Investments		
Non-current*		
i) Investment in other entities at FVTPL	2,604.91	2,210.12
ii) Investment in debt instruments of associates at FVTPL	200.00	155.00
	2,804.91	2,365.12
Current		
Investment in mutual funds and exchange traded funds at FVTPL	13,827.17	11,770.13
Investment in bonds and debentures at FVTPL	8,291.81	11,437.15
Investment in tax free bonds - Quoted (measured at FVTPL)	-	904.31
Investment in Government Securities-Quoted (measured at FVTPL)	2,061.79	-
	22,221.36	23,718.18

*Refer note 37 for transactions and outstanding balances pertaining to related parties

	As at 31 March 2024			As at 31 March 2023		
a) Non-current Investments	No. of units		Amount	No. of units		Amount
i) Investment in other entities						
Unquoted (measured at FVTPL) (Refer note 1 below)						
Instant Procurement Services Private Limited						
Equity shares held of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 959 each)	10	-		5,500	0.53	
Equity shares sold during the year	-	-		(5,500)	(0.53)	
0.001% Compulsorily convertible preference shares of INR 10 each	15,250	13.90		15,250	13.90	
Fair value gain recognised through profit and loss till date		803.15	816.91		373.24	366.74
Legistify Services Private Limited						
Compulsory convertible preference shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 3,132.68 each)	1,146	3.60		1,146	3.60	
Compulsory convertible preference shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 4,104.84 each)	1,500	6.20		1,500	6.20	
Compulsory convertible preference shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 58,120.00 each)	1,290	75.00		1,290	75.00	
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 3,132.68 each)	100	3.21		100	0.31	
Fair value gain recognised through profit and loss till date		-	87.50		74.26	162.18
Mynd Solutions Private Limited						
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 8.21 each)	29,34,037	240.21		71,36,489	124.34	
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 137.46 each) (Refer Note 5 below)	50,000	7.65		-	-	
Sale of equity shares	-	-		(8,01,822)	(91.78)	
Compulsory convertible preference shares of INR 10 each INR (at premium of INR 140.32 each)	15,30,658	240.68		15,30,658	240.68	
Fair value gain recognised through profit and loss till date		95.22	585.05		96.12	377.36
Zimyo Consulting Private Limited						
Compulsory convertible preference shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 85,300.00 each)	1,875	171.40		1,875	161.84	
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 84,366.83 each)	100	8.03	178.54	100	8.97	170.84
Hexis Technologies Private Limited						
Compulsory convertible preference shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 47,420 each)	11,323	490.08		11,323	490.08	
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 47,510 each)	3,803	218.42		3,803	219.12	
Fair value loss recognised through profit and loss till date		109.59	918.75		-	113.22
			2,604.91			2,210.12
(ii) Investment in debt instruments of associates at FVTPL						
Unquoted (measured at FVTPL)						
Investment in Tradeindia Private Limited						
Investment (made in 0.0001% Compulsory convertible debentures of INR 1,000 each) in Tradeindia Private Limited						
Opening	75,000	75.00		-	-	
Addition during the year (Refer Note 2 below)	30,000	30.00		75,000	75.00	75.00
Conversion during the year (Refer Note 4 below)	(75,000)	(75.00)	30.00			
Investment in Mobisy Technologies Private Limited						
Investment in Compulsory convertible debentures of INR 1,000 each in Mobisy Technologies Private Limited						
Opening	80,000	80.00		-	-	
Addition during the year (Refer Note 3 below)	90,000	90.00	170.00	80,000	80.00	80.00
			200.00			155.00

Notes:

1. The Group has invested in equity, convertible preference and convertible debt instruments of other entities and associates, based on the terms of these instruments they are measured at fair value through profit and loss.

2. During the year ended 31 March 2024, the Group has further invested INR 30 in Tradeindia Private Limited in Compulsory Convertible Debentures.

3. During the year ended 31 March 2024, the Group has further invested INR 90.00 in Compulsory Convertible Debentures (CCD) of Mobisy Technologies Private Limited. Such CCDs shall be convertible into Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares within a stipulated period as per terms of investment.

4. During the year ended 31 March 2024, 0.0001% Compulsory convertible debentures in Tradeindia Private Limited amounting to INR 75 has been converted into 5,348 0.0001% Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares of the face value of INR 10 each resulting in increase of the equity ownership on fully converted and diluted basis to 31.25% from 25.02%.

5. During the year ended 31 March 2024, the Group has further invested INR 7.65 in Mynd Solutions Private Limited thereby increasing the equity ownership to 9.34% on fully converted and diluted basis. This investment has continued to be classified as "Investment at FVTPL" as per Ind-AS 109.

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8 Financial assets (Cont'd)

b) Current investments

	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
Investment in mutual funds and exchange traded funds - Quoted (measured at FVTPL)	No. of units	Amount	No. of units	Amount
Aditya Birla Sun Life Corporate Bond Fund - Regular Growth	12,48,976	128.95	5,59,049	56.31
Aditya Birla Sun Life Corporate Bond Fund	1,15,44,143	1,242.23	1,11,56,476	1,144.13
Aditya Birla Sun Life Overnight Fund	-	-	4	0.01
Aditya Birla Sun Life Nifty SDL Apr 2027 Index Fund	6,43,77,459	434.02	4,68,39,038	491.73
Aditya Birla Sun Life CRISIL AAA Jun 2023 Index Fund	-	-	39,89,303	42.03
Axis Corporate Debt Fund	87,73,620	181.81	1,12,91,232	240.59
Axis Liquid Fund	16,790	45.01	-	-
Bajaj Finserv Liquid Fund- Direct growth	10,005	10.54	-	-
Bharat Bond ETF April 2023	-	-	4,00,000	490.53
Bharat Bond ETF April 2025	8,23,419	102.21	3,79,102	421.81
Bharat Bond FOF April 2023	-	-	35,34,167	67.64
Edelweiss NIFTY PSU Bond Plus SDL Apr 2026 50:50 Index Fund	4,74,75,047	561.61	4,34,76,047	525.37
Edelweiss CRISIL IBX 50:50 Gilt Plus SDL Apr 2037 Index Fund	4,77,24,473	588.13	4,77,54,473	500.05
Edelweiss CRISIL IBX 50:50 Gilt Plus SDL April 2033	1,97,73,180	256.31	-	-
Edelweiss Arbitrage Fund	17,03,677	32.76	-	-
HDFC Short Term Debt Fund	-	-	1,04,517	2.81
HDFC Low Duration Fund	3,54,23,595	974.81	1,30,29,585	813.37
HDFC Corporate Bond Fund	87,39,647	143.01	47,38,347	133.88
ICICI Prudential Banking & PSU Debt Fund	-	-	4,12,500	11.36
ICICI Prudential Corporate Bond Fund - Growth	6,64,641	17.91	5,64,541	15.08
ICICI Prudential Savings Fund	14,34,179	738.40	14,74,179	601.55
ICICI Prudential Short Term Fund	-	-	3,61,120	19.55
ICICI Prudential Corporate Bond Fund	2,06,88,321	582.29	2,25,00,560	565.84
ICICI Prudential Nifty SDL Dec 2028 Index Fund	4,82,19,171	542.09	4,61,19,177	501.81
IDFC Banking & PSU Debt Fund - Direct - Growth	-	-	12,00,734	25.18
Invesco India Arbitrage Fund	55,94,820	169.22	-	-
Kotak Corporate Bond Fund	2,37,300	828.58	2,22,198	827.50
Kotak Nifty SDL Apr 2027 Top 12 Equal Weight Index Fund	4,87,90,091	552.91	3,47,08,297	507.29
Kotak Equity Arbitrage Fund	1,17,75,671	415.02	19,80,441	55.69
Kotak Nifty SDL Apr 2032 Top 12 Equal Weight Index Fund	9,40,02,577	1,075.68	9,40,02,577	993.25
Nippon India Dynamic Bond Fund	2,40,40,628	881.31	2,40,40,628	821.40
Nippon India Nivesh Lakshya Fund	2,00,36,258	350.22	-	-
SBI Nifty 50 ETF	6,02,555	140.93	14,50,000	269.41
SBI Mutual Fund ETF Sensex Open Ended	13,542	22.18	-	-
SBI Savings Fund - Direct Growth	45,42,001	85.18	45,42,601	83.54
SBI Liquid Fund- Direct - Growth Plan	-	-	7,127	25.31
Aditya Birla Sun Life Liquid Fund	15,33,172	70.78	3,65,115	63.80
SBI S&P BSE Sensex ETF	6,48,000	350.86	6,48,600	401.88
SBI Nifty Index Fund	5,02,335	103.35	5,01,335	31.85
SBI Magnum Constant Maturity Fund	38,91,798	145.21	10,31,700	554.27
SBI Arbitrage Opportunities Fund	93,11,582	313.90	-	-
Tata Arbitrage Fund	29,93,542	41.37	-	-
Invesco India Arbitrage Fund - DG	57,58,104	357.84	-	-
UTI Nifty 50 ETF	13,00,500	324.32	1,25,000	235.57
UTI Liquid Cash Plan	-	-	14,505	51.83
Total		13,877.37		11,734.59
Investment in bonds and debentures- Quoted (measured at FVTPL)				
Bajaj Finance Ltd. Bond	2,650	643.61	300	191.20
Canara Bank perpetual bond	30	314.89	3	314.85
Export Import Bank Of India Bond	-	-	200	186.50
Axis Finance Ltd. Bond	2,500	252.11	-	-
HDFC bank Perpetual Bond	20	206.51	20	200.59
HDFC 2027-Coupon Bond	500	502.07	500	503.80
HDFC Bank Bond	250	252.43	-	-
HDB Financial Services Ltd Bond	350	311.55	-	-
ICICI Bank India Bond	-	-	300	303.20
Kotak Mahindra Investment Ltd Zero Coupon Bond	-	-	200	184.23
Kotak Mahindra Prime Ltd. Bond	2,500	256.55	-	-
India Infradebt Ltd Bond	100	98.99	100	99.03
IRFC Ltd Bond	-	-	250	251.18
ICICI Home Finance Company Ltd MLD	-	-	150	153.58
LIC Housing Finance Bond	-	-	1,000	1,028.54
Mahindra & Mahindra Financial Services Ltd. Zero Coupon Bond	300	210.09	400	212.23
NABARD Bond	150	151.63	1,250	1,252.88
Piramal Enterprises MLD	-	-	380	397.46
Punjab National Bank Perpetual Bond	10	101.55	90	908.83
Power Grid Corporation of India Limited Bond	-	-	25	71.04
Power Finance Corporation Ltd - Bond	8	8.07	550	577.00
REC Bond	-	-	500	1,042.71
State Bank of India Perpetual Bond	100	1,027.34	260	1,861.69
7.38% SIDBI Sept 2027	35	355.51	5	51.03
Shriram Transport MLD	-	-	100	114.59
Bank of Baroda Perpetual Bond	10	102.34	101	102.92
State Bank of India Tier II Bond	500	496.43	450	498.53
SIDBI Bond	-	-	650	529.46
Ess Gasmach MLD	-	-	250	254.93
Union Bank of India Perpetual Bond	15	151.46	18	181.68
Total		5,299.81		10,495.55
Investment in Investment Trust- Quoted (measured at FVTPL)				
Powergrid InvIT	-	-	38,81,053	484.19
Total		-		484.19
Investment in Government Securities- Quoted (measured at FVTPL)				
7.18% Government of India 2037	50,00,000	509.55	-	-
7.18% Government of India 2033	1,25,00,000	1,275.55	-	-
7.44% Government of Karnataka SGS 2038	5,00,000	50.58	-	-
7.43% Government of TamilNadu SGS 2034	10,00,000	100.13	-	-
7.48% Government of Karnataka SGS 2037	25,00,000	252.34	-	-
7.73% Government of Maharashtra SGS 2036	35,00,000	362.13	-	-
7.42% Government of Karnataka SGS 2035	25,00,000	251.99	-	-
7.73% Government of Maharashtra Bond SGS 2033	25,00,000	259.62	-	-
Total		3,054.78		-
Total current investments		22,231.76		22,714.33
Aggregate book value of quoted investments		22,231.76		22,714.33
Aggregate market value of quoted investments		22,231.76		22,714.33
Aggregate carrying value of unquoted investments		2,094.81		2,368.12

(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

8 Financial assets (Cont'd)

c) Loans (measured at amortised cost)

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
(i) Loans		
Non-current (unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Inter corporate deposits*		
- Bajaj Finance Limited	64.30	-
Loans to employees**	1.02	0.84
	65.32	0.84
Current (unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Inter corporate deposits*		
- PNB Housing Finance Limited	104.03	-
- Bajaj Finance Limited	-	52.13
Loans to employees **	4.28	4.35
	108.31	56.48
Total loans	173.63	57.32

Notes:
*Inter-corporate deposits placed with financial institutions yield fixed interest rate.
**Represent interest free loans to employees, which are generally recoverable within 24 monthly instalments.

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
d) Other financial assets (measured at amortised cost)		
Non-current (unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Security deposits	41.96	40.73
Deposits with remaining maturity for more than twelve months (Refer Note 11)	1.08	-
Total	43.04	40.73
Current (unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Security deposits	15.44	7.71
Amount recoverable from payment gateway	230.13	140.91
Other receivables	0.25	-
Total	245.82	148.62

Notes:
Security deposits are non-interest bearing and are generally on term of 3 to 9 years.

9 Other assets

	As at	As at
Non-current (unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Prepaid expenses	0.32	0.60
Indirect taxes recoverable	14.31	98.61
Capital advances	1.40	-
Total	16.03	99.21
Current (Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Advances recoverable	9.03	10.43
Indirect taxes recoverable	13.29	13.28
Prepaid expenses	60.21	50.13
Others	-	10.07
Total	82.53	88.62

10 Trade receivables

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise		
Trade receivables	47.25	68.33
Receivables from related parties (Refer Note 33)	0.57	2.64
Total	47.82	70.97

Notes:
a) No trade receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Group either severally or jointly with any other person.
b) For terms and conditions relating to related party receivables (Refer Note 33)
c) Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 to 180 days.

Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment / transaction	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 Months-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
31 March 2024							
Undisputed, considered good							
Trade receivables	33.18	12.87	0.21	1.40	0.12	0.07	47.85
31 March 2023							
Undisputed, considered good							
Trade receivables	53.62	16.77	1.02	3.26	0.88	-	78.55

11 Cash and bank balances

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
a) Cash and cash equivalents		
Cheques on hand	169.86	257.98
Balance with bank		
- On current accounts	254.93	241.45
- Deposits with original maturity of less than three months*	279.05	91.73
Total Cash and cash equivalents	849.84	591.06
*includes interest accrued.		

Note:
Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of cash flow statement comprise cash and cash equivalents as shown above.

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
b) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents		
(i) Deposits with banks		
- remaining maturity upto twelve months	165.70	8.85
- remaining maturity for more than twelve months	0.08	-
	165.78	8.85
Less: Amount disclosed under Other financial assets non-current	(0.08)	-
	165.70	8.85
(ii) Earmarked balances with banks*	3.27	1.85
Amount disclosed under current bank deposits	168.97	10.70
* Earmarked balances include below items :-		
- Unclaimed/Unpaid dividend	0.23	0.17
- Bank balance with Indiamart Employee Benefit Trust	3.04	1.68

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(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

12 Share capital

Authorised equity share capital (INR 10 per share)

	Number of shares	Amount
As at 01 April 2022	9,94,42,468	994.42
As at 31 March 2023	9,94,42,468	994.42
As at 31 March 2024	9,94,42,468	994.42

Authorised 0.01% cumulative preference share capital (INR 238 per share)

	Number of shares	Amount
As at 01 April 2022	3	0.00
As at 31 March 2023	3	0.00
As at 31 March 2024	3	0.00

Issued equity share capital (subscribed and fully paid up) (INR 10 per share)

	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	3,06,14,574	306.15	3,05,64,574	305.65
Bonus issue during the year (refer note 1 below)	3,06,14,574	306.15	-	-
Equity shares issued to Indiamart Employee Benefit Trust during the year (refer note (ii) below)	-	-	2,10,000	2.10
Equity shares extinguished on buy back during the year (refer note 2 below)	(12,50,000)	(12.50)	(1,60,000)	(1.60)
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	**5,99,79,148**	**599.80**	**3,06,14,574**	**306.15**
Equity shares held by Indiamart Employee Benefit Trust as at year end (refer note (ii) below)	(30,202)	(0.31)	(35,353)	(0.36)
Shares outstanding at the end of the year net of elimination on account of shares held by Indiamart Employee Benefit Trust	**5,99,48,946**	**599.49**	**3,05,79,221**	**305.79**

Notes:

1 During the year the Company has issued and allotted 30,614,574 fully paid up Bonus Equity shares (including 35,353 bonus shares issued and held by Indiamart Employee Benefit trust) of Rs 10 each on 22 June 2023 in the ratio of 1:1 (i.e. 1 Bonus Equity shares for every 1 existing equity share of the Company) to the shareholders who held shares on 21 June 2023 i.e. Record date.

2 During the year, the Board of Directors approved a proposal to buy-back upto 12,50,000 equity shares of the Company for an aggregate amount not exceeding INR 5,000, being 2.04% of the total paid up equity share capital at 4,000 per equity share. A Letter of Offer was made to all eligible shareholders. The Company bought back 12,50,000 equity shares out of the shares that were tendered by eligible shareholders and extinguished the equity shares on 25 September 2023. Capital redemption reserve was created to the extent of share capital extinguished of INR 12.50. The buyback results in a cash outflow of INR 6,200.84 (including transaction costs of INR 36.55 and tax on buyback of INR 1,164.29). The Company funded the buyback from its free reserves including Securities Premium as explained in Section 68 of the Companies Act, 2013.

3 **Utilisation of Qualified Institutions Placement ("QIP") funds**

(i) During the year ended 31 March 2021, the Company had raised money by the way of QIP and allotted 1,242,212 equity shares of face value INR 10 each to the eligible qualified institutional buyers (QIB) at a price of INR 8,615 per equity share (including a premium of INR 8,605 per equity share) aggregating to INR 10,701.66 Millions on 22 February 2021. The issue was made in accordance SEBI (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018, as amended.
Expenses incurred in relation to QIP amounting to INR 189.67 has been adjusted from Securities Premium Account which resulted into the QIP's net proceeds of INR 10,511.99.
Out of these proceeds, the Company has utilised till 31 March 2024 INR 10,391.08 (31 March 2023 : 10,238.42) towards purposes specified in the placement document from the date of QIP. The balance amount of QIP's net proceeds remain invested in liquid instruments.

(ii) Out of the amount utilised from QIP's net proceeds as mentioned in (i) above, INR 1,015.95 has been utilised through Tradezeal Online Private limited, the wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, details of the same are given below :-

Investment made through Tradezeal Online Private Limited	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Truckhall Private Limited	215.10	135.10
Shipway Technology Private Limited	150.00	110.00
Legistify Services Private Limited	87.90	87.90
Agillos E-Commerce Private Limited	290.00	200.00
Edgewise Technologies Private Limited	135.45	135.45
Adansa Solutions Private Limited	137.50	137.50
Total	**1,015.95**	**805.95**

Other than as disclosed above, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Group and its associates to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediary shall lend or invest in party identified by or on behalf of the Group and its associates (Ultimate Beneficiaries). The Group and its associates have not received any funds from any party(s) (Funding Party) with the understanding that the Group and its associates shall whether directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified by or on behalf of the Group and its associates (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

4) **Terms/ rights attached to equity shares**

1) The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of INR 10 per share. Each holder of equity is entitled to one vote per share.
2) In event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares would be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

12 Share capital (Cont'd)

b) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% equity shares in the Company

	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	Number	% Holding	Number	% Holding
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid				
Dinesh Agarwal	1,68,27,523	28.06%	85,93,599	28.08%
Brijesh Agrawal	1,14,03,046	19.01%	58,21,529	19.01%
Arkaig Asia Fund Limited	13,51,865	2.25%	15,56,494	5.08%

Details of shareholding of promoters

Promoters	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023		% Change during the year
	Number	% Holding	Number	% Holding	
Dinesh Chandra Agarwal	1,68,27,523	28.06	85,93,599	28.08	-
Brijesh Kumar Agrawal	1,14,03,046	19.01	58,21,529	19.01	-
Promoter Group					
Chetna Agarwal	3,02,600	0.50	1,54,475	0.50	-
Pankaj Agarwal	2,94,413	0.49	1,50,296	0.49	-
Anand Kumar Agarwal	1,37,119	0.23	70,000	0.23	-
Meena Agarwal	1,36,727	0.23	69,800	0.23	-
Dinesh Chandra Agarwal (HUF)	1,16,987	0.20	59,722	0.20	-
Naresh Chandra Agarwal	78,795	0.13	40,200	0.13	-
Prakash Chandra Agarwal	1,16,903	0.20	40,314	0.13	0.07
Girjan Agarwal	38,959	0.07	20,000	0.07	-
Kishan Devi Agarwal	-	-	19,758	0.06	(0.06)
Vijay Jain	19,509	0.03	10,000	0.03	-
Naresh Chandra Agarwal (HUF)	17,910	0.03	8,929	0.03	-
Anand Kumar Agarwal (HUF)	11,301	0.02	5,955	0.02	-
Prakash Chandra Agarwal (HUF)	11,301	0.02	5,955	0.02	-
Hamirwasia Business Trust	400	0.00	200	0.00	-
Hamirwasia Family Trust	400	0.00	200	0.00	-
Nanpura Business Trust	200	0.00	100	0.00	-
Nanpura Family Trust	200	0.00	100	0.00	-
Total	2,95,14,888	49.22	1,50,65,811	49.21	

c) Shares reserved for issue under options

Information relating to the Company's share based payment plans, including details of options and SAR units issued, exercised and lapsed during the financial year, options and SAR units outstanding at the end of the year, is set out in note 28.

d) Shares held by Indiamart Employee Benefit Trust against employees share based payment plans (face value: INR 10 each)

	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Opening balance	35,353	0.36	11,594	0.12
Purchased during the year	-	-	2,10,000	2.10
Bonus issued during the year	35,353	0.36	-	-
Transfer to employees pursuant to SAR/ESOP exercised	(41,501)	(0.41)	(1,86,241)	(1.86)
Closing balance	29,205	0.31	35,353	0.36

(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

13 Other equity

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Securities premium	9,165.96	15,532.91
General reserve	-	8.45
Employee share based payment reserve	312.92	235.59
Capital redemption reserve	12.50	1.00
Retained earnings	7,211.17	4,490.03
Total other equity	**16,701.48**	**20,278.13**

Nature and purpose of reserves and surplus:

a) **Securities premium:** The Securities premium account is used to record the premium on issue of shares and is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2013.

b) **General reserve:** The General reserve is used from time to time to transfer profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes, as the same is created by transfer from one component of equity to another.

c) **Employee share based payment reserve:** The Employee share based payment reserve is used to recognise the compensation related to share based awards issued to employees under Company's Share based payment scheme.

d) **Capital redemption reserve:** The Capital redemption reserve is created when company purchases its own shares out of free reserves or securities premium. A sum equal to the nominal value of the shares so purchased is transferred to capital redemption reserve. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of section 69 of the Companies Act, 2013.

e) **Retained earnings:** Retained earnings represent the amount of accumulated earnings of the Group, and re-measurement gains/losses on defined benefit plans.

14 Trade payables*

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Payable to micro, small and medium enterprises	0.55	1.07
Other trade payables		
- outstanding dues to others	4.48	7.16
Accrued expenses	338.59	263.93
Total	343.62	272.16

Outstanding for following years from due date of payment / transaction	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
31 March 2024						
(i) MSME* - undisputed	0.55					0.55
(ii) Others - undisputed	2.16	2.32	-	-	-	4.48
Accrued expenses	338.59	-	-	-	-	338.59
31 March 2023						
(i) MSME* - undisputed	1.07	-	-	-	-	1.07
(ii) Others - undisputed	6.42	0.48	0.26	0.00	-	7.16
Accrued expenses	263.93	-	-	-	-	263.93

* MSME as per the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.

15 Lease and other financial liabilities

		As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
(a)	**Lease liabilities**		
	Non-current	292.45	344.28
	Current	114.22	115.60
		406.67	**459.88**
(b)	Other financial liabilities		
	Non-current		
	Deferred Consideration	269.57	355.68
	Total	**269.57**	**355.68**
	Current		
	Payable to employees	276.02	235.01
	Deferred Consideration	132.54	-
	Security deposits	-	9.78
	Other payable*	25.28	31.82
	Total	**433.84**	**276.61**

*Includes unclaimed/unpaid dividend of INR 0.23 (31 March 2023: INR 0.13).

16 Provisions

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Non-current		
Provision for employee benefits (Refer note 27)		
Provision for gratuity	141.35	105.38
Provision for leave encashment	127.12	91.02
Total	**268.47**	**196.40**
Current		
Provision for employee benefits (Refer note 27)		
Provision for gratuity	40.19	33.54
Provision for leave encashment	41.51	28.13
Provision-others*	15.36	15.36
Total	**97.06**	**77.03**

* Contingency provision towards indirect taxes. There is no change in this provision during the year ended 31 March 2024.

(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

17 Contract and other liabilities

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Contract liabilities*		
Non-current		
Deferred revenue	5,389.79	4,207.57
	5,389.79	4,207.57
Current		
Deferred revenue	8,334.57	6,781.96
Advances from customers	875.45	637.10
	9,210.02	7,419.06
Total	14,599.81	11,626.63

Other liabilities- current

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Statutory dues		
Tax deducted at source payable	51.23	55.23
GST payable	354.40	297.05
Others	19.94	14.81
Total	425.57	367.09

* Contract liabilities include consideration received in advance to render services in future periods. Refer Note 33 for outstanding balances pertaining to related parties.

18 Income tax assets and liabilities

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Income tax assets (net of provisions)		
Non current		
Income tax assets	72.38	1,699.98
Less: Provision for income tax	(12.01)	(1,615.72)
Total non current tax assets (net)	88.27	84.26
Current		
Income tax assets	321.99	58.08
Less: Provision for income tax	(372.28)	(93.91)
Total current tax assets/(liability) (net)	(50.29)	(35.83)

(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

19 Revenue from operations*

Set out below is the disaggregation of the Group's revenue from contracts with customers

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Sale of services		
Income from web services	11,314.22	9,220.14
Income from accounting software services	537.94	433.73
Advertisement and marketing services	115.59	200.12
Total	11,967.75	9,853.99

*Refer note 33 for transactions pertaining to related parties.

Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations

The performance obligation is satisfied after the services are rendered for which customer has paid.
The transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations (unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied) i.e. Contract liabilities, as at March 31, are as follows:

	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	Within 12 months	More than 12 months	Within 12 months	More than 12 months
Web services	8,911.57	4,998.93	7,171.12	4,134.17
Accounting software services	270.64	178.97	223.25	52.31
Advertisement and marketing services	27.81	11.89	24.69	19.09
	9,210.02	5,189.79	7,419.06	4,205.57

The Group has Nil contract assets as at 31 March 2024 (31 March 2023 : Nil).

No single customer represents 10% or more of the Company's total revenue during the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023.

Changes in the contract liability balances during the year are as follows:

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Opening balance at the beginning of the year	11,624.62	9,070.37
Acquisition through business combinations	-	341.78
Measurement period adjustment	-	(19.48)
Less: Revenue recognised from contract liability balance at the beginning of the year	(6,560.53)	(5,372.02)
Add: Amount received/billed from customers during the year	14,742.94	12,186.12
Less: Revenue recognised from amount received/billed during the year	(5,407.22)	(4,582.08)
Closing balance at the end of the year	**14,399.81**	**11,624.62**

20 Other income

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Fair value gain/(loss) on measurement and income from sale of financial assets		
-Fair value gain/(loss) (net) on measurement, interest and income from sale of mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment funds and investment trust	1,778.75	908.20
-Fair value gain on measurement and income from sale of Investment in other entities	286.14	837.99
Interest income from financial assets measured at amortised cost		
- on bank deposits	8.34	9.77
- on corporate deposits and loans	15.24	9.00
- on security deposits	2.98	2.09
Other interest income	1.50	6.20
Dividend income	4.11	10.46
Gain on sale of investment in Associates	-	0.28
Gain on de-recognition of Right-of-use assets	4.52	4.71
Liabilities and provisions no longer required written back	1.55	4.77
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	2.00	2.86
Miscellaneous income	1.57	8.93
Total	2,106.70	1,805.26

21 Employee benefits expense

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Salaries, allowances and bonus	4,885.40	3,764.97
Gratuity expense (Refer note 27)	81.29	75.73
Leave encashment expense (Refer note 27)	83.54	60.65
Contribution to provident and other funds	78.26	53.55
Employee share based payment expense (Refer note 28)	253.60	265.65
Staff welfare expenses	58.53	26.79
Total	5,440.72	4,247.35

22 Finance costs

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Interest cost of lease liabilities	42.70	47.10
Interest Cost on Deferred consideration	46.43	34.41
Total	89.13	81.51

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(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

23 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Refer Note 5A)	116.44	98.44
Depreciation and impairment of Right-of-use assets (Refer Note 5B)	156.36	108.68
Amortisation of intangible assets (Refer Note 6B)	111.81	111.63
Total	384.61	318.75

24 Other expenses*

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Content development expenses	310.45	288.17
Buyer engagement expenses	123.61	133.95
Customer support expenses	314.15	228.96
Commission on Sales	21.02	12.44
Outsourced sales cost	1,381.82	1,312.84
Internet and other online expenses	511.94	469.14
Rates and taxes	8.20	4.04
Outsourced support cost	15.97	17.45
Advertisement expenses	23.28	26.22
Power and fuel	17.74	13.81
Repair and maintenance		
- Plant and machinery	8.61	6.58
- Others	57.29	39.63
Travelling and conveyance	52.48	33.62
Recruitment and training expenses	28.88	26.05
Legal and professional fees	75.29	117.28
Directors' sitting fees	7.87	5.25
Insurance expenses	66.70	45.35
Collection charges	64.13	49.18
Corporate social responsibility activities expenses	61.16	54.27
Rent	54.44	39.14
Miscellaneous expenses	8.47	10.16
Total	3,215.45	2,927.81

*Refer note 31 for transactions pertaining to related parties.

25 Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the earnings for the period attributable to equity holders of the parent company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS are calculated by dividing the earnings for the period attributable to the equity holders of the parent company by weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares. The following reflects the basic and diluted EPS computations:

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Basic		
Net profit as per the statement of profit and loss for computation of EPS (A)	3,339.53	2,838.27
Weighted average number of equity shares used in calculating basic EPS (B)*	6,05,22,532	6,10,56,500
Basic earnings per equity share (A/B)	55.18	46.48
Diluted		
Weighted average number of equity shares used in calculating basic EPS*	6,05,22,532	6,10,56,500
Potential equity shares	1,51,044	2,12,040
Total no. of shares outstanding (including dilution) (C)*	6,06,73,576	6,12,68,540
Diluted earnings per equity share (A/C)	55.04	46.32

There are potential equity shares for the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 in the form of share based awards granted to employees which have been considered in the calculation of diluted earning per share.

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26 Income tax

The major components of income tax expense are:

a) Income tax expense recognised in Statement of profit and loss

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Current tax expense		
Current tax for the year	953.86	950.11
	953.86	950.11
Deferred tax benefit		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	250.38	(75.60)
	250.38	(75.60)
Total income tax expense	1,204.24	874.51

b) Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income/(loss) (OCI)

Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during the year.

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Net gain/(loss) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	(2.02)	15.31

c) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by statutory income tax rate.

Profit before tax	4,543.77	3,712.78
Accounting profit before income tax	4,543.77	3,712.78
Tax expense at the statutory income tax rate @25.17%	1,143.67	934.51
Adjustments in respect of differences taxed at lower tax rates	(93.91)	(191.87)
Adjustment in respect of change in carrying amount of investment in subsidiaries	12.34	44.84
Adjustment in respect of buyback expenses	(9.30)	(3.22)
Dividend income received	(1.03)	(2.63)
Income non-taxable for tax purposes	-	-
Other non-deductible expenses and non-taxable income	(7.82)	(22.54)
Business losses and unabsorbed depreciation (for which no deferred tax asset recognised)	160.29	115.42
Tax expense at the effective income tax rate of 26.50% (31 March 2023: 23.55%)	1,204.24	874.51

The effective tax rate has been increased to 26.50% for the year ended 31 March 2024 from 23.55% for the year ended 31 March 2023, primarily on account of long term capital gain realised on sale of mutual funds units and investments taxed at lower rate in the previous year.

d) Breakup of deferred tax recognised in the Balance sheet

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Deferred tax asset		
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	23.65	13.21
Provision for gratuity	49.35	34.99
Provision for compensated absences	38.48	30.37
Provision for diminution of investments in subsidiaries	12.04	12.04
Deferred revenue and advance from customers/dealers	3.12	11.45
Provision of expenses, allowable in subsequent year	47.65	51.24
Ind AS 116 - Leases Liability	102.35	115.54
Others	2.61	-
Total deferred tax assets	279.25	268.84
Total deferred tax assets recognised (A)		
Deferred tax liabilities		
Investment in mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment fund and investment trust measured at fair value	(300.40)	(84.08)
Investment in other entities measured at fair value	(241.84)	(154.19)
Accelerated deduction on lease rent for tax purposes	-	(1.75)
Identified intangible assets on business acquisition	(84.22)	(111.64)
Ind AS 116 - Right of Use asset	(82.26)	(95.31)
Others	-	(3.00)
Total deferred tax liabilities (B)	(708.72)	(449.95)
Net deferred tax liabilities (C) = (A) + (B)	(429.47)	(181.11)

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(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

26 Income tax (Cont'd)

e) **Breakup of deferred tax expense recognised in Statement of profit and loss and OCI**

Particulars		
Deferred tax expense/(income) relates to the following:		
Provision for gratuity	(14.36)	13.52
Provision for compensated absences	(8.11)	(9.96)
Investment in other entities measured at fair value	87.65	152.43
Investment in debt instrument of subsidiaries measured at fair value	-	39.30
Provision for diminution of investments in subsidiaries	-	(12.04)
Deferred revenue and advance from customers/dealors	8.33	44.29
Provision for expenses, allowable in subsequent year	3.59	(11.81)
Investment in mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment fund and investment trust measured at fair value	216.32	(238.22)
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(37.06)	(34.70)
Ind AS 116 - Right of Use asset	(13.05)	29.04
Ind AS 116 - Leases Liability	11.46	(31.85)
Others	(5.61)	(0.78)
Deferred tax benefit	**248.36**	**(60.29)**

f) **Reconciliation of Deferred tax Assets & liabilities:**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Opening balance as of 1 April	**(181.11)**	**(156.42)**
Tax benefit/(expense) during the year recognised in Statement of profit and loss	(250.38)	75.60
Net Deferred tax liabilities recognised pursuant to business combinations (refer note 34)	-	(80.35)
Measurement period adjustments (refer note 34)	-	(4.63)
Tax impact during the year recognised in OCI	2.02	(15.31)
Closing balance at the end of the year	**(429.47)**	**(181.11)**

g) **Disclosed in the balance sheet as follows:**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Deferred Tax Liabilities	(429.47)	(202.86)
Deferred Tax Assets	-	21.75
Deferred Tax Liabilities (net)	**(429.47)**	**(181.11)**

h) **Detail of deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset is recognised in the balance sheet:**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses for which no deferred tax assets have been recognised are attributable to the following:		
- tax business losses*	402.70	383.83
- unabsorbed depreciation	10.02	9.76
- other deductible temporary differences	5.16	0.80
	417.88	**394.39**

*Tax losses will expire between FY 2024-2025 to FY 2031-2032.

The Group offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

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37 Defined benefit plan and other long term employee benefit plan

The Group has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed statutory defined period of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The scheme is funded with insurance company in form of qualifying insurance policy. This defined benefit plans exposes the Group to actuarial risks, such as longevity risk, interest rate risk and salary risk.

The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the Group's obligation in respect of its gratuity plan and leave encashment is as follows:

Gratuity - Defined benefit

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Present value of defined benefit obligation	446.28	354.24
Fair value of plan assets	(264.74)	(217.35)
Net liability arising from defined benefit	**181.54**	**136.89**

Leave encashment - other long term employee benefit plan

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Present value of other long term employee benefit plan	168.03	121.14

a) Reconciliation of the net defined benefit (asset)/liability and other long term employee benefit plan

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for the net defined benefit (asset)/ liability and other other long term employee benefit plan and its components:

Reconciliation of present value of defined benefit obligation for Gratuity and Leave encashment

	Gratuity	
	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	354.24	256.31
Acquisition through business combinations	-	21.33
Benefits paid	(23.34)	(25.17)
Current service cost	71.33	61.94
Interest cost	25.87	24.20
Actuarial (gains)/losses		
- changes in demographic assumptions	-	(15.40)
- changes in financial assumptions	10.32	(31.19)
- experience adjustments	7.56	(20.74)
Balance at the end of the year	**446.28**	**354.24**

	Leave encashment	
	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	121.14	75.21
Acquisition through business combinations	-	2.25
Benefits paid	(35.75)	(17.01)
Current service cost	47.79	62.78
Interest cost	8.51	5.07
Past service cost	-	2.82
Actuarial (gains)/losses	-	
- changes in demographic assumptions	7.06	(4.41)
- changes in financial assumptions	2.22	(8.55)
- experience adjustments	17.16	2.94
Balance at the end of the year	**168.03**	**121.14**

Movement in fair value of plan assets

	Gratuity	
	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Opening fair value of plan assets	217.35	146.02
Acquisition through business combinations	-	9.00
Interest income	15.51	10.41
Actuarial gain/(losses)	9.25	(4.00)
Contributions from the employer	46.20	81.00
Benefits paid	(23.57)	(25.08)
Closing fair value of plan assets	**264.74**	**217.35**

Each year the management of the Group reviews the level of funding required as per its risk management strategy. The Group expects to contribute to gratuity INR 84.01 during the year ended 31 March 2025 (31 March 2024: INR 74.04).

The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of the total plan assets are as follows:

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Funds managed by insurer	100.00%	100.00%

The overall expected rate of return on assets is determined based on the market prices prevailing on that date, applicable to the period over which the obligation is to be settled.

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(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

27 Defined benefit plan and other long term employee benefit plan (Cont'd)

b) Expense recognised in profit or loss

	Gratuity	
	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Current service cost	71.33	61.94
Net interest expense	10.06	13.79
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in profit or loss	**81.39**	**75.73**
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability:		
Actuarial (gain)/loss on plan assets	(9.25)	4.00
Actuarial (gain)/loss on defined benefit obligation	18.08	(64.37)
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income	**8.83**	**(60.37)**

	Leave encashment	
	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Current service cost	47.76	62.78
Past service cost	-	2.82
Net interest expense	8.31	5.07
Actuarial (gain)/loss on other long term employee benefit plan	27.47	(10.02)
Components of other long term employee benefit costs recognised in profit or loss	**83.54**	**60.65**

c) Actuarial assumptions

Principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date (expressed as weighted averages).

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Discount rate	7.10%-7.15%	7.30-7.35%
Expected rate of return on assets	7.10%-7.15%	7.30-7.35%

Attrition rate	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
Ages	Upto 4 years of service	Above 4 years of service	Upto 4 years of service	Above 4 years of service
Upto 30 years	32.00%	32.00%	31.00%	31.00%
Above 30 years	12.00%	12.00%	12.25%	12.25%
Future salary growth				
Year 1	12.25%	12.25%	12.25%	12.25%
Year 2	12.25%	12.25%	12.25%	12.25%
Year 3 and onwards	12.25%	12.25%	12.07%	12.07%

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Mortality table	India Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)	India Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)

The Group regularly assesses these assumptions with the projected long-term plans and prevalent industry standards.

d) Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown

Gratuity

	Increase	Decrease
For the year ended 31 March 2024		
Impact of change in discount rate by 0.50%	(23.57)	26.84
Impact of change in salary by 0.50%	10.20	(10.13)
For the year ended 31 March 2023	**Increase**	**Decrease**
Impact of change in discount rate by 0.50%	(18.96)	20.70
Impact of change in salary by 0.50%	8.44	(8.79)

Although the analysis does not take account of the full distribution of cash flows expected under the plan, it does provide an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumptions shown.

e) The table below summarises the maturity profile and duration of the gratuity liability:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Within one year	40.56	35.51
Within one - three years	67.78	53.50
Within three - five years	57.36	42.69
Above five years	281.18	224.84
Total	446.88	356.54

(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

28 Share based payment plans

The Indiamart Employee Stock Benefit Scheme-2018 was approved by shareholders in annual general meeting held on May 07, 2018. The scheme is designed to provide incentives to employees to deliver long-term returns. Under the plan, participants are granted options which vest upon completion of upto 72 months of service from the grant date. Participation in the plan is at the board appointed committee's discretion and no individual has a contractual right to participate in the plan or to receive any guaranteed benefits.

The Company has set up a trust to administer the scheme under which Stock Appreciation Rights (SAR) and Stock options(ESOP), with substantially similar types of share based payment arrangements, have been granted to employees. The scheme only provides for equity settled grants to employees where by the employees can purchase equity shares by exercising SAR units/options as vested at the exercise price specified in the grant, there is no option of cash settlement.

a) Employee Stock Option Plan (ESOP)

The details of activity have been summarized below:

	For the year ended 31 March 2024		For the year ended 31 March 2023	
	Number of options	Weighted Average Exercise Price (INR)	Number of options	Weighted Average Exercise Price (INR)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	35,784	10	45,050	10
Granted during the year	-	-	-	-
Forfeited/ expired during the year	1,141	10	5,061	10
Exercised during the year	7,952	10	4,205	10
Outstanding at the end of the year	26,691	10	35,784	10
Exercisable at the end of the year	-	-	-	-

Figures for the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 are as follows:

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Range of exercise prices (INR)	10	10
Number of options outstanding	26,691	35,784
Weighted average remaining contractual life of options (in years)	2	3
Weighted average exercise price (INR)	10	10
Weighted average share price for the options exercised during the year (INR)	10	10

Stock Options granted
The key inputs used in the measurement of the grant date fair valuation of equity settled ESOPs are given in the table below:

Figures for the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 are as follows:

	ESOP 2022	
	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Weighted average share price (INR)	6,662	6662
Exercise price (INR)	10	10
Life of the options granted (Vesting and exercise period) in years	4	4
Value of options method	Market price of stock*	Market price of stock*

* Fair value has been considered as stock price of the day prior to the grant date and hence volatility, expected dividends and average risk-free interest rate is not applicable.

b) Stock appreciation rights (SAR)
The Company has granted stock appreciation rights to its employees. Details of activity summarized below:

(i) SAR 2018*	For the year ended 31 March 2024		For the year ended 31 March 2023	
	Number of SAR units	Weighted Average Exercise Price (INR)	Number of SAR units	Weighted Average Exercise Price (INR)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	-	-	2,03,658	500
Granted during the year	-	-	-	-
Lapsed during the year	-	-	2,028	500
Exercised during the year	-	-	2,01,630	500
Expired during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	-	-	-	-
Exercisable at the end of the year	-	-	-	-

* 31 March 2024 : Nil (31 March 2023 : 175,893) shares have been issued against the SAR exercised under this scheme during the year.

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

28 Share based payment plans (Cont'd)

SAR 2018 units granted

The key inputs used in the measurement of the grant date fair valuation of equity settled plans are given in the table below:

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Weighted average share price (INR)	597	597
Exercise Price (INR)	500	500
Expected Volatility	41%	41%
Historical Volatility	41%	41%
Life of the options granted (Vesting and exercise year) in years	4 years	4 years
Expected dividends	Nil	Nil
Average risk-free interest rate	7.8%	7.80%
Value of options method	Black-Scholes valuation model	Black-Scholes valuation model

(ii) SAR-Others*	For the year ended 31 March 2024		For the year ended 31 March 2023	
	Number of SAR units	Weighted Average Exercise Price (INR)	Number of SAR units	Weighted Average Exercise Price (INR)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	60,066	10	73,600	10
Granted during the year	70,590	-	-	-
Lapsed during the year	7,946	-	6,813	-
Exercised during the year	12,544	10	5,800	10
Expired during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	1,10,166	10	60,066	10
Exercisable at the end of the year	-	-	-	-

* 31 March 2024 : 24,600 (31 March 2023 : 6,163) shares have been issued against the SAR exercised under this scheme during the year.

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Range of exercise prices (INR)	10	10
Number of units outstanding	1,10,166	60,066
Weighted average remaining contractual life of units (in years)	2.96	2.71
Weighted average exercise price (INR)	10	10

SAR units granted

The key inputs used in the measurement of the grant date fair valuation of equity settled plans are given in the table below:

	For the year ended 31	For the year ended 31
Weighted average share price (INR)	5,198-7,135	6,662-7,135
Exercise Price (INR)	10	10 - 500
Life of the options granted (Vesting and exercise year) in years	4-6 years	4 years
Value of options method	Market price of stock*	Market price of stock*

* Fair value has been considered as stock price of the day prior to the grant date and hence volatility, expected dividends and average risk-free interest rate is not applicable.

Effect of the employee share-based payment plans on the profit and loss:

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Total Employee Compensation Cost pertaining to share-based payment plans	253.60	265.66
Compensation Cost pertaining to equity-settled employee share-based payment plan included above	253.60	265.66

Effect of the employee share-based payment plans on its financial position:

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Total reserve for employee share based payments outstanding as at year end	372.93	296.93

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29 Fair value measurements

a) Category wise details as to carrying value, fair value and the level of fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's financial instruments are as follows:

	Level	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Financial assets			
a) Measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)			
- Investment in mutual funds, exchange traded funds and government securities (Refer Note b(iii) below)	Level 1	18,921.95	11,736.39
- Investments in Investment Trust (Refer Note b(iii) below)	Level 1	-	484.18
- Investment in bonds & debentures (Refer Note b(vi) below)	Level 2	3,299.81	10,497.55
- Investment in equity/preference instruments of other entities (Refer Note b(iv) below)	Level 3	2,504.81	2,210.52
- Investment in debt instruments of associates (Refer Note b(v) below)	Level 3	190.00	155.00
		24,916.57	25,083.85
b) Measured at amortised cost (refer note (i)(i) and (ii) below)			
- Trade receivables		47.02	78.55
- Cash and cash equivalents		844.08	583.06
- Loans to employees		5.50	5.20
- Inter corporate deposits		168.55	52.12
- Security deposits		61.85	40.44
- Deposits with Banks		164.05	3.69
- Other financial assets		229.56	141.91
		1,524.52	904.97
Total financial assets (a+b)		26,440.99	25,988.82
Financial liabilities			
a) Measured at amortised cost (refer note (b)(i) and (ii))			
- Trade payables		343.62	272.18
- Security deposits		-	0.78
- Other financial liabilities		703.51	625.51
- Lease liabilities		406.67	459.08
Total financial liabilities		1,453.80	1,357.55

b) The following methods / assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

i) The carrying value of deposits with Banks, inter-corporate deposits with Financial institutions, trade receivables, loans to employees, cash and cash equivalents, trade payables, security deposits, lease liabilities and other financial assets and other financial liabilities measured at amortised cost approximate their fair value due to the short-term maturities of these instruments. These have been assessed basis counterparty credit risk.

ii) The fair value of non-current financial assets and financial liabilities measured are determined by discounting future cash flows using current rates of instruments with similar terms and credit risk. The current rates used does not reflect significant changes from the discount rates used initially. Therefore, the carrying value of these instruments measured at amortised cost approximate their fair value.

iii) Fair value of quoted mutual funds, exchange traded fund, investment trust and government securities is based on quoted market prices at the reporting date. We do not expect material volatility in these financial assets.

iv) Fair value of investment in equity/preference and debenture instruments of other entities is estimated based on discounted cash flows / market multiple valuation technique using the cash flow projections, discount rate and credit risk and are classified as Level 3.

v) Fair value of investment in debt instruments of associates is estimated based on discounted cash flows / market multiple valuation technique using the cash flow projections, discount rate and credit risk and are classified as Level 3.

vi) Fair value of the quoted bonds and debentures is determined using observable market's inputs and is classified as Level 2.

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29 Fair value measurements (Cont'd)

c) (ii) Following table describes the valuation techniques used and key inputs thereto for the level 3 financial assets:

Financial assets	Valuation technique(s)	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Significant Unobservable input range: For the year ended 31 March 2024	Significant Unobservable input range: For the year ended 31 March 2023	Inter-relationship between significant unobservable input and fair value measurement
Investment in equity/preference instruments of other entities					
Legistify Services Private Limited, Mynd Solutions Private Limited, Shipway Consulting Private Limited, Fleero Technologies Private Limited and Instant Procurement Services Private Limited	Market multiple and Discounted cashflow approach	i) Discount rate ii) Terminal growth rate iii) Market multiples (Comparable Companies) iv) Revenue growth rate	i) 22.0% - 26.5% ii) 4%-5% iii) 2.2x - 12.2x iv) Budgeted and forecasted revenue	i) 24.5% - 28.5% ii) 4% iii) 2.1x - 7.3x iv) Budgeted and forecasted revenue	The estimated fair value of Investment in Other entities will increase (decrease) if the Terminal growth rate and Market multiple is higher (lower). The estimated fair value of Investment in Other entities will increase (decrease) if the Discount rate is (lower)/ higher.

Investment in debt instruments of associates at FVTPL represents amount invested in Compulsorily Convertible Debentures instruments which shall be converted into Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares in the near future. Considering the nature of investments, there is no material change in the significant unobservable inputs for Investment in debt instruments of associates as at 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023.

Sensitivity :

For the fair value of investment in other entities, reasonably possible changes in significant unobservable inputs at the reporting date would have the following effect: [illegible]

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
(a) Discount Rate:		
+1% change	(54.50)	(59.38)
-1% change	60.32	65.81
(b) Long term Growth Rate:		
+1% change	27.12	26.09
-1% change	(24.54)	(22.90)
(c) Market Multiple:		
+2.5% change	19.97	21.31
-2.5% change	(19.98)	(21.30)
(d) Revenue growth rate:		
+1% change	20.84	66.08
-1% change	(20.40)	(55.52)

d) **Reconciliation of level 3 fair value measurements**

	Investment in equity/preference instruments of other entities/Investment in debt instruments of associates: For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Opening balance	2,365.32	1,719.09
Fair value gain recognised in profit or loss (net)	286.64	837.00
Additions	117.65	295.68
Disposals/Extinguishment	-	(274.48)
Change in status of investment to Associate	-	(312.73)
Conversion of debt instrument in associate to equity	(75.80)	
Closing balance	**2,694.81**	2,365.32

e) During the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023, there were no transfers due to re-classification into and out of Level 3 fair value measurements [illegible]

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30 Capital management

The Group manages its capital to ensure it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the borrowings and equity balance.
The capital structure of the Group consists of no borrowings and only equity of the Company.
The Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Group reviews the capital structure on a regular basis. As part of this review, the Group considers the cost of capital, risks associated with each class of capital requirements and maintenance of adequate liquidity.

31 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's board of directors have overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework. The Group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities.

The Group's board oversees how management monitors compliance with the Group's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Group. The Board is assisted in its oversight role by internal audit. Internal audit undertakes regular reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the audit committee.

I) Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group's cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits, inter-corporate deposits and investment in mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment funds and units of investment trust with reputed banks and financial institutions.

The carrying amounts of financial assets represent the maximum credit risk exposure.

Credit risk management considers available reasonable and supportive forward-looking information including indicators like external credit rating (as far as available), macro-economic information (such as regulatory changes, government directives, market interest rate).

Trade receivables
The Group majorly collects consideration in advance for the services to be provided to the customer. As a result, the Group is not exposed to any significant credit risk on trade receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents and investments
Cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits and investments in mutual funds, exchange traded funds, debentures, units of alternative investment funds and units of investment trust.

The Group maintains its cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits, inter-corporate deposits and investment in mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment funds and units of investment trust with reputed banks and financial institutions. The credit risk on these instruments is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit ratings assigned by international credit rating agencies.

Security deposits and loans
The Group monitors the credit rating of the counterparties on regular basis. These instruments carry very minimal credit risk based on the financial position of parties and Group's historical experience of dealing with the parties.

II) Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the board of directors, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Group's short term, medium-term and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities, and continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

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31 Financial risk management objectives and policies (Cont'd)

Maturities of financial liabilities

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities

As at 31 March 2024	Within 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years and thereafter	Total
Trade payables	343.67	-	343.67
Lease and other financial liabilities	568.53	658.41	1,226.94
	912.15	658.41	1,570.56

As at 31 March 2023	Within 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years and thereafter	Total
Trade payables	272.18	-	272.18
Lease and other financial liabilities	389.41	886.89	1,276.30
	661.59	886.89	1,548.48

iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include foreign currency receivables, deposits, investments in mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment funds, units of investment trust and investment in other entities.

a) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group'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 foreign currency). The company's exposure to unhedged foreign currency risk as at 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 is not material. Currency risks related to the principal amounts of the company's US dollar trade receivables.

b) Interest rate risk

Investment of short-term surplus funds of the Group in liquid schemes of mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment fund and investment trust provides high level of liquidity from a portfolio of money market securities and high quality debt and categorised as "low risk" product from liquidity and interest rate risk perspectives.

Sensitivity	Impact on profit before tax	
	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
+ 5% change in NAV of mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment fund and units of investment trust.	1,111.09	1,135.52
- 5% change in NAV of mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment fund and units of investment trust.	(1,111.09)	(1,135.52)

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32 Segment Information

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Segment accounting Policies

[illegible]

(i) Segment revenue and expenses

[illegible]

(ii) Segment assets and liabilities

[illegible]

Financial information about the business segments for the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 is as follows:

	For the year ended 31 March 2024			For the year ended 31 March 2023		
	Web and related services	Accounting Software services	Total	Web and related services	Accounting Software services	Total
Revenue from operations from external customers	11,429.81	537.94	11,967.75	9,420.34	431.53	9,853.87
Inter-segment revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-
Segment revenue	11,429.81	537.94	11,967.75	9,420.34	431.53	9,853.87
Segment results	3,802.40	(90.87)	3,711.53	3,317.08	101.75	3,418.83
Finance Cost			(80.11)			(55.27)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense			(369.61)			(318.75)
Other income			2,198.10			1,805.21
Profit before share of loss in associates, exceptional items and tax			4,960.91			4,850.02
Share in net loss of associates			(461.94)			(278.00)
Profit before exceptional items and tax			4,502.80			3,753.78
Exceptional items			(15.21)			-
Profit before tax			4,541.71			3,753.78
Tax expense			(1,204.34)			(920.51)
Profit for the year			3,336.89			2,833.27

Information about geographical areas
The Group's revenue from continuing operations from external customers by location of operations and information of its non-current assets by location of assets are detailed below:

For the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023

	For the year ended 31 March 2024			For the year ended 31 March 2023		
Revenue from external customers	Web and related services	Accounting Software services	Total	Web and related services	Accounting Software services	Total
India	11,383.28	520.36	11,903.52	9,337.23	404.67	9,742.13
Others	46.55	17.58	64.13	83.21	26.86	113.87
	11,429.81	537.94	11,967.75	9,420.34	431.53	9,853.87

	As at 31 March 2024			As at 31 March 2023		
Non-Current Assets*	Web and related services	Accounting Software services	Total	Web and related services	Accounting Software services	Total
India	494.74	4,885.94	5,380.68	551.19	4,995.66	5,546.85
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
	494.74	4,885.94	5,380.68	551.19	4,995.66	5,546.85

* Non-current assets exclude financial assets, investment in associates, deferred tax assets, tax assets and post-employment benefit assets.
No single customer represents 10% or more of the Group's total revenue for the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023, respectively.

Segment assets and liabilities

	As at 31 March 2024				As at 31 March 2023			
	Web and related services	Accounting Software services	Unallocable	Total	Web and related services	Accounting Software services	Unallocable	Total
Segment assets	22,755.73	6,306.27	5,314.47	34,480.01	22,480.51	6,275.93	5,890.31	34,646.30
Segment liabilities	15,830.83	1,184.82	-	17,121.80	13,037.11	354.21	-	13,391.58

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33 Related party transactions

i) Names of related parties and related party relationship:

a) Entity's subsidiaries & associates

	Subsidiaries	Hello Trade Online Private Limited Tradezeal Online Private Limited Tolexo Online Private Ltd Pay With Indiamart Private Limited Busy Infotech Private Limited (with effect from 06 April 2022) Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited (Formerly known as Fittie Technologies Private Limited) (with effect from 23 May 2022) Livekeeping Private Limited (Subsidiary of Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited, with effect from 23 May 2022)
	Associates	Simply Vyapar Apps Private Limited Ten Times Online Private Limited (ceased to be an associate with effect from 16 March, 2023) Truckhall Private Limited Shipway Technology Private Limited Agillos E-Commerce Private Limited Edgewise Technologies Private Limited IB Monotaro Private Limited Adansa Solutions Private Limited (w.e.f April 06, 2022)) Mobisy Technologies Private Limited (with effect from 03 November 2022)

b) Key Management Personnel (KMP):

Name	Designation
Dinesh Chandra Agarwal	Managing Director & CEO
Brijesh Kumar Agrawal	Whole time director
Prateek Chandra	Chief financial officer
Manoj Bhargava	Company Secretary
Dhruv Prakash	Non-executive director
Rajesh Sawhney	Independent director
Elizabeth Lucy Chapman	Independent director (Resigned with effect from 07 October 2022)
Vivek Narayan Gour	Independent director
Pallavi Dinodia Gupta	Independent director (Appointed with effect from 20 October 2022)
Aakash Chaudhry	Independent director (Appointed with effect from 20 July 2023)

c) Relatives of Key Management Personnel (KMP)*

Bharti Agarwal
Chetna Agarwal
Gunjan Agarwal
Anand Kumar Agrawal
Meena Agrawal
Pankaj Agarwal
Naresh Chandra Agrawal
Prakash Chandra Agrawal
Shravani Prakash
Anjani Prakash
Megha Bhargava
Sphurti Gupta

d) Entities where Key Management Personnel (KMP) exercise significant influence:*

Mansa Enterprises Private Limited
Mynd Solutions Private Limited
S.R. Dinodia & Co LLP
Dinesh Chandra Agarwal HUF
Narpati Family Trust
Narpati Business Trust
Hanmeswara Business Trust
Hanmeswara Family Trust
National Engineering Industries Limited

e) Other related parties

Indiamart Employee Benefit Trust (administered Trust to manage employees share based payment plans of the Company)
Indiamart Intermesh Employees Group Gratuity Assurance Scheme (administered Trust to manage post-employment defined benefits of employees of the Company)

*With whom the Group had transactions during the year.

ii) Key management personnel compensation

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Short-term employee benefits	168.07	154.26
Post-employment benefits	0.28	0.04
Other long-term employee benefits	3.67	1.79
Employee share based payment	28.67	13.76
	200.69	169.85

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(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

33 Related party transactions (Cont'd)

The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with the related parties for the year:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Entities where KMP exercise Significant influence:		
Rent & related miscellaneous expenses		
Mansa Enterprises Private Limited	3.34	2.04
Tax consultancy and litigation support service		
S.R.Dinodia & Co LLP	1.40	-
Purchase of Investment		
Mynd Solutions Private Limited	-	240.68
Sale of Investment		
Mynd Solutions Private Limited	-	137.31
KMP and relatives of KMP's:		
Recruitment and training expenses		
Key management personnel	3.00	2.23
Bonus share issued (Face Value 10/- each)		
Key management personnel	141.54	-
Relatives of Key Management Personnel	5.72	-
Entities where Key Management Personnel exercise significant influence	0.60	-
Dividend paid		
Key management personnel	291.09	29.06
Relatives of Key Management Personnel	11.45	1.13
Entities where Key Management Personnel exercise significant influence	1.21	0.12
Remuneration		
Relatives of Key Management Personnel	8.08	-
Director's sitting fees	7.30	4.88
Other services availed		
Relatives of Key Management Personnel	0.96	-
Associates		
Investment in associates		
Truckhall Private Limited	30.00	75.00
IB MonotaRO Private Limited	137.36	-
Simply Vyapar Apps Private Limited	-	39.78
Adansa Solutions Private Limited	-	157.50
Mobisy Technologies Private Limited	80.00	351.18
Sale of Investment in associates		
Ten Times Online Pvt. Ltd	-	1.21
Bonus Shares Received		
Simply Vyapar Apps Private Limited		
-Equity Share Capital (Face value 10/- each)	0.11	-
-Compulsory convertible preference shares (Face value 100/- each)	14.75	-
Web, advertisement & marketing services provided to		
Simply Vyapar Apps Private Limited	7.25	16.47
IB Monotaro Private Limited	1.39	0.32
Mynd Solutions Private Limited	3.69	-
National Engineering Industries Limited	0.01	-
Miscellaneous services provided to		
Simply Vyapar Apps Private Limited	-	0.43
Internet and online services availed from		
Ten Times Online Pvt. Ltd	-	0.05
Marketing services availed from		
IB Monotaro Private Limited	0.08	-
Purchase of Fixed Assets		
IB Monotaro Private Limited	0.02	-
Indiamart Employee Benefit Trust		
Share capital issued	-	2.10
Bonus share capital issued	0.36	-
Dividend paid	0.71	0.15

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Indiamart Intermesh Ltd.

(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

33 **Related party transactions (Cont'd)**

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties
The transactions with related parties are entered on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances as at the period end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

The following table discloses the related parties balances at the year end

Balance Outstanding at the year end	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Associates		
Investment in equity instruments of associates (at cost)*		
Simply Vyapar Apps Private Limited	967.30	967.30
Truckhall Private Limited	115.10	110.10
Shipway Technology Private Limited	182.00	182.00
Agillos E-Commerce Private Limited	260.00	260.00
Edgewise Technologies Private Limited	133.45	133.45
IB MonotaRO Private Limited	1,179.13	1,041.77
Adansa Solutions Private Limited	137.50	137.50
Mobisy Technologies Private Limited	463.90	463.90
Investment in debt instruments of associates (at FVTPL)		
Truckhall Private Limited	30.00	75.00
Mobisy Technologies Private Limited	100.00	30.00
Trade receivables		
Simply Vyapar Apps Private Limited	0.57	2.00
Trade Payable (including accrued expenses)		
S R Dinodia & Co LLP	0.98	-
Mansa Enterprises Private Limited	0.07	-
Key Management Personnel	0.25	-
Contract Liabilities		
Simply Vyapar Apps Private Limited	-	2.53
IB Monotaro Private Limited	3.71	1.10
Investment in Entities where KMP and Individuals exercise Significant influence (at FVTPL)		
Myriad Solutions Private Limited	585.01	577.56

*Does not include share of profit/loss of associate as accounted under equity method

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Indiamart Intermesh Ltd.

(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

34 **Business Combination**

a) **Acquisition of Busy Infotech Private Limited ("Busy Infotech")**

On 24 January, 2022, the Group had signed the Share Purchase Agreement (SPA) for acquiring 100% equity interest in Busy Infotech for a consideration of INR 5,000. Busy Infotech is engaged in the business of development, system analysis, designing and marketing of integrated business accounting software (known as Busy accounting software). The acquisition would help the Company to offer accounting software solutions to businesses in line with its long term vision of enabling businesses.

The acquisition consummated on 06 April, 2022 and the Group had paid INR 5,000 in cash.

The total purchase consideration of INR 5,000 was allocated based on management estimates to the acquired assets and liabilities as follows:

Particulars	As at 01 April 2022
Net working capital (Including cash of INR 35.33 millions)	433.06
Deferred tax liabilities(Net)	(56.17)
Non current Liabilities	(46.11)
Property, plant and equipment	8.05
Software	0.77
ROU	2.79
Intangible assets	
Technology	173.68
Channel Network	365.62
Goodwill	4,137.71
Purchase Consideration	**5,000.00**

The table below shows the values and lives of intangible assets recognised on acquisition:

	Amount	Life (Years)	Basis of amortization
Technology	173.68	5	On straight line basis
Channel Network	365.62	5	On straight line basis
Total Intangible Assets	539.30		

Goodwill is non tax deductible and was allocated to the CGU "Busy Infotech Private Limited".

Acquisition- related costs:

The Group had incurred INR 38.79 towards acquisition related costs. These amounts have been included in other expenses in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31 March, 2023.

The operations of Busy Infotech had been consolidated in the consolidated financial statements of the Group from 01 April, 2022 for convenience purposes as the transactions between 01 April, 2022 and 05 April, 2022 were not material.

During the previous year, the Group had finalised the purchase price allocation for this acquisition, which resulted in increase in net working capital by INR 23.23, decrease in Right of Use assets by INR 0.07, increase in deferred tax liability INR 4.62 and increase in non current liabilities by INR 3.14 with corresponding impact of decrease in value of goodwill by INR 15.37 to INR 4,122.34 basis certain revised information.

In addition to the purchase consideration, initially INR 28 was payable as on acquisition date to certain Business Advisors over a two-year period, which has been renegotiated and reduced to INR 23. Payment of this amount is contingent upon these service providers continuing to be the advisors of the Group during the stipulated period mentioned in the agreement. Out of the total agreed amount, INR 23 has been discharged upto 31 March 2024.

b) **Acquisition of Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited (Formerly known as Finlite Technologies Private Limited)**

On 25 March, 2022, the Group had signed Share subscription and Share purchase agreement (SSSPA) for acquiring 51.09% equity interest in Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited (formerly known as Finlite Technologies Private Limited) by way of purchase of 2,117 equity shares from existing shareholder of Livekeeping for a consideration of INR 110 and for subscribing 6,843 Seed Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares (CCPS) for INR 350. Livekeeping is engaged in the business of providing technology related services, web development and mobile applications along with other services. Company is the owner of 'Live keeping', a mobile application that allows users to access their Tally data. This investment is in line with the Company's long term objective of offering various Software as a Service ('SAAS') based solutions for businesses.

The acquisition consummated on 23 May, 2022 and the Group had paid INR 459.74 in cash. As part of the acquisition, the Group had committed to Buy-out the remaining share from the promoter of Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited on specified dates in a manner stipulated under the SSSPA. Accordingly, the fair value of remaining consideration payable to promoters of Livekeeping Technologies of INR 321.27 was recognised by the Group as deferred consideration and the acquisition was accounted as per anticipated acquisition method.

The total purchase consideration of INR 781.01 was allocated based on management estimates to the acquired assets and liabilities as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 May 2022
Net working capital (including cash of INR 346.1 millions)	347.47
Deferred tax liabilities(Net)	(4.18)
Property, plant and equipment	0.40
Intangible assets	
Technology	17.40
Goodwill	419.92
Purchase Consideration	**781.01**

The table below shows the values and lives of intangible assets recognised on acquisition:

	Amount	Life (Years)	Basis of amortization
Technology	17.40	5	On straight line basis
Total Intangible Assets	**17.40**		

Goodwill is non tax deductible and was allocated to the CGU "Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited".

Acquisition related costs:

The Group had incurred INR 1.91 towards acquisition related costs. These amounts have been included in other expenses in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31 March, 2023.

During the previous year, the Group had finalised the purchase price allocation for this acquisition, which resulted in decrease in net working capital by INR 0.45 and increase in deferred tax liability INR 0.01 with corresponding impact of increase in value of goodwill by INR 0.46 to INR 420.38.

The operations of Livekeeping Technologies have been consolidated in the financial statements of the Group from 31 May, 2022.

38 Group information

Information about subsidiaries and associates

The consolidated financial statements of the Group includes subsidiaries and associates listed in the table below:

Name	Principal activities	Country of incorporation	% interest	
			As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Information about subsidiaries				
Hello Trade Online Private Limited	Business facilitation services	India	100.00	100.00
Tradezeal Online Private Limited	Business facilitation services	India	100.00	100.00
Tolexo Online Private Ltd	Cloud based solution for SMEs	India	100.00	100.00
Pay With Indiamart Private Limited	Payment facilitation	India	100.00	100.00
Busy Infotech Private Limited	Software and apps service providing company	India	100.00	100.00
Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited	Software and apps service providing company	India	51.01	51.01
Information about associates				
Simply Vyapar Apps Private Limited	Software and apps service providing company	India	27.45	27.45
Truckhall Private Limited	Software and apps service providing company	India	31.20	25.82
Shipway Technology Private Limited	Software and apps service providing company	India	26.00	26.00
Agillos E-Commerce Private Limited	Software and apps service providing company	India	26.23	26.23
Edgewise Technologies Private Limited	Software and apps service providing company	India	26.01	26.01
IB Monotaro Private Limited	E-Commerce company	India	26.70	26.00
Mobisy Technologies Private Limited (w.e.f 03 November 2022)	Software and apps service providing company	India	25.08	25.01
Adansa Solutions Private Limited (w.e.f 06 April 2022)	Software and apps service providing company	India	26.01	26.01

39 Additional information

Name of the entity in the group	Net Assets, i.e., total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit and loss		Share in other Comprehensive income		Share in total Comprehensive income	
	As % of consolidated net assets	INR million	As % of consolidated profit and loss	INR million	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	INR million	As % of total comprehensive income	INR million
Parent								
Indiamart Intermesh Limited								
Balance as at 31 March 2024	79.56%	17,103.42						
Balance as at 31 March 2023	81.80%	20,044.10						
For the year ended 31 March 2024			103.30%	3,621.93	98.59%	(8.11)	103.35%	3,613.82
For the year ended 31 March 2023			96.75%	2,721.66	87.21%	[illegible]	96.55%	2,761.84
Subsidiaries								
Tolexo Online Private Limited								
Balance as at 31 March 2024	-3.11%	(477.03)						
Balance as at 31 March 2023	-1.59%	(400.19)						
For the year ended 31 March 2024			-2.20%	(76.66)	-1.18%	0.08	-2.20%	(76.58)
For the year ended 31 March 2023			-2.73%	(67.16)	1.39%	1.27	-2.54%	[illegible]
Hello Trade Online Pvt Ltd								
Balance as at 31 March 2024	0.00%	0.15						
Balance as at 31 March 2023	0.00%	0.21						
For the year ended 31 March 2024			0.00%	(0.06)	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.06)
For the year ended 31 March 2023			0.00%	(0.07)	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.07)
Tradezeal Online Pvt Ltd								
Balance as at 31 March 2024	6.99%	1,255.61						
Balance as at 31 March 2023	5.29%	1,134.20						
For the year ended 31 March 2024			6.39%	223.21	0.00%	-	6.35%	223.21
For the year ended 31 March 2023			15.70%	444.99	0.00%	-	15.55%	444.99
Pay with Indiamart Private Limited								
Balance as at 31 March 2024	0.03%	5.66						
Balance as at 31 March 2023	0.03%	6.03						
For the year ended 31 March 2024			-0.02%	(0.37)	0.00%	-	-0.01%	(0.37)
For the year ended 31 March 2023			-0.04%	(1.13)	0.00%	-	-0.04%	(1.13)
Busy Infotech Private Limited								
Balance as at 31 March 2024	3.10%	690.05						
Balance as at 31 March 2023	2.31%	582.65						
For the year ended 31 March 2024			3.10%	107.01	3.59%	0.31	3.10%	107.32
For the year ended 31 March 2023			3.66%	102.60	12.01%	5.55	3.80%	108.15
Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited								
Balance as at 31 March 2024	1.00%	221.21						
Balance as at 31 March 2023	1.27%	319.05						
For the year ended 31 March 2024			-2.61%	(87.51)	12.01%	(0.81)	-2.64%	(88.32)
For the year ended 31 March 2023			-0.99%	(27.88)	-1.45%	(0.19)	-1.00%	(28.07)
Livekeeping Private Limited								
Balance as at 31 March 2024	0.00%	0.02						
Balance as at 31 March 2023	0.00%	0.07						
For the year ended 31 March 2024			0.03%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
For the year ended 31 March 2023			0.03%	(0.04)	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.04)

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IndiaMART InterMESH Ltd

38 Additional information (Cont'd)

Name of the entity in the group	Net Assets, i.e., total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit and loss		Share in other Comprehensive income		Share in total Comprehensive income	
	As % of consolidated net assets	INR million	As % of consolidated profit and loss	INR million	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	INR million	As % of total comprehensive income	INR million
Associates (accounting as per equity method)								
Simply Vyapar Apps Private Limited								
Balance as at 31 March 2024	2.21%	513.88						
Balance as at 31 March 2023	2.39%	554.62						
For the year ended 31 March 2024			-4.49%	(151.04)	0.00%	-	-4.50%	(151.04)
For the year ended 31 March 2023			-5.39%	(151.55)	0.00%	-	-5.30%	(151.55)
Truckhall Private Limited								
Balance as at 31 March 2024	0.58%	130.65						
Balance as at 31 March 2023	0.31%	79.56						
For the year ended 31 March 2024			-0.72%	(24.30)	0.00%	-	-0.73%	(24.30)
For the year ended 31 March 2023			-0.77%	(21.82)	0.00%	-	-0.76%	(21.82)
Shipway Technology Private Limited								
Balance as at 31 March 2024	0.70%	156.44						
Balance as at 31 March 2023	0.65%	164.42						
For the year ended 31 March 2024			-0.24%	(7.98)	0.00%	-	-0.24%	(7.98)
For the year ended 31 March 2023			-0.40%	(11.28)	0.00%	-	-0.40%	(11.28)
Agillos E-Commerce Private Limited								
Balance as at 31 March 2024	0.95%	211.38						
Balance as at 31 March 2023	0.93%	235.62						
For the year ended 31 March 2024			-0.75%	(25.24)	0.00%	-	-0.75%	(25.24)
For the year ended 31 March 2023			-0.68%	(19.23)	0.00%	-	-0.67%	(19.23)
Edgewise Technologies Private Limited								
Balance as at 31 March 2024	0.45%	101.15						
Balance as at 31 March 2023	0.48%	121.20						
For the year ended 31 March 2024			-0.61%	(20.55)	0.00%	-	-0.61%	(20.55)
For the year ended 31 March 2023			-0.42%	(11.93)	0.00%	-	-0.42%	(11.93)
IB Monotaro Private Limited								
Balance as at 31 March 2024	4.11%	915.23						
Balance as at 31 March 2023	3.60%	915.94						
For the year ended 31 March 2024			-5.10%	(177.73)	0.00%	-	-5.10%	(177.73)
For the year ended 31 March 2023			-4.34%	(122.01)	0.00%	-	-4.27%	(122.01)
Mobisy Technologies Private Limited (w.e.f 03 November 2022)								
Balance as at 31 March 2024	1.87%	416.36						
Balance as at 31 March 2023	1.80%	454.36						
For the year ended 31 March 2024			-1.42%	(47.80)	0.00%	-	-1.42%	(47.80)
For the year ended 31 March 2023			-0.34%	(9.50)	0.00%	-	-0.33%	(9.50)
Adansa Solutions Private Limited (w.e.f 06 April 2022)								
Balance as at 31 March 2024	0.53%	118.16						
Balance as at 31 March 2023	0.50%	126.03						
For the year ended 31 March 2024			-0.22%	(7.53)	0.00%	-	-0.22%	(7.53)
For the year ended 31 March 2023			-0.41%	(11.49)	0.00%	-	-0.40%	(11.49)
Balance as at 31 March 2024	100.00%	22,250.57						
Balance as at 31 March 2023	100.00%	25,246.43						
For the year ended 31 March 2024			100.00%	3,361.86	100.00%	(6.73)	100.00%	3,355.13
For the year ended 31 March 2023			100.00%	2,813.90	100.00%	41.81	100.00%	2,855.71
Adjustments arising out of consolidation								
Balance as at 31 March 2024		(4,889.39)						
Balance as at 31 March 2023		(4,651.51)						
For the year ended 31 March 2024				(23.53)		(2.08)		(25.61)
For the year ended 31 March 2023				24.37		3.25		27.62
Total								
Balance as at 31 March 2024		17,361.18						
Balance as at 31 March 2023		20,594.92						
For the year ended 31 March 2024				3,338.33		(8.81)		3,329.52
For the year ended 31 March 2023				2,838.27		45.06		2,883.33

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(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

37 Contingent liabilities and commitments

a) Contingent liabilities

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
(i) Income tax demand (refer note (a) and (b) below)	152.48	742.56
Service tax/ GST demand (refer note (c) below)	15.58	15.58

(a) In respect of Assessment year 2016-17, a demand was raised on Tolexo Online Private limited due to addition of income relating to [illegible] [illegible]

(b) In respect of Assessment year 2017-18, a demand of INR 242.08 was raised on Tolexo Online Private limited due to addition of income relating to [illegible] [illegible]

(c) Pursuant to the service tax audit of Indiamart Intermesh Limited for the financial year 2013-14 to 2017-18 (i.e. upto 30 June 2017), [illegible] [illegible]

(ii) On February 28, 2019, a judgement of the Supreme Court of India interpreting certain statutory defined contribution obligations of employees and employers [illegible] [illegible]

(iii) The Group is involved in various lawsuits, claims and proceedings that arise in the ordinary course of business, the outcome of which is inherently uncertain. [illegible] [illegible]

(iv) The Indian Parliament has approved the Code on Social Security, 2020 which would impact the contributions by the Group towards Provident Fund and Gratuity. [illegible] [illegible]

b) Capital and other commitments
As at 31 March 2024, the Group has INR 0.35 capital commitment (31 March 2023: Nil)

38 Investment in associates
The Group has investment in associates and the aggregate summarised financial information in respect of the Group's associates accounted for using the equity method is as below:

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Carrying value of the Group's interest in associates	2,241.77	2,251.46
The Group's share in loss for the year in associates	(403.90)	(279.03)

39 Scheme of Amalgamation

A composite Scheme of Amalgamation ("the Scheme") amongst wholly owned subsidiaries Busy Infotech Private Limited ("Busy" or "Transferor Company 1"), Hello Trade Online Private Limited ("Hello" or "Transferor Company 2"), Tolexo Online Private Limited ("Tolexo" or "Transferee Company") and their respective shareholders and creditors under Section 230 to 232 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 [illegible] was approved by the Board of Directors of the respective companies in their meeting held on 28 March 2024.

The petition for the Scheme was filed with National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT") on March 29, 2024. [illegible] [illegible]

40 Additional Regulatory Information

a) - Relationship with Struck off companies
The Group did not have any material transactions with companies struck off under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of Companies Act, 1956 during the financial year.

b) - Ratios

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Current year	Previous year	% Variance*
Current Ratio (in times)	Current Assets	Current liabilities	2.77	2.56	[illegible]
Debt-Equity Ratio (in times)	Total debt (represents lease liabilities) (Refer Note 1 below)	Shareholder's equity	0.02	0.02	[illegible]
Debt Service Coverage Ratio (in times)	Earning available for debt service (Refer Note 2 below)	Debt Service (Refer Note 3 below)	10.92	8.42	30%
Interest Coverage ratio (in times)	Profit before interest, tax & exceptional items	Finance cost	52.18	46.58	12%
Return on Equity Ratio (in %)	Profit after tax attributable to equity shareholders	Average Shareholder's Equity	17.93%	14.45%	22%
Trade Receivables turnover ratio (in times)	Net Credit sales during the year	Average trade receivables	15.92	13.73	[illegible]
Trade payables turnover ratio (in times)	Other expenses	Average trade payables	11.66	12.97	-10%
Net capital turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations	Working capital (Current Assets-Current liabilities)	3.92	6.65	-41%
Net profit ratio (in %)	Net profit after tax	Revenue from operations	27.00%	28.81%	[illegible]
Operating Profit Margin ratio (in %)	Profit before interest, tax, exceptional items, other income and share in net loss of associates	Revenue from operations	24.84%	24.09%	3%
EBITDA Margin ratio (in %)	EBITDA (Refer Note 8 below)	Revenue from operations	23.86%	25.19%	[illegible]
Return on Capital employed (ROCE) (in %)	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital employed (Refer Note 4 below)	23.56%	17.86%	[illegible]
Return on Investment (ROI) (in %)	Income generated from invested funds (Refer Note 5 below)	Average invested funds in treasury investments (Refer Note 6 below)	8.65%	4.55%	[illegible]
Debt to EBITDA (in times)	Total debt (represents lease liabilities) (Refer Note 1 below)	EBITDA (Refer Note 8 below)	0.12	0.17	-28%

Notes
1) Total debt represents lease liabilities
2) Earnings available for debt service = Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and amortizations + Interest + other adjustments like gain on sale of Fixed assets, shared based expenses etc.
3) Debt service = Lease Payments (Interest + Principal)
4) Capital Employed = Total shareholder's equity + Deferred tax liability + Lease liabilities
5) Income generated from invested funds = FVTPL gain on mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment funds and [illegible] + Interest income from bank deposits + Interest income on inter corporate deposits
6) Average invested funds in treasury investments = Average of (Average quarterly opening treasury investments and quarterly closing treasury investments)
Treasury Investments = Mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment funds and investment trust + Inter - corporate deposits + Bank deposits
7) Average is calculating based on simple average of opening and closing balances.
8) EBITDA stands for Profit before interest, tax, depreciation, amortization, exceptional items and other income

* Explanation where variance in ratio is more than 25%

- Debt Service Coverage Ratio
  Due to increase in earnings and reduction in debt
- Trade Receivable turnover ratio (in times)
  The increase in ratio is on account of decrease in trade receivables as compared to previous year
- Net capital turnover ratio (in times)
  On account of increase in the revenue for the year on decrease in the net working capital
- Return on Capital employed (ROCE) (in %)
  Due to increase in earnings and reduction in capital employed on account of buy back during the year
- Return on Investment (ROI)
  Due to increase in income generated from investment by the company
- Debt to EBITDA (in times)
  Due to increase in earnings & reduction in debt

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Indiamart Intermesh Ltd.

41 Events after the reporting period

(a) The Group has evaluated all the subsequent events through 30 April 2024, which is the date on which these consolidated financial statements were issued, and no events have occurred from the balance sheet date through that date except for matters that have already been considered in the consolidated financial statements.

(b) **Dividend**

Dividends paid during the year ended 31 March, 2024 include an amount of Rs. 20/- per equity share (pre bonus share issue of 1:1) towards final dividend for the year ended 31 March, 2023 (Dividend paid during the year ended 31 March 2023 : Rs 2/per equity share).

Dividend declared by the Company is based on the profit available for distribution. On 29 April 2024, the Board of Directors of the Company have proposed a final dividend of INR 20/- per share in respect of the year ended 31 March 2024.

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 101248W/W-100022

Kanika

Kanika Kohli
Partner
Membership No.: 511565
Place: Gurugram

Date: 30 April 2024

B S R & Co. LLP
Gurugram

Indiamart Intermesh Ltd.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
IndiaMART InterMESH Limited

Dinesh Chandra Agarwal
(Managing Director and CEO)
DIN:00191800

Brijesh Kumar Agrawal
(Whole-time director)
DIN:00191760

Prateek Chandra
(Chief Financial Officer)

Manoj Bhargava
(Company Secretary)

Place: Noida
Date: 30 April 2024

B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants

Building No. 10, 12th Floor, Tower-C
DLF Cyber City, Phase - II
Gurugram - 122 002, India
Tel: +91 124 719 1000
Fax: +91 124 235 8613

Independent Auditors Report

To the Members of IndiaMART InterMESH Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of IndiaMART InterMESH Limited (the "Company") which comprise the standalone balance sheet as at 31 March 2024, and the standalone statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), standalone statement of changes in equity and standalone statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2024, and its profit and other comprehensive loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Revenue Recognition - Web Services

See Note 2.3(c) and 19 to standalone financial statements

The key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
The Company generates revenue primarily from web services and follows a prepaid model for its business.	In view of the significance of the matter, we applied the following audit procedures in this area, among others to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence:
Revenue from web services is recognised over the period of the contract as and when the Company satisfies performance obligations by	I. We assessed the appropriateness of the revenue recognition accounting policy and its compliance with applicable accounting standards.

actually rendering the promised services to its customers. These services are delivered using IT systems which manage very high volume on daily basis and generate reports from which the Company recognises revenue, and hence there is inherent risk around the existence and accuracy of revenue recognition. We have identified revenue recognition from web services as a key audit matter because of the significance of web services revenue to the financial statements and its recognition based on high volume of data generated by internal IT systems.	ii. We evaluated the design and implementation of key internal financial controls and operating effectiveness of the relevant key controls with respect to existence and accuracy of revenue recognition on selected transactions. iii. We, with the involvement of IT specialists, evaluated the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of management's general IT controls and key application controls over the Company's IT systems which govern revenue recognition, including access controls, controls over program changes and interfaces between different systems. iv. We selected a sample of transactions using statistical sampling and performed tests of details including reading the contract, identifying performance obligation and its link with actual rendition to assess whether the criteria for revenue recognition are met. v. We tested completeness and accuracy of web services revenue and collection from underlying relevant source documents generated by IT systems with underlying accounting records. vi. We assessed the adequacy of disclosures in the standalone financial statements.

Valuation of investments in subsidiaries, associates and other entities

See Note 7 and 8 to standalone financial statements

The key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
The Company has significant investments in subsidiaries, associates and other entities amounting to INR 6,576.17 Million, INR 2,770.33 Million and INR 1,600.26 Million respectively, as at 31 March 2024. Management keeps track of all investments in reference to their financial performance. In addition, management also performs: i. Review of indicators of impairment (if any) on investments in subsidiaries and associates at regular intervals and performs impairment testing if any indicators are noted.	In view of the significance of the matter, we applied the following audit procedures in this area, among others to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence: i. We evaluated the design and implementation and also tested the operating effectiveness of key internal financial controls implemented by the Company in relation to the valuation of investments in subsidiaries, associates and other entities. ii. We evaluated the Company's valuation methodology applied in determining the fair value ("recoverable amount") in accordance with relevant applicable Ind AS. Further, we also assessed the objectivity and independence of the Company's

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ii. Fair valuation of investments in other entities which are measured at fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL"). Significant judgements are involved to determine the key assumptions used for the purpose of impairment testing/ fair valuation, such as revenue growth, discount rates, etc. The aforesaid activity of impairment testing/ fair valuation is highly dependent on the assumptions and other inputs considered to carry out such activity. We have identified valuation of investments in subsidiaries, associates and other entities as key audit matter because of the complexity involved in determination of key assumptions and judgements for the purpose of impairment testing/ fair valuation of respective investments.	specialists involved in the valuation process. iii. We evaluated the appropriateness of assumptions around the key drivers of the cash flow forecasts such as revenue growth rates and terminal growth rate. iv. We also assessed the valuation methodology for recent market transactions and key assumptions adopted in the cash flow forecasts considering current economic scenario, including retrospective reviews to prior year's forecasts against actual results. v. We engaged valuation specialists to assess the appropriateness of valuation methodology and market driven assumptions used for assessment of the valuation of investments. vi. We tested the arithmetical accuracy of the models. vii. We assessed the adequacy of disclosures in the standalone financial statements, including disclosures of key assumptions, judgements and sensitivities.

Other Information

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report, but does not include the financial statements and auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit/ loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance

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of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, 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 and Board of Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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

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.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of standalone financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2 A. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matter stated in the paragraph 2(B)(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

c. The standalone balance sheet, the standalone statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the standalone statement of changes in equity and the standalone statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

d. In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 01 April 2024 and 02 April 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

f. the modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph 2A(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) of the Act and paragraph 2B(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

g. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

B. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

a. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at 31 March 2024 on its financial position in its standalone financial statements - Refer Note 35 to the standalone financial statements.

b. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts – Refer Note 15 to the standalone financial statements.

c. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

d (i) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the Note 12(2) to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities

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("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall 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 provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(ii) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 12(2) to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Parties ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(iii) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (i) and (ii) above, contain any material misstatement.

e. The final dividend paid by the Company during the year, in respect of the previous year ended 31 March 2023, is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to payment of dividend. As stated in Note 40 to the standalone financial statements, the Board of Directors of the Company has proposed final dividend for the year which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The dividend declared is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to declaration of dividend.

f. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility except that the audit trail was not enabled at the database level for accounting software to log any direct data changes. For accounting software for which audit trail feature is enabled, the audit trail facility has been operating throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software and we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with during the course of our audit.

C. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

B S R & Co. LLP Gurugram

Kanika Kohli

Partner

Place: Noida

Membership No.: 511565

Date: 30 April 2024

ICAI UDIN:24511565BKFTCM4331

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Standalone Financial Statements of IndiaMART InterMESH Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

(i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

(i) (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment by which all property, plant and equipment are verified once in every three years. In accordance with this programme, all property, plant and equipment were verified during previous year. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) The Company does not have any immovable property (other than immovable properties where the Company is the lessee and the leases agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee read with note 5(1) to the financial statements). Accordingly, clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The Company is a service company, primarily rendering e-marketplace services for business needs, which acts as an interactive hub for domestic and international buyers and suppliers. Accordingly, it does not hold any physical inventories. Accordingly, clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees in aggregate from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets at any point of time of the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has made investments and granted unsecured loans to companies and other parties respectively in respect of which the requisite information is as below. The Company has not provided any guarantee or security or granted any advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnership or any other parties during the year. The Company has not made any investments in firms and limited liability partnership.

(a) Based on the audit procedures carried on by us and as per the information and explanations given to us the Company has provided loans to other parties as below:

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Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Standalone Financial Statements of IndiaMART InterMESH Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024 *(Continued)*

Particulars	Loans (Amount in INR Million)
Aggregate amount during the year -Others	10.41
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date -Others	5.30

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted by us, in our opinion the investments made during the year and the terms and conditions of the grant of loans provided during the year are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in the case of loans given, in our opinion the repayment of principal has been stipulated and the repayments or receipts have been regular. The loans granted to the other parties are interest free loans. Further, the Company has not given any advance in the nature of loan to any party during the year.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no overdue amount for more than ninety days in respect of loans given. Further, the Company has not given any advances in the nature of loans to any party during the year.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no loan falling due during the year, which has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to same parties.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

(iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, the Company has not given any loans, or provided guarantees or securities, as specified under section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013. Further, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in relation to investments made. The Company has not provided any loan, security and guarantees as specified under section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public. Accordingly, clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

(vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act for the services provided by the Company. Accordingly, clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.

(vii) (a) The Company does not have liability in respect of Service tax, Duty of excise, Sales tax and Value added tax during the year since effective 1 July 2017, these statutory dues has been subsumed into GST.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in our opinion amounts deducted / accrued in the books of

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account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax ('GST'), Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues have been regularly deposited by the Company with the appropriate authorities.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, statutory dues relating to Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount (INR Million)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	0.26*	2012-13	Commissioner of Income Tax Appeals
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	3.03*	2016-17	Commissioner of Income Tax Appeals
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	6.78	2006-07 to 2011-12	CESTAT
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	30.76	2013-14 to 2017-18	CESTAT
GST Act, 2017	Goods and Service Tax	1.00	2018-19	Office of State Tax, Maharashtra

*Represents amount adjusted with brought forward losses/ unabsorbed depreciation in the demand orders calculated basis the applicable tax rate of respective years.

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year.

(ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company did not have any loans or borrowings from any lender during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.

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Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Standalone Financial Statements of IndiaMART InterMESH Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024 *(Continued)*

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us by the management, the Company has not obtained any term loans during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries or associates as defined under the Act.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries or associate companies (as defined under the Act).

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the funds raised by way of private placement of shares during the year ended 31 March 2021 of INR 10,511.99 Million (net of related expenses of INR 189.67 Million) have been utilised for purposes for which such funds were raised. Out of these proceeds, the Company has utilized INR 10,393.08 Million as at March 31, 2024 towards purposes specified in the placement document. The remaining proceeds of INR 118.91 Million have temporarily been invested in liquid instruments.

(xi) (a) Based on examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of the audit.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

(c) We have taken into consideration the whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year while determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.

(xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) (a) Based on information and explanations provided to us and our audit procedures, in our opinion, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the Company issued till date for the period under audit.

(xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors and hence, provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India

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Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Standalone Financial Statements of IndiaMART InterMESH Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024 *(Continued)*

Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) The Company is not part of any group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016 as amended). Accordingly, the requirements of clause 3(xvi)(d) are not applicable.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current and in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the standalone financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

(xx) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no unspent amount under sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Act pursuant to any project other than ongoing projects. Accordingly, clause 3(xx)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) In respect of ongoing projects, the Company has transferred the unspent amount to a Special Account within a period of 30 days from the end of the financial year in compliance with Section 135(6) of the said Act.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

Kanika Kohli

Partner

Place: Noida

Date: 30 April 2024

Membership No.: 511565

ICAI UDIN:24511565BKFTCM4331

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the standalone financial statements of IndiaMART InterMESH Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid standalone financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

(Referred to in paragraph 2(A)(g) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of IndiaMART InterMESH Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2024, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note").

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to

B S R & Co. LLP Gurugram

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the standalone financial statements of IndiaMART InterMESH Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024 *(Continued)*

provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

Kanika Kohli

Partner

Place: Noida

Date: 30 April 2024

Membership No.: 511565

ICAI UDIN:24511565BKFTCM4331

IndiaMART InterMESH Limited
Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2024
(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	146.37	118.31
Capital work in progress	4	5.04	1.77
Right-of-use assets	5	326.85	412.60
Intangible assets	6	0.60	0.97
Investment in subsidiaries and associates	7	9,002.94	8,864.49
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	8	1,943.82	1,857.10
(ii) Loans	8	1.02	0.84
(iii) Other financial assets	8	41.91	40.67
Deferred tax assets (net)	26	-	19.00
Non-current tax assets (net)	18	50.41	65.49
Other non-current assets	11	1.65	0.54
Total Non-current assets		**11,520.61**	**11,381.78**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	8	21,046.08	21,519.68
(ii) Trade receivables	9	13.45	15.82
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	10	811.42	501.09
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	10	2.27	1.66
(v) Loans	8	4.28	4.36
(vi) Other financial assets	8	219.23	134.69
Other current assets	11	50.85	47.30
Total Current assets		**22,147.58**	**22,224.60**
Total Assets		**33,668.19**	**33,606.38**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	12	599.49	305.79
Other equity	13	17,103.93	20,338.31
Total Equity		**17,703.42**	**20,644.10**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	15	292.45	340.28
(ii) Other financial liabilities	15	46.92	50.50
Contract liabilities	17	5,009.99	4,152.24
Provisions	16	253.95	184.31
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	26	161.94	-
Total Non-current liabilities		**5,765.25**	**4,727.33**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	15	114.22	118.80
(ii) Trade payables	14		
(a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
(b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		321.24	254.79
(iii) Other financial liabilities	15	290.49	218.04
Contract liabilities	17	8,937.01	7,191.74
Other current liabilities	17	408.24	349.22
Provisions	16	77.98	66.53
Current tax liabilities (net)	18	50.34	35.83
Total Current liabilities		**10,199.52**	**8,234.95**
Total Liabilities		**15,964.77**	**12,962.28**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**33,668.19**	**33,606.38**
Material accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 101248W/ W-100022

Kanika

Kanika Kohli
Partner
Membership No.: 511565

Place: Noida
Date: 30 April 2024

B S R & Co. LLP Gurugram

IndiaMART InterMESH Limited

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
IndiaMART InterMESH Limited

Dinesh Chandra Agarwal
(Managing Director & CEO)
DIN:00191800

Brijesh Kumar Agrawal
(Whole-time Director)
DIN:00191760

Prateek Chandra
(Chief Financial Officer)

Manoj Bhargava
(Company Secretary)

Place: Noida
Date: 30 April 2024

IndiaMART InterMESH Limited
Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2024
(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Income:			
Revenue from operations	19	11,389.94	9,388.17
Other income	20	1,696.19	1,128.83
Total income		13,086.13	10,517.00
Expenses:			
Employee benefits expense	21	5,073.75	3,992.19
Finance costs	22	42.70	46.79
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense	23	245.78	192.68
Other expenses	24	2,977.46	2,779.76
Total expenses		8,339.69	7,011.42
Profit before exceptional items and tax		4,746.44	3,505.58
Exceptional items			
Impairment of investment	7	-	(52.61)
Profit before tax		4,746.44	3,452.97
Income tax expense			
Current tax	26	941.52	919.91
Deferred tax	26	182.99	(188.80)
Total tax expense		1,124.51	731.11
Net profit for the year		3,621.93	2,721.86
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Re-measurement (loss)/gain on defined benefit plans	27	(8.16)	53.16
Income tax effect	26	2.05	(13.38)
		(6.11)	39.78
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year, net of tax		(6.11)	39.78
Total comprehensive income for the year		3,615.82	2,761.64
Earnings per equity share:	25		
Basic earnings per equity share (INR) - face value of INR 10 each		59.84	44.57
Diluted earnings per equity share (INR) - face value of INR 10 each		59.70	44.42
Material accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 101248W/ W-100022

Kanika

Kanika Kohli
Partner
Membership No.: 511565

Place: Noida
Date: 30 April 2024

B S R & Co. LLP Gurugram

IndiaMART InterMESH Limited

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
IndiaMART InterMESH Limited

Brijesh Kumar Agrawal
(Whole-time Director)
DIN:00191760

Dinesh Chandra Agarwal
(Managing Director & CEO)
DIN:00191800

Manoj Bhargava
(Company Secretary)

Prateek Chandra
(Chief Financial Officer)

Place: Noida
Date: 30 April 2024

(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

(a) Equity share capital (Refer Note 12)

Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid up	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Equity share capital at the beginning of the year	306.15	305.68
Bonus issue during the year (Refer Note 12(1))	306.15	-
Equity shares issued to Indiamart Employee Benefit Trust during the year (refer note 12(a))	-	2.07
Equity shares extinguished on buy back during the year (Refer Note 12(1))	(12.50)	(1.60)
Equity share capital at the end of the year	599.80	306.15
Equity shares held by Indiamart Employee Benefit Trust as at year end (refer note 12(a))	(0.31)	(0.36)
Equity share capital at the end of the year net of elimination on account of shares held by Indiamart Employee Benefit Trust	599.49	305.79

(b) Other equity (Refer Note 13)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus					Total other equity
	Securities premium	General reserve	Employee share based payment reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve	Retained earnings	
Balance as at 1 April 2022	15,383.23	8.45	130.15	-	3,114.05	18,635.88
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	2,721.86	2,721.86
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	39.78	39.78
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	2,761.64	2,761.64
Buy-back of equity shares *	-	-	-	-	(1,250.99)	(1,250.99)
Expenses for buy-back of equity shares	-	-	-	-	(12.78)	(12.78)
Amount transferred to capital redemption reserve upon buyback	-	-	-	1.60	(1.60)	-
Employee share based payment expense (Refer Note 21)	-	-	262.50	-	-	262.50
Share based payment pertaining to Subsidiaries	-	-	3.15	-	-	3.15
Issue of equity shares on exercise of share based awards during the year (including bonus effect)	139.27	-	(139.27)	-	-	-
Final dividend paid (INR 2/- per share for financial year ended 31 March 2022)	-	-	-	-	(61.09)	(61.09)
Balance as at 31 March 2023	15,522.50	8.45	256.53	1.60	4,549.23	20,338.31
Balance as at 1 April 2023	15,522.50	8.45	256.53	1.60	4,549.23	20,338.31
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	3,821.93	3,821.93
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	(6.11)	(6.11)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	3,815.82	3,815.82
Amount utilised for bonus issue	(304.19)	-	-	(1.60)	-	(305.79)
Buy-back of equity shares (Refer Note 12(2))*	(6,149.39)	-	-	-	-	(6,149.39)
Expenses for buy-back of equity shares (Refer Note 12(2))	(36.05)	-	-	-	-	(36.05)
Amount transferred to capital redemption reserve upon buyback	(4.05)	(8.45)	-	12.50	-	-
Employee share based payment expense (Refer Note 21)	-	-	243.37	-	-	243.37
Share based payment pertaining to Subsidiaries	-	-	9.23	-	-	9.23
Issue of equity shares on exercise of share based awards during the year (including bonus effect)	137.16	-	(137.25)	-	-	(0.09)
Final dividend paid (INR 20/- per share for financial year ended 31 March 2023)	-	-	-	-	(611.58)	(611.58)
Balance as at 31 March 2024	9,165.98	-	371.88	12.50	7,753.47	17,303.83

* Including tax on buyback of INR 1,161.88 (31 March 2023: INR 232.59)

Loss of INR 6.11 and Profit of INR 39.78 on remeasurement of defined employee benefit plan (net of tax) is recognised as a part of retained earnings for the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 respectively.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Kanika

Kanika Kohli
Partner
Membership No.: 511565

Place: Noida
Date: 30 April 2024

B S R & Co. LLP Gurugram

IndiaMART InterMESH Limited

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
IndiaMART InterMESH Limited

Dinesh Chandra Agarwal
(Managing Director & CEO)
DIN:00191800

Brijesh Kumar Agrawal
(Wholetime Director)
DIN:00191760

Prateek Chandra
(Chief Financial Officer)

Manoj Bhargava
(Company Secretary)

Place: Noida
Date: 30 April 2024

(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit before tax for the year		4,746.44	3,452.97
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense	23	245.78	192.68
Interest, dividend and other income	20	(8.29)	(18.90)
Gain on de-recognition of Right-of-use assets	20	(4.82)	(4.71)
Exceptional items	7	-	12.61
Fair value gain on measurement, interest and income from sale of mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment funds and investment trust	20	(1,698.05)	(868.24)
Fair value loss on Investment in debt instruments of subsidiaries	20	(61.06)	22.00
Fair value gain on measurement and income from sale of Investment in other entities	20	68.99	(239.80)
Fair value loss on measurement of derivative contract liability	20	23.90	-
Net Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	20	(2.39)	(2.38)
Share-based payment expense	21	244.37	262.50
Gain on sales of investment in Associates	20	-	(0.21)
Finance costs	22	42.70	46.79
Others	20	(1.61)	(1.33)
Operating profit before working capital changes		**3,592.86**	**2,897.51**
Net Changes in:			
Trade receivables		2.37	(3.57)
Other financial assets		(75.20)	1.00
Other assets		(3.26)	(3.08)
Other financial liabilities		44.97	23.62
Trade payables		66.45	71.83
Contract liabilities		2,603.02	2,278.01
Provisions and other liabilities		131.85	87.47
Cash generated from operations		**6,363.06**	**5,353.79**
Income tax paid (net)		(911.93)	(717.66)
Net cash generated from operating activities		**5,451.13**	**4,636.13**
Cash flow from investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		2.66	3.83
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, other intangible assets and capital advances		(142.05)	(137.98)
Purchase of current investments		(21,248.84)	(20,081.90)
Redemption of inter-corporate deposits placed with financials institutions		-	417.33
Investment in subsidiaries, associates and other entities		(225.00)	(6,184.25)
Proceeds from sale of investments in subsidiaries, associates and other entities		-	138.32
Proceeds from sale of current investments		23,013.20	21,920.67
Interest, dividend and income from investment units		408.70	516.21
Investment in bank deposits (having original maturity of more than three months)	10	(0.61)	(1.86)
Redemption of bank deposits		-	272.98
Net cash generated/(used in) from investing activities		**1,808.06**	**(3,156.43)**
Cash flow from financing activities			
Repayment of lease liabilities (including interest)		(128.86)	(126.92)
Payment of dividends		(611.48)	(60.96)
Expenses for buy-back of equity shares		(36.95)	(12.78)
Buy-back of equity shares including tax on buyback		(6,161.89)	(1,232.59)
Proceeds from issue of equity shares on exercise of share based awards		6.32	1.86
Net cash used in financing activities		**(6,948.86)**	**(1,431.39)**
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		**310.33**	**48.31**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	10	501.09	452.78
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	10	**811.42**	**501.09**
Material accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 101248W/ W-100022

Kanika Kohli
Partner
Membership No.: 511565

Place: Noida
Date: 30 April 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
IndiaMART InterMESH Limited

Dinesh Chandra Agarwal
(Managing Director & CEO)
DIN:00191800

Brijesh Kumar Agrawal
(Whole-time Director)
DIN:00191760

Prateek Chandra
(Chief Financial Officer)

Manoj Bhargava
(Company Secretary)

Place: Noida
Date: 30 April 2024

B S R & Co. LLP Gurugram

IndiaMART InterMESH Limited

1. Corporate Information

IndiaMART Intermesh Limited ("the Company") is a public company domiciled in India and was incorporated on 13 September 1999 under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The equity shares of the Company are listed on BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India. The Company provides an online B2B marketplace for business products and services. It provides a platform to discover products and services and connect with the suppliers of such products and services.. The registered office of the Company is located at 1st Floor, 29-Daryagang, Netaji Subash Marg New Delhi-110002, India.

The standalone financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution passed by Board of Directors on 30 April 2024.

2. Material accounting policies

2.1 Statement of Compliance

The standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and other relevant provisions of the Companies Act 2013 ("the Act") (as amended from time to time).

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest INR million as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

2.2 Basis of preparation

The standalone financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis as explained in the accounting policies below, except for the following:

- certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value where Ind AS requires a different accounting treatment (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments);
- share-based payments.
- net defined benefit (asset)/liability - Fair value of plan assets less present value of defined benefit obligations.

The preparation of these standalone financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and judgements. It also requires the management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas where estimates are significant to the standalone financial statements, or areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, are disclosed in Note 3.

2.3 Material accounting policies

The accounting policies, as set out in the following paragraphs of this note, have been consistently applied, to all the periods presented in these standalone financial statements except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy.

The Company adopted Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to Ind AS 1) from 1 April 2023.Although the amendments did not result in any changes in the accounting policies themselves, they impacted the accounting policy information disclosed in the standalone financial statements.

The amendments require the disclosure of 'material' rather than 'significant' accounting policies. The amendments also provide guidance on the application of materiality to disclosure of accounting policies, assisting entities to provide useful, entity-specific accounting policy information that users need to understand other information in the financial statements.

S R & Co. LLP Gurugram

IndiaMART InterMESH Limited

a) Current versus non-current classification

Based on the time involved 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 for determining current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet.

b) Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as Investment in optionally convertible preference shares (OCRPS), Investment in equity/preference instrument of other entities, investment in mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, government securities, units of investment trust and units of alternative investment funds 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:

(i) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
(ii) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

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 best economic interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the standalone financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety:

(i) Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
(ii) Level 2 — inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
(iii) Level 3 — Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability reflecting Company's assumptions about pricing by market participants.

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

The Company's management determines the policies and procedures for recurring fair value measurement, such as investment in optionally convertible cumulative redeemable preference instruments (OCRPS), investment in compulsory convertible debentures (CCD) and investment in equity/preference instruments of other entities, investment in mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of investment trust and units of alternative investment funds measured at fair value.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as unquoted investments in OCRPS, and investment in equity/preference instruments of other entities. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the management. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether

B S R & Co. LLP Gurugram

IndiaMART InterMESH Limited

professional standards are maintained. The management decides, after discussions with the Company's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

At each reporting date, the management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

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. This note summarises the accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

- Disclosures for significant estimates and assumptions (Note 3)
- Disclosures for valuation methods and quantitative disclosure of fair value measurement hierarchy (Note 29)

c) Revenue from contracts with customers and other income

Revenue from contracts with customers

The Company is primarily engaged in providing web services. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the services is transferred to the customer at a fixed contract price that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those services and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

The disclosures of significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions relating to revenue from contracts with customers are provided in Note 3.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

<u>Rendering of services</u>

Revenue from web services is recognised based on output method i.e. pro-rata over the period of the contract as and when the company satisfies performance obligations by transferring the promised services to its customers. Revenues from lead based services is recognised based on output method i.e. as and when leads are consumed by the customer or on the expiry of contract whichever is earlier. Activation revenue is amortised over the estimated customer relationship period.

Advertising revenue is derived from displaying web based banner ads and sale of online advertisements. Revenue from banner advertisement is recognised pro rata over the period of display of advertisement as per contract. Revenue from sale of online advertisements is recognised based on output method and the Company applies the practical expedient to recognize advertising revenue in the amount to which the Company has a right to invoice.

<u>Contract balances</u>

Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in section m) Financial instruments.

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised. The Company recognises

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contract liability for consideration received in respect of unsatisfied performance obligations and reports these amounts as deferred revenue and advances from customers in the balance sheet. The unaccrued amounts are not recognised as revenue till all related performance obligations are fulfilled. The Company generally receives transaction price in advance for contracts with customers that run up for more than one year. The transaction price received in advance does not have any significant financing component as the difference between the promised consideration and the cash selling price of the service arises for reasons other than the provision of finance.

Other income

Interest income

For all financial assets measured at amortised cost, 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 or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating EIR, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

Dividends

Dividend is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

d) Property, plant and equipment

Capital work in progress and property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing parts of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives.

Capital work in progress includes cost of property, plant and equipment under development as at the balance sheet date.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as capital advances and cost of assets not ready for use at the balance sheet date, are disclosed under capital work- in- progress.

The Company has adopted component accounting as required under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The Company identifies the components separately, if it has useful life different from the respective property, plant and equipment.

Based on the analysis, Company believes that it does not have any asset having useful life of its major components different from the property, plant and equipment, hence Company believes that there is no material impact on the financial statement of the Company due to component accounting.

Depreciation is calculated on a written down value basis using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives prescribed under Schedule II to Companies Act, 2013. The Company has used the following rates to provide depreciation on its Property, plant and equipment:

Asset	Annual rates
Computers	63.16%
Furniture and fittings	25.89%
Office equipment	45.07%
Vehicles	31.23%

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

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de-recognition 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.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as capital advances and cost of assets not ready for use at the balance sheet date are disclosed under capital work- in- progress.

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

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably

e) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses (if any). Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition 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.

Unique telephone numbers are amortised on a written down value basis at 40% annually.

Intangibles being Software acquired by the Company are amortised on a written down value basis at 40% annually.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of intangible assets outstanding at each balance sheet date are classified as capital advances and cost of assets not ready for use at the balance sheet date, are disclosed under capital work-in-progress.

f) Leases

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for buildings. 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: (1) the contact involves the use of an identified asset (2) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (3) 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

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the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Leases for which the Company is a lessor is classified as a finance or operating lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases. When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sublease separately. The sublease is classified as a finance or operating lease by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease. For operating leases, rental income is recognized on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Certain lease arrangements include 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 shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. Right of use assets 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 unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs. The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of the leases. 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. Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

Finance leases were capitalised at the commencement of the lease at the inception date fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments were apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges were recognised in finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

A ROU asset was depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there was no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset was depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

g) Investment in subsidiaries and associates

The Company records the investment in equity, preference and debt (fixed to fixed only) instruments of subsidiaries and associates at cost less impairment loss, if any.

On disposal of investment in subsidiaries and associates, the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is recognised in the Statement of profit and loss.

h) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. 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 group of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such

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transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Company extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the entity operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

An assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

i) Taxes

Current Income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

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

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method 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, except when the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised except when the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

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

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

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

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Sales/ value added taxes/ Service tax/ Goods and service tax (GST) paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses

Expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of sales/ value added taxes/ GST paid, except:

- When the tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of tax included

The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

j) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions

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 of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, 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.

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

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 recognised 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 recognised because it cannot be measured reliably.

The Company does not recognise a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the standalone financial statements.

k) Retirement and other employee benefits

Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid

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when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented under other current financial liabilities in the balance sheet.

Post-employment obligations

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

The Company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan for its employees i.e. gratuity. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income

Other long-term employee benefit obligations

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next twelve months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the reporting period-end. Actuarial gain/loss are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred. The Company presents the entire leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for twelve months after the reporting date.

l) Share-based payments

Employees of the Company and its subsidiaries also receive remuneration in the form of stock options (ESOP) and stock appreciation rights (SAR) as share based payment transactions under the Company's Employee Stock Option Plan and Employee Stock Benefit Scheme. Both of these are equity settled share-based payment transactions.

The cost of equity settled transactions is determined based on the fair value at the date when the grant is made using an appropriate valuation model.

That cost is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in share-based payment reserves (SBP) in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled in employee benefits expense. The cumulative expense recognised for equity settled transaction at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The statement of profit and loss expense or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period and is recognised in employee benefits expense. The grant date fair value of share-based payment awards granted to employees of subsidiaries is recognised as receivable from subsidiaries, with a corresponding increase in SBP, as a separate component in equity over the vesting period that the employees become entitled to the awards.

Service and non-market performance conditions are not taken into account when determining the grant date fair value of awards, but the likelihood of the conditions being met is assessed as part of the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. Market performance conditions are reflected within the grant date fair value. Any other conditions attached to an award, but without an associated service requirement, are considered to be non-vesting conditions. Non-vesting conditions are reflected in the fair value of an award and lead to an immediate expensing of an award unless there are also service and/or performance conditions.

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest because non-market performance and/or service conditions have not been met. Where awards include a market or non-vesting condition, the transactions are treated as vested irrespective of whether the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.

When the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognised is the expense had the terms not been modified, if the original terms of the award are met. An additional expense is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment transaction, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification. Where an award is cancelled by the entity or by the counterparty, any remaining element of the fair value of the award is expensed immediately through profit or loss.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share.

m) Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value except trade receivables plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are recognised at transaction price in accordance with IND AS 115.

Subsequent measurement

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

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Debt instruments and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

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Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

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

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in other income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to loans to employees, trade and other receivables. For more information on receivables, refer to Note 29.

Debt instruments at FVTOCI

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses and reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the profit and loss. On de-recognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to profit and loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt instruments and equity instruments at FVTPL

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Debt instruments and equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

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Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- Financial assets that are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance
- Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables or contract revenue receivables.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

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

- All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss (P&L). This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the P&L. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

- Financial assets measured as at amortised cost, contractual revenue receivables and lease receivables: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.
- Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: ECL is presented as a provision in the balance sheet, i.e. as a liability.
- Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI: Since financial assets are already reflected at fair value, impairment allowance is not further reduced from its value. Rather, ECL amount is presented as 'accumulated impairment amount' in OCI.

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For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade payables, security deposits and other payables.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through Profit or Loss:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ losses are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to borrowings.

De-recognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

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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n) Foreign currency transactions

The Company's financial statements are presented in INR which is also the Company's functional currency.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at its functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. However, for practical reasons, the Company uses an average rate if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss.

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).

o) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they are entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

p) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

q) Segment reporting

In accordance with Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments", the Company has disclosed the segment information only as part of consolidated financial statements.

r) Share capital

Equity shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

s) Dividends

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the Company, on or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed at the end of the reporting period.

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t) Adoption of new accounting principles

Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction (amendments to Ind AS 12 -Income Taxes)

The amendments clarify that lease transactions give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences and financial statements should reflect the future tax impacts of these transactions through recognizing deferred tax. The Company has adopted this amendment effective 1 April 2023. The Company previously accounted for deferred tax on leases on a net basis. Following the amendments, the Company has recognized a separate deferred tax asset in relation to its lease liabilities and a deferred tax liability in relation to its right-of-use assets. The adoption did not have any impact on the current and comparative periods presented in the standalone financial statements.

u) Recently issued accounting pronouncements

As on 31 March 2024, there are no new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company which has been notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

3. Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

The preparation of standalone financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods. Therefore, actual results could differ from these estimates.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company has based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the standalone financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

a) Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. In assessing the probability the Company considers whether the entity has sufficient taxable temporary differences relating to the same taxation authority and the same taxable entity, which will result in taxable amounts against which the unused tax losses or unused tax credits can be utilised before they expire. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

The Company has recognised deferred tax assets on the deductible temporary differences since the management is of the view that it is probable the deferred tax assets will be recoverable using the estimated future taxable income based on the approved business plans and budgets.

b) Share based payment

The Company initially measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees using a Black–Scholes–Merton option pricing model to determine the fair value of the liability incurred. Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determination of the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determination of the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share options and SAR units, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in Note 28.

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c) Impairment of Non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model or other fair value valuation models. In DCF model, the cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

d) Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefit)

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

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables. Those mortality tables tend to change only at intervals in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

Further details about gratuity obligations are given in Note 27.

e) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. See Note 29 and 31 for further disclosures.

f) Useful life of assets considered for depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment

The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of Company's assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed at each financial year end.

g) Leases

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

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

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the Company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease.

The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

4 Property, plant and equipment

	Computers	Office equipments	Furniture and fixtures	Motor vehicles	Total Property, plant and equipment	Capital work in progress (refer note 1 below)
Gross carrying amount						
As at 1 April 2022	108.35	46.79	4.02	3.79	162.95	1.77
Additions for the year	170.31	3.65	0.59	7.18	181.73	-
Disposals for the year	(9.19)	(2.26)	(0.58)	(3.75)	(15.78)	-
As at 31 March 2023	269.47	48.18	4.03	7.22	328.90	1.77
Additions for the year	130.31	4.81	2.26	-	137.38	5.04
Disposals for the year	(31.88)	(0.61)	(0.09)	-	(32.58)	-
As at 31 March 2024	367.90	52.38	6.20	7.22	433.70	6.81
Accumulated depreciation						
As at 1 April 2022	85.59	40.89	3.26	2.94	132.68	-
Charge for the year	86.86	3.13	0.27	1.59	92.25	-
Disposals during the year	(8.82)	(2.08)	(0.50)	(2.94)	(14.34)	-
As at 31 March 2023	163.63	41.94	3.03	1.99	210.59	-
Charge for the year*	102.86	3.92	0.64	1.63	109.05	1.77
Disposals during the year	(31.63)	(0.60)	(0.08)	-	(32.31)	-
As at 31 March 2024	234.86	45.26	3.59	3.62	287.33	1.77
Net carrying value						
As at 1 April 2022	22.76	5.90	0.76	0.85	30.27	1.77
As at 31 March 2023	105.84	6.24	1.00	5.23	118.31	1.77
As at 31 March 2024	133.04	7.12	2.61	3.60	146.37	5.04

Notes:

1 **Capital work in progress (CWIP)**

The following table presents the ageing schedule for Capital-work-in progress:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Projects in Progress	5.04	-
Projects temporarily suspended		
More than 3 years*	-	1.77
Total	5.04	1.77

* Captial work in progress incurred towards construction of boundary wall on leasehold land (refer note 5 for details related to leasehold land).

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

5 Right-of-use assets

	Leasehold land	Buildings	Total
Gross carrying amount			
As at 1 April 2022	37.12	834.60	871.72
Additions for the year	-	30.04	30.04
Disposals for the year (Refer Note 2 below)	-	(75.79)	(75.79)
As at 31 March 2023	37.12	788.85	825.97
Additions for the year	-	97.27	97.27
Disposals for the year	-	(61.04)	(61.04)
As at 31 March 2024	37.12	825.08	862.20
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment			
As at 1 April 2022	2.76	340.53	343.29
Charge for the year	0.46	99.31	99.77
Disposals for the year (Refer Note 2 below)	-	(29.69)	(29.69)
As at 31 March 2023	3.22	410.15	413.37
Charge for the year (refer Note 1 below)	33.90	102.46	136.36
Disposals for the year	-	(14.38)	(14.38)
As at 31 March 2024	37.12	498.23	535.35
Net carrying value			
As at 1 April 2022	34.36	494.07	528.43
As at 31 March 2023	33.90	378.70	412.60
As at 31 March 2024	-	326.85	326.85

Notes:

1. The Company has received a letter issued by the authorities during the year which includes reference of order cancelling the land lease deed as per the terms of the lease arrangement. In the said order, it was also mentioned that to restore the cancelled lease, the concerned persons are required to file an appeal under section 41(3) of the UP Urban Planning and Development Act, 1973 within a stipulated time period. The Company has filed an appeal to restore the cancelled allotment of land within the prescribed timeline and the said appeal is pending before the appropriate authority.
Pursuant to limited visibility on potential outcome of the appeal, the Right to Use asset recognised in respect of such leasehold land and Capital work in progress has been fully provided during the current year.

2. Disposal includes adjustment on account of lease modifications.

3. The Company incurred INR 39.65 for the year ended 31 March 2024 (31 March 2023: INR 20.42) respectively, towards expenses relating to short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

The following table presents a maturity analysis of expected undiscounted cash flows for lease liabilities as at year end

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Within one year	133.23	129.34
Within one - two years	127.96	121.57
Within two - three years	107.85	106.29
Within three - five years	112.26	210.48
Above five years	2.31	6.62
Total lease payments	483.61	574.29

The reconciliation of lease liabilities is as follows:

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Opening balance	459.08	562.80
Additions	94.06	28.54
Amounts recognized in statement of profit and loss as interest expense	42.70	46.79
Payment of lease liabilities	(138.86)	(126.92)
Derecognition	(50.31)	(25.69)
Adjustment for lease modifications	-	(25.11)
Liabilities no longer required written back	-	(1.33)
Balance as at year end (Refer Note-35)	406.67	459.08

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

6 Intangible assets

	Software	Unique telephone numbers	Total
Gross carrying amount			
As at 1 April 2022	13.73	4.70	18.43
Additions for the year	-	-	-
Disposals for the year	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	13.73	4.70	18.43
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	13.73	4.70	18.43
Accumulated amortisation			
As at 1 April 2022	12.31	4.49	16.80
Amortisation for the year	0.57	0.09	0.66
As at 31 March 2023	12.88	4.58	17.46
Amortisation for the year	0.35	0.02	0.37
As at 31 March 2024	13.23	4.60	17.83
Net carrying value			
As at 1 April 2022	1.42	0.21	1.63
As at 31 March 2023	0.85	0.12	0.97
As at 31 March 2024	0.50	0.10	0.60

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

7 Investment in subsidiaries and associates*

	As at 31 March 2024			As at 31 March 2023		
	No. of shares		Amount	No. of shares		Amount
Investment in subsidiaries - Unquoted						
Fully paid up - at cost						
Investment in Tradezeal Online Private Limited (Refer note (i) below)						
Equity shares of INR 10 each	1,10,000	1.10		1,10,000	1.10	
Compulsorily Convertible Debentures of INR 100 each	93,25,000	932.50		93,25,000	932.50	
Less: Impairment allowance		-	933.60		(1.10)	932.50
Investment in Tolexo Online Private Limited						
Equity shares of INR 10 each	70,01,800	70.02		70,01,800	70.02	
Less: Impairment allowance		(70.02)	-		(70.02)	-
Investment in Pay With Indiamart Private Limited						
Equity shares of INR 10 each	1,00,000	1.00	1.00	1,00,000	1.00	1.00
Investment in Hello Trade Online Private Limited						
Equity shares of INR 10 each	60,000	0.60		60,000	0.60	
Less: Impairment allowance		(0.30)	0.30	30,000	(0.30)	0.30
Investment in Busy Infotech Private Limited						
Equity shares of INR 10 each	45,000	5,000.00	5,000.00	45,000	5,000.00	5,000.00
Investment in Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited						
Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 51,138 each)	6,843	350.01		6,843	350.01	
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 51,138 each)	2,147	109.81		2,147	109.81	
Contractual investment rights		50.50			50.50	
Less: Impairment allowance		(52.61)	457.71		(52.61)	457.71
			6,392.61			6,391.51
Investment in associates - Unquoted						
Fully paid up - at cost						
Investment in Simply Vyapar Apps Private Limited (Refer note (ii) below)						
Compulsory convertible preference shares of INR 100 each (at premium of INR 52,317.90 each)	5954	311.90		5,954	311.90	
Bonus shares received on above Compulsory convertible preference shares	1,13,126	-		-	-	
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 52,347.90 each)	10	0.52		10	0.52	
Bonus shares received on above Equity shares	190	-		-	-	
Compulsory convertible preference shares of INR 100 each (at premium of INR 2,90,381 each)	1,809	525.26		1,809	525.26	
Bonus shares received on above Compulsory convertible preference shares	34,371	-		-	-	
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 2,03,232 each)	444	90.24		444	90.24	
Bonus shares received on above Equity shares	8,436	-		-	-	
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 2,90,351 each)	137	39.78		137	39.78	
Bonus shares received on above Equity shares	2,603	-	967.70	-	-	967.70
Investment in Mobisy Technologies Private Limited						
Compulsory convertible preference shares of INR 1 each (at premium of INR 776 each)	1,28,593	99.92		1,28,593	99.92	
Equity shares of INR 1 each (at premium of INR 776 each)	100	8.07		100	0.07	
Compulsory convertible preference shares of INR 1 each (at premium of INR 836 each)	1,19,474	100.00		1,19,474	100.00	
Compulsory convertible preference shares of INR 1 each (at premium of INR 1,222 each)	1,05,607	129.20		1,05,607	129.20	
Equity shares of INR 1 each (at premium of INR 837 each)	17,350	14.54		17,350	14.54	
Equity shares of INR 1 each (at premium of INR 1,222/- each)	17,863	21.86		17,863	21.86	
Fair value gain recognised through profit and loss till the date entity has become an associate	-	97.87	463.50	-	97.87	463.50
Investment in Ten Times Online Private Limited						
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 40 each)		-		18,301	0.91	
Sale of Equity shares of INR 10 each (INR 64.70/-)		-		18,301	(1.22)	
Gain on sale of investment during the year		-	-		0.28	-
Investment in IB Monotaro Private Limited						
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 1,274.15 each)	8,11,250	1,041.77		8,11,250		1,041.77
Investment in Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 1,275.26/- each) (Refer note (iii) below)	1,06,876	137.36	1,179.13			-
			2,610.33			2,472.97
Total Investment in subsidiaries and associates			9,002.94			8,864.49
Aggregate carrying value of unquoted investments			9,002.94			8,864.49
Aggregate impairment in value of investments			122.93			124.03

*Refer note 33 for transactions and outstanding balance pertaining to related parties.

Notes:
i) The instrument is classified as equity as it meets the 'fixed for fixed' evaluation criteria. Further, the interest on the instrument is payable at the discretion of Tradezeal Online Private Limited.
ii) During the year ended 31 March 2024, the Company has received bonus shares from Simply Vyapar Private Limited in the ratio of 1:19 (i.e. 19 Bonus shares for every 1 existing share).
iii) During the year ended 31 March 2024, the Company has further invested INR 137.36 into the equity shares of IB Monotaro Private Limited as a part of right issue resulting in increase of its equity ownership on fully converted and diluted basis to 26.70% from 26.00%.

(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

8 Financial assets

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
i) Investments		
Non-current*		
a) Investment in subsidiaries at FVTPL	183.56	115.50
b) Investment in other entities at FVTPL	1,600.26	1,661.60
c) Investment in debt instruments of associates - Unquoted (measured at FVTPL)	160.00	80.00
	1,943.82	1,857.10
Current		
Investment in mutual funds and exchange traded funds at FVTPL	13,041.88	10,784.53
Investment in bonds and debentures at FVTPL	4,939.42	10,280.93
Investment in Investment Trust- Quoted (measured at FVTPL)	-	454.18
Investment in Government Securities- Quoted (measured at FVTPL)	3,865.58	-
	21,846.88	21,519.64

*Refer note 33 for transactions and outstanding balances pertaining to related parties.

Non-current Investments

a) Investment in debt instruments of subsidiaries (fully paid-up)

	As at 31 March 2024			As at 31 March 2023		
Unquoted (measured at FVTPL)	No. of shares		Amount	No. of shares		Amount
Investment in Tolexo Online Private Limited						
Optionally Convertible Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of INR 10 each (Refer note (i) below)	2,20,59,275			2,20,59,275		
Opening balance		-			20.71	
Fair value loss recognised through profit and loss during the year		-	-		(20.71)	-
Optionally Convertible Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 90 each) (Refer note (i) below)	12,50,050	-		12,50,050	1.13	
Fair value loss recognised through profit and loss during the year		-	-		(1.13)	-
Optionally Convertible Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 40 each) (Refer note (i) below)	1,09,000	-		1,09,000	0.16	
Fair value loss recognised through profit and loss during the year		-	-		(0.16)	-
Investment in Tradezeal Online Private Limited						
Optionally Convertible Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of INR 10 each (Refer note (i) below)	70,70,000	60.00		70,70,000	60.00	
Fair value gain recognised through profit and loss during the year		68.06	128.06		-	60.00
Investment in Pay With Indiamart Private Limited						
Optionally Convertible Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 10 each) (Refer note (i) below)	27,75,000	55.50	55.50	27,75,000	55.50	55.50
			183.56			115.50

b) Investment in other entities (fully paid up)
Unquoted (measured at FVTPL) (Refer note (ii) below)

	No. of shares		Amount	No. of shares		Amount
Investment in Mynd Solutions Private Limited						
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 57.21 each)	24,74,637	250.56		33,36,490	334.34	
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 117.5 each) (Refer note (iv) below)	60,000	7.65		-	-	
Sale of equity shares of Mynd Solutions Private Limited	-	-		(8,61,853)	(83.78)	
Compulsory convertible preference shares of INR 10 each INR (at premium of INR 149.32 each)	15,10,656	240.68		15,10,656	240.68	
Fair value gain recognised through profit and loss till date		66.12	565.01		86.12	577.36
Investment in Zimyo consulting Private Limited						
Compulsory convertible preference shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 86306.32/- each)	1,870	161.41		1,870	161.41	
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 86,306.32/- each)	100	8.63	170.04	100	8.63	170.04
Investment in Fleetx Technologies Private Limited						
Compulsory convertible preference shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 67,420/- each)	10,323	696.08		10,323	696.08	
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 57,315/- each)	3,805	218.12		3,805	218.12	
Fair value loss recognised through profit and loss till date		(48.99)	865.21		-	914.20
			1,600.26			1,661.60

c) Investment in debt instruments of associates - Unquoted (measured at FVTPL)

	No. of shares		Amount	No. of shares		Amount
Investment in Mobisy Technologies Private Limited						
Investment in Compulsory convertible Debentures of INR 1,000/- each in Mobisy Technologies Private Limited				80,000	80.00	
Opening	80,000	80.00				
Addition during the year (Refer Note (iii) below)	80,000	80.00	160.00		-	80.00
Total non-current investments (a+b+c)			1,943.82			1,857.10

Notes:

i). The Company has invested in optionally convertible cumulative redeemable preference shares ('OCCRPS') of its subsidiaries. Based on the terms of OCCRPS, these have been classified as financial instruments in the nature of financial assets to be measured at fair value. Fair value of these instruments has been determined based on market multiples / replacement cost method / discounted cash flow valuation technique using cash flow projections and discount rate. Gain/loss on subsequent re-measurement is recognised through Statement of Profit and Loss.

ii). The Company has investment in compulsory convertible preference shares and equity shares of other entities. Based on the terms of these instruments they are being measured at fair value through profit and loss.

iii). During the year ended 31 March 2024, the Company has further invested INR 80 in Compulsory Convertible Debentures (CCD) of Mobisy Technologies Private Limited. Such CCDs shall be convertible into Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares within a stipulated period as per terms of investment.

iv). During the year ended 31 March 2024, the Company has further invested INR 7.65 in Mynd Solutions Private Limited thereby increasing the equity ownership to 9.34% on fully converted and diluted basis. This investment has continued to be classified as "Investment at FVTPL" as per Ind-AS 109.

(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

8 Financial assets (Cont'd)

	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	No. of units	Amount	No. of units	Amount
Current investments				
Investment in mutual funds and exchange traded funds - (Quoted measured at FVTPL)				
Aditya Birla Sun Life Corporate Bond Fund	1,16,44,141	1,202.20	1,16,44,141	1,113.24
Aditya Birla Sun Life Liquid Fund	1,15,632	45.06	2,500	0.91
Aditya Birla Sun Life Nifty SDL Apr 2027 Index Fund	3,91,16,990	419.02	3,91,15,698	439.46
Axis Corporate Debt Fund	87,77,620	141.90	87,77,620	131.42
Axis Liquid Fund	16,790	45.00	-	-
Bharat Bond ETF April-2023	-	-	4,00,000	491.63
Bharat Bond ETF April-2025	8,10,419	993.20	3,79,552	415.51
Edelweiss NIFTY PSU Bond Plus SDL Apr 2026 50:50 Index Fund	4,74,76,087	563.66	4,51,76,245	525.57
Edelweiss CRISIL IBX 50:50 Gilt Plus SDL Apr 2037 Index Fund	4,77,34,473	548.05	4,77,34,473	500.03
Edelweiss CRISIL IBX 50:50 Gilt Plus SDL April 2033	1,97,73,100	226.92	-	-
HDFC Low Duration Fund	1,54,29,580	874.61	1,54,29,585	810.37
HDFC Corporate Bond Fund	47,38,647	141.61	47,31,547	130.88
ICICI Prudential Savings Fund	14,43,254	720.98	14,43,254	667.64
ICICI Prudential Corporate Bond Fund	2,06,48,521	552.29	2,05,88,321	518.47
ICICI Prudential Nifty SDL Dec 2028 Index Fund	4,62,19,177	542.09	4,62,88,573	502.67
Invesco India Arbitrage Fund	53,94,026	169.22	-	-
Kotak Corporate Bond Fund	2,16,768	766.32	2,16,569	708.18
Kotak Equity Arbitrage Fund	86,09,695	333.13	25,01,642	53.83
Kotak Nifty SDL Apr 2027 Top 12 Equal Weight Index Fund	4,48,35,182	497.89	4,48,35,182	464.84
Kotak Nifty SDL Apr 2032 Top 12 Equal Weight Index Fund	9,46,62,577	1,079.68	9,46,62,577	990.38
Nippon India Dynamic Bond Fund	2,49,40,628	851.35	2,49,40,628	822.49
Nippon India Nivesh Lakshya Fund	1,93,81,968	309.61	-	-
SBI Nifty 50 ETF	5,35,000	134.93	14,50,000	260.41
SBI S&P BSE Sensex ETF	6,48,000	516.96	6,48,000	408.88
SBI Nifty Index Fund	5,03,331	102.39	5,03,555	78.85
SBI Magnum Constant Maturity Fund	91,81,790	545.31	91,81,790	500.27
SBI Arbitrage Opportunities Fund	90,47,895	296.17	-	-
Tata Arbitrage Fund	29,85,342	41.13	-	-
UTI Nifty 50 ETF	15,30,000	324.52	1,35,000	249.57
Total		15,041.58		10,584.45
Investment in bonds and debentures- (Quoted measured at FVTPL)				
Axis Bank Perpetual Bond	-	-	-	-
Bank of Baroda Perpetual Bond	10	103.34	10	102.83
Bajaj Finance Ltd. Bond	2,250	531.89	200	197.18
Canara Bank Perpetual Bond	30	304.09	30	300.85
Export Import Bank of India Bond	-	-	200	196.16
Axis Finance Ltd. Bond	2,500	252.11	-	-
HDFC Bank Perpetual Bond	20	206.51	20	205.59
HDFC 2023 Coupon Bond	500	503.03	600	600.57
HDFC Bank Bond	250	252.45		
HDB Financial Services Ltd Bond	250	261.51	-	-
India Infradebt Ltd Bond	100	98.99	100	99.02
IIFC Ltd Bond	-	-	250	255.18
ICICI Home Finance Company Ltd MLD	-	-	150	153.98
ICICI Bank Infra Bond	-	-	100	100.29
Kotak Mahindra Investment Ltd Zero Coupon Bond	-	-	200	104.25
Kotak Mahindra Prime Ltd. Bond	2,500	256.33	-	-
Tata Cleantech MLD	-	-	200	200.95
LIC Housing Finance Bond	-	-	1,000	1,020.54
Mahindra & Mahindra Financial Services Ltd. Zero Coupon Bond	250	228.41	100	168.78
NABARD Bond	150	151.83	1,750	1,753.86
Piramal Enterprises MLD	-	-	100	103.46
Punjab National Bank Perpetual Bond	10	100.97	10	100.83
Power Grid Corporation of India Limited Bond	-	-	55	73.84
Power Finance Corporation Ltd - Bond	8	8.07	558	577.90
REC Bond	-	-	998	1,042.77
State Bank of India Perpetual Bond	100	1,021.24	110	1,143.85
State Bank of India Tier-II Bond	500	490.41	300	303.53
Shriram Transport MLD	-	-	100	111.30
SIDBI Bond	-	-	650	625.66
Union Bank of India Perpetual Bond	10	121.35	12	121.69
Total		4,939.42		10,258.96
Investments in Investment Trusts- (Quoted measured at FVTPL)				
Powergrid InvIT	-	-	38,51,852	481.19
		-		481.19
Investment in Government Securities- (Quoted measured at FVTPL)				
7.18% Government of India 2033	50,00,000	505.85	-	-
7.18% Government of India 2037	1,25,00,000	1,275.95	-	-
7.44% Government of Karnataka SGS 2034	5,00,000	50.55	-	-
7.43% Government of Tamil Nadu SGS 2034	10,00,000	100.35	-	-
7.49% Government of Karnataka SGS 2037	25,00,000	252.51	-	-
7.73% Government of Maharashtra SGS 2036	35,00,000	385.13	-	-
7.42% Government of Karnataka SGS 2035	25,00,000	251.35	-	-
7.72% Government of Maharashtra Bond SGS 2035	25,00,000	250.62	-	-
Total		3,066.78		-
Aggregate book value of quoted investments		21,046.08		21,519.68
Aggregate market value of quoted investments		21,046.08		21,519.68
Aggregate carrying value of unquoted investments		1,943.02		1,897.10

(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

8 Financial assets (Cont'd)

ii) Loans (measured at amortised cost)

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Non current		
Considered good- Unsecured		
Loans to employees*	1.07	0.84
	1.07	0.84
Current		
Considered good- Unsecured		
Loans to employees*	4.28	4.36
	4.28	4.36

Notes:
*Represent interest free loans to employees, which are generally recoverable within 24 monthly installments.

iii) Other financial assets (measured at amortised cost)

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Non-current (unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Security deposits	43.91	40.67
	43.91	40.67
Current (unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Security deposits	17.07	1.51
Amount recoverable from payment gateway	192.93	122.03
Other receivables *	0.25	1.15
	210.25	124.69

Notes:
Security deposits are non-interest bearing and are generally on term of 1 to 9 years.
* Refer Note 33 for outstanding balances pertaining to related parties.

9 Trade receivables

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise		
Trade receivables	12.68	13.83
Receivables from related parties (Refer note 33)	0.77	2.00
Total	13.45	15.83

Notes:
a) No trade receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person.
b) For terms and conditions relating to related party receivables, Refer Note 33.
c) Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 to 180 days.

Outstanding for following periods from date of provision of services	Less than 6 months	6 Months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
31 March 2024						
Undisputed, considered good						
Trade receivables	12.65	0.21	0.40	0.12	0.07	13.45
31 March 2023						
Undisputed, considered good						
Trade receivables	15.50	-	0.25	0.08	-	15.83

10 Cash and bank balances

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
a) Cash and cash equivalents		
Cheques on hand	165.06	237.91
Balance with bank		
- On current accounts	246.28	263.19
- Deposits with original maturity of less than three months*	310.08	-
Total Cash and cash equivalents	721.42	501.10

*Includes interest accrued.

Note:
Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of cash flow statement comprise cash and cash equivalents as shown above.

b) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
i) Earmarked balances with banks*	2.27	1.66
Amount disclosed under current bank deposits	2.27	1.66
* Earmarked balances includes below items :-		
-Unclaimed/Unpaid dividend	0.23	0.13
-Bank balance with Indiamart Employee Benefit Trust	2.04	1.53

11 Other assets

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Non-current (unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Capital advance	1.40	-
Prepaid expenses	0.25	0.54
Total	1.65	0.54

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Current (unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Advances recoverable	7.25	8.84
Indirect taxes recoverable	5.03	12.37
Prepaid expenses	38.17	26.06
Others	-	0.03
Total	50.45	47.30

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

12 Share capital

Authorised equity share capital (INR 10 per share)

	Number of shares	Amount
As at 1 April 2022	9,94,42,460	994.42
As at 31 March 2023	9,94,42,460	994.42
As at 31 March 2024	9,94,42,460	994.42

Authorised 0.01% cumulative preference share capital (INR 328 per share)

	Number of shares	Amount
As at 1 April 2022	3	0.00
As at 31 March 2023	3	0.00
As at 31 March 2024	3	0.00

Issued equity share capital (subscribed and fully paid up) (INR 10 per share)

	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	3,06,14,574	306.15	3,05,64,574	305.65
Bonus issue during the year (refer note 1 below)	3,06,14,574	306.15	-	-
Equity shares issued to Indiamart Employee Benefit Trust during the year (refer note (d) below)	-	-	2,10,000	2.10
Equity shares extinguished on buy back during the year (refer note 2(i) below)	(12,50,000)	(12.50)	(1,60,000)	(1.60)
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	5,99,79,148	599.80	3,06,14,574	306.15
Equity shares held by Indiamart Employee Benefit Trust as at year end (refer note (d) below)	(30,202)	(0.31)	(35,353)	(0.36)
Shares outstanding at the end of the year net of elimination on account of shared held by Indiamart Employee Benefit Trust	5,99,48,946	599.49	3,05,79,221	305.79

Notes:

1 During the year the Company has issued and allotted 30,614,574 fully paid up Bonus Equity shares (including 35,353 bonus shares issued and held by Indiamart Employee Benefit trust) of Rs.10 each on 22 June 2023 in the ratio of 1:1 (i.e. 1 Bonus Equity shares for every 1 existing equity share of the Company) to the shareholders who held shares on 21 June 2023 i.e. Record date.

2

(i) During the year, the Board of Directors approved a proposal to buy-back upto 12,50,000 equity shares of the Company for an aggregate amount not exceeding INR 5,000, being 2.04% of the total paid up equity share capital at 4,000 per equity share. A Letter of Offer was made to all eligible shareholders. The Company bought back 12,50,000 equity shares out of the shares that were tendered by eligible shareholders and extinguished the equity shares. Capital redemption reserve was created to the extent of share capital extinguished of INR 12.50. The buyback results in a cash outflow of INR 6,198.84 (including transaction costs of INR 36.95 and tax on buyback of INR 1,161.89). The Company funded the buyback from its free reserves including Securities Premium as explained in Section 68 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(ii) During the year ended 31 March 2021, the Company had raised money by the way of Qualified Institutions Placement ('QIP') and allotted 1,242,212 equity shares of face value INR 10 each to the eligible qualified institutional buyers (QIB) at a price of INR 8,615 per equity share (including a premium of INR 8,605 per equity share) aggregating to INR 10,701.66 on 22 February 2021. The issue was made in accordance SEBI (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018, as amended.
Expenses incurred in relation to QIP amounting to INR 189.67 were adjusted from Securities Premium Account which resulted into the QIP's net proceeds of INR 10,511.99.
Out of these proceeds, the Company has utilised till 31 March 2024 INR 10,393.08 (31 March 2023 : INR 10,138.42) towards purposes specified in the placement document from the date of QIP. The balance amount of QIP's net proceeds remain invested in liquid instruments.

(iii) Out of the amount utilised from QIP's net proceeds as mentioned in 2(ii) above, INR 1035.95 has been utilised through Tradezeal Online Private limited, the wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, details of the same are given below :-

Investment made through Tradezeal Online Private Limited	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Truckkill Private Limited	215.10	185.10
Shipway Technology Private Limited	182.00	182.00
Legistify Services Private Limited	87.90	87.90
Agillos E-Commerce Private Limited	260.00	260.00
Edgewise Technologies Private Limited	133.45	133.45
Adansa Solutions Private Limited	137.50	137.50
Total	**1,015.95**	**985.95**

Other than as disclosed above, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediary shall lend or invest in party identified by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries).The company has not received any funds from any party(s) (Funding Party) with the understanding that the company shall whether directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

a) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares:

1) The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of INR 10 per share. Each holder of equity is entitled to one vote per share.
2) In event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares would be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

b) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% equity shares in the Company

	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	Number	% Holding	Number	% Holding
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid				
Dinesh Chandra Agarwal	1,68,27,523	28.05%	85,90,559	28.06%
Brijesh Kumar Agrawal	1,14,09,046	19.01%	58,21,329	19.01%
Arbaig Asia Fund Limited	14,31,983	2.39%	15,36,494	5.02%

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

12 Share capital (Cont'd)

Details of shareholding of promoters

Promoters	As at 31 March 2024 Number	% Holding	As at 31 March 2023 Number	% Holding	% Change during the year
Dinesh Chandra Agarwal	1,68,27,523	28.06	85,90,559	28.06	-
Brijesh Kumar Agrawal	1,14,03,046	19.01	58,21,329	19.01	-
Promoter Group					
Chetna Agarwal	3,02,600	0.50	1,54,479	0.50	-
Pankaj Agarwal	2,94,413	0.49	1,50,299	0.49	-
Anand Kumar Agrawal	1,37,119	0.23	70,000	0.23	-
Meena Agrawal	1,36,727	0.23	69,800	0.23	-
Dinesh Chandra Agarwal (HUF)	1,16,987	0.20	59,722	0.20	-
Naresh Chandra Agarwal	78,745	0.13	40,200	0.13	-
Prakash Chandra Agrawal	1,16,989	0.20	40,014	0.13	0.07
Gunjan Agarwal	38,998	0.07	19,908	0.07	-
Keshar Devi Agrawal	-	-	19,709	0.06	(0.06)
Vijay Jalan	19,589	0.03	10,000	0.03	-
Naresh Chandra Agarwal (HUF)	17,510	0.03	8,939	0.03	-
Anand Kumar Agrawal (HUF)	11,701	0.02	5,973	0.02	-
Prakash Chandra Agrawal (HUF)	11,701	0.02	5,973	0.02	-
Hamirwasia Business Trust	400	0.00	200	0.00	-
Hamirwasia Family Trust	400	0.00	200	0.00	-
Nangpura Business Trust	200	0.00	100	0.00	-
Nangpura Family Trust	200	0.00	100	0.00	-
Total	2,95,14,388	49.22	1,50,67,524	49.21	

c) **Shares reserved for issue under options**
Information relating to the Company's share based payment plans, including details of options and SAR units issued, exercised and lapsed during the financial year, options and SAR units outstanding at the end of the reporting year, is set out in note 28.

d) **Shares held by Indiamart employee benefit trust against employees share based payment plans (face value: INR 10 each)**

	As at 31 March 2024 Number	Amount	As at 31 March 2023 Number	Amount
Opening balance	35,353	0.36	11,584	0.12
Purchased during the year	-	-	2,10,000	2.10
Bonus issued during the year	35,353	0.36	-	-
Transfer to employees pursuant to SAR/ESOP exercised	(40,504)	(0.41)	(1,86,231)	(1.86)
Closing Balance	30,202	0.31	35,353	0.36

13 Other equity

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Securities premium	9,165.06	15,522.50
Capital redemption reserve	12.50	1.60
General reserve	-	8.45
Employee share based payment reserve	372.90	256.53
Retained earnings	7,553.47	4,549.23
Total other equity	17,103.93	20,338.31

Nature and purpose of reserves and surplus:

a) **Securities premium:** The Securities premium account is used to record the premium on issue of shares and is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

b) **Capital redemption reserve:** The Capital redemption reserve is created when company purchases its own shares out of free reserves or securities premium. A sum equal to the nominal value of the shares so purchased is transferred to capital redemption reserve. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of section 69 of the Companies Act, 2013.

c) **General reserve:** The general reserve is used from time to time to transfer profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes, as the same is created by transfer from one component of equity to another.

d) **Employee share based payment reserve:** The Employee share based payment reserve is used to recognise the compensation related to share based awards issued to employees under Company's Share based payment scheme.

e) **Retained earnings:** Retained earnings represent the amount of accumulated earnings of the Company, and re-measurement gains/losses on defined benefit plans.

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

14 Trade payables*

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Payable to micro, small and medium enterprises**	-	-
Other trade payables		
- Outstanding dues to others	2.20	0.15
Accrued expenses	319.04	254.64
Total	321.24	254.79

Outstanding for following years from due date of payment / transaction	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
31 March 2024						
(i) MSME** - undisputed	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others - undisputed	-	2.20	-	-	-	2.20
Accrued expenses	319.04	-	-	-	-	319.04
						321.24
31 March 2023						
(i) MSME** - undisputed	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others - undisputed	-	0.15	-	-	-	0.15
Accrued expenses	254.64	-	-	-	-	254.64
						254.79

* Refer note 33 for outstanding balances pertaining to related parties.

** MSME as per the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.

15 Lease and other financial liabilities

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Lease liabilities		
Non current	232.45	340.25
Current	114.22	118.83
Total	346.67	459.08
Other financial liabilities		
Non-current		
Derivative contract liability*	46.92	58.58
Total	46.92	58.58
Current		
Payable to employees	254.34	200.89
Security deposits	-	9.38
Derivative contract liability*	27.48	-
Other payable**	8.67	8.57
Total	290.49	218.84

* This pertains to the liability on account of embedded derivative as per the shareholders agreement of Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited.

**Includes unclaimed/unpaid dividend of INR 0.23 (31 March 2023: INR 0.15).

16 Provisions

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Non-current		
Provision for employee benefits (Refer Note 27)		
Provision for gratuity	127.44	81.64
Provision for Leave encashment	126.51	82.67
Total	253.95	164.31
Current		
Provision for employee benefits (Refer Note 27)		
Provision for gratuity	26.21	10.58
Provision for leave encashment	26.39	20.57
Provision others*	25.38	15.38
Total	77.98	46.53

* Contingency provision towards indirect taxes. There is no change in this provision during the year ended 31 March 2024.

17 Contract and other liabilities

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Contract liabilities*		
Non-current		
Deferred revenue	5,385.59	4,152.24
	5,385.59	4,152.24
Current		
Deferred revenue	8,003.03	6,558.67
Advances from customers	554.38	633.07
	8,557.41	7,191.74
Total	13,943.00	11,343.98

* Contract liabilities include consideration received in advance to render web services in future periods. Refer Note 33 for outstanding balances pertaining to related parties.

Other liabilities-Current

Statutory dues		
Tax deducted at source payable	40.52	30.62
GST payable	348.74	297.41
Others	18.98	11.19
Total	408.24	339.22

18 Income tax assets (net)

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Income tax assets and liabilities (net of provisions)		
Non-current		
Income tax assets	93.72	1,681.21
Less: Provision for income tax	(3.31)	(1,615.52)
Total non-current tax assets (net)	90.41	65.69
Current		
Income tax assets	891.19	880.36
Less: Provision for income tax	(941.52)	(909.21)
Total current tax liabilities (net)	(50.33)	(28.85)

(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

19 Revenue from operations*

Set out below is the disaggregation of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers:

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Sale of services		
Income from web services	11,274.35	9,188.05
Advertisement and marketing services	115.59	200.12
Total	**11,389.94**	**9,388.17**

*Refer note 33 for transactions pertaining to related parties.

Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations
The performance obligation is satisfied after the services are rendered for which customers has paid.
The transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations (unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied) i.e. contract liabilities, as at March 31, are as follows:

	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	Within 12 months	More than 12 months	Within 12 months	More than 12 months
Web services	8,909.20	4,998.10	7,167.06	4,133.15
Advertisement and marketing services	27.81	11.89	24.68	19.09
	8,937.01	**5,009.99**	**7,191.74**	**4,152.24**

The Company has Nil contract assets as at 31 March 2024 (31 March 2023 : Nil).

No single customer represents 10% or more of the Company's total revenue during the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023.

Changes in the contract liability balances during the year are as follows:

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Opening balance at the beginning of the year	11,343.98	9,065.97
Less: Revenue recognised from contract liability balance at the begining of the year	(6,346.98)	(5,192.60)
Add: Amount received from customers during the year	13,992.96	11,666.17
Less: Revenue recognised from amounts received during the year	(5,042.96)	(4,195.57)
Closing balance at the end of the year	**13,947.00**	**11,343.98**

Revenue from External Customers	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
India	11,343.39	9,305.16
Others	46.55	83.01
Total	**11,389.94**	**9,388.17**

(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

20 Other income	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Fair value gain/(loss) on measurement and income from sale of financial assets		
-Fair value gain/(loss) (net) on measurement, interest and income from sale of mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment funds and investment trust	1,694.05	865.24
-Fair value gain/(loss) on Investment in debt instruments of subsidiaries	68.06	(22.00)
-Fair value (loss)/gain on measurement and income from sale of Investment in other entities	(68.99)	239.80
Fair value loss on measurement of financial liabilties		
-Fair value loss on measurement of derivative contract liability	(23.90)	-
Interest income from financial assets measured at amortised cost		
- on bank deposits	1.30	3.15
- on corporate deposits and loans	-	1.73
- on security deposits	2.98	2.96
Other interest income	-	5.91
Dividend Income	4.11	10.46
Gain on sales of investment in Associates	-	0.28
Gain on de-recognition of Right-of-use assets	4.82	4.71
Liabilities and provisions no longer required written back	0.51	4.56
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	2.39	2.38
Miscellaneous income	10.86	9.65
Total	**1,696.19**	**1,128.83**

21 Employee benefits expense	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Salaries, allowance and bonus	4,557.86	3,536.34
Gratuity expense (Refer Note 27)	74.27	69.82
Leave encashment expense (Refer Note 27)	73.93	54.12
Contribution to provident and other funds	69.70	47.51
Employee share based payment expense (Refer Note 28)	244.37	262.50
Staff welfare expenses	53.62	21.90
Total	**5,073.75**	**3,992.19**

22 Finance costs	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Interest cost of lease liabilities	42.70	46.79
Total	**42.70**	**46.79**

23 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Refer Note 4)	109.05	92.25
Depreciation and impairment of Right-of-use assets (Refer Note 5)	136.36	99.77
Amortisation of intangible assets (Refer Note 6)	0.37	0.66
Total	**245.78**	**192.68**

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

24 Other expenses*	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Content development expenses	296.65	285.32
Buyer Engagement Expenses	123.23	133.80
Customer Support Expenses	266.39	209.73
Outsourced sales cost	1,348.55	1,304.42
Internet and other online expenses	496.76	458.18
Rates and taxes	8.11	3.56
Outsourced support cost	15.96	17.45
Advertisement expenses	17.10	19.59
Power and fuel	17.41	14.40
Repair and maintenance:		
- Plant and machinery	7.40	6.43
- Others	57.05	39.04
Travelling and conveyance	40.65	28.56
Recruitment and training expenses	28.76	26.35
Legal and professional fees	37.87	73.36
Directors' sitting fees	7.30	4.86
Auditor's remuneration	7.22	6.41
Insurance expenses	61.80	41.70
Collection charges	34.35	29.56
Corporate social responsibility activities expenses	58.16	51.38
Rent	39.65	20.42
Miscellaneous expenses	6.89	5.24
Total	**2,977.46**	**2,779.76**

*Refer note 33 for transactions pertaining to related parties.

Payment to Auditors*	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
As auditor:		
- Audit fee	6.60	6.00
- Reimbursement of expenses	0.62	0.41
	7.22	**6.41**

25 Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the earnings for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS are calculated by dividing the earnings for the year attributable to the equity holders of the Company by weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares. The following reflects the basic and diluted EPS computations:

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Basic		
Net profit as per the statement of profit and loss for computation of EPS (A)	3,621.93	2,721.86
Weighted average number of equity shares used in calculating basic EPS (B)*	6,05,22,532	6,10,66,500
Basic earnings per equity share (A/B)	59.84	44.57
Diluted		
Weighted average number of equity shares used in calculating basic EPS*	6,05,22,532	6,10,66,500
Potential equity shares*	1,51,044	2,12,040
Total no. of shares outstanding (including dilution) (C)	6,06,73,576	6,12,78,540
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating diluted EPS		
Diluted earnings per equity share (A/C)	59.70	44.42

*Previous year numbers are adjusted for bonus shares issued during the current year.

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

26 Income tax

a) Income tax expense/(income) recognised in Statement of profit and loss

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Current tax expense		
Current tax for the year	941.52	919.91
	941.52	**919.91**
Deferred tax expense/(benefit)		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	182.99	(188.80)
	182.99	**(188.80)**
Total income tax expense	**1,124.51**	**731.11**

b) Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income/(loss) (OCI)

Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during the year

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Net (loss)/gain on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	(2.05)	13.38

c) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by statutory income tax rate

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Profit before tax	4,746.44	3,452.97
Accounting profit before income tax	**4,746.44**	**3,452.97**
Tax expense at the statutory income tax rate @25.17%	1,194.68	869.11
Adjustments in respect of differences taxed at lower tax rates	(90.96)	(185.59)
Adjustment in respect of change in carrying amount of investment in subsidiaries	17.11	44.84
Adjustment in respect of buyback expenses	(9.30)	(3.22)
Dividend income received	(1.03)	(2.63)
Other non-deductible expenses and non-taxable income	14.01	8.60
Tax expense at the effective income tax rate of 23.69% (31 March 2023: 21.17%)	**1,124.51**	**731.11**

The effective tax rate has been increased to 23.69% for the year ended 31 March 2024 from 21.17% for the year ended 31 March 2023, primarily on account of long term capital gain realised on sale of mutual funds units and investments taxed at lower rate in the previous year.

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

26 Income tax (Cont'd)

d) **Breakup of deferred tax recognised in the Balance sheet**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Deferred tax asset		
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	22.67	12.90
Provision for gratuity	41.19	30.76
Provision for compensated absences	38.48	28.50
Provision for diminution of investments in subsidiaries	12.04	12.04
Provision for expenses, allowable in subsequent year	47.22	42.33
Ind AS 116 - Leases Liability	102.35	115.54
Others	2.61	-
Total deferred tax assets (A)	**266.56**	**242.07**
Deferred tax liabilities		
Investment in mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, Govt securities, units of alternative investment fund and investment trust measured at fair value	(287.21)	(78.64)
Investment in other entities measured at fair value	(59.03)	(44.39)
Accelerated deduction on lease rent for tax purposes	-	(1.73)
Ind AS 116 - Right of Use asset	(82.26)	(95.31)
Others	-	(3.00)
Total deferred tax liabilities (B)	**(428.50)**	**(223.07)**
Net deferred tax assets/liabilities (C) = (A) - (B)	**(161.94)**	**19.00**

e) **Breakup of deferred tax expense/(income) recognised in Statement of profit and loss and OCI**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Deferred tax expense/(income) relates to the following:		
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(9.77)	(7.61)
Provision for gratuity	(10.43)	16.19
Provision for compensated absences	(9.98)	(9.96)
Provision for diminution of investments in subsidiaries	-	(12.04)
Investment in other entities measured at fair value	14.64	42.62
Provision for diminution of investments in subsidiaries	-	39.30
Investment in mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, Govt Securities, units of alternative investment fund and investment trust measured at fair value	208.57	(238.00)
Provision for expenses, allowable in subsequent year	(4.89)	(2.66)
Ind AS 116 - Right of Use asset	(13.05)	29.04
Ind AS 116 - Leases Liability	11.46	(31.97)
Others	(5.61)	(0.34)
Deferred tax expense/(benefit)	**180.94**	**(175.42)**

f) **Reconciliation of Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (Net):**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Opening balance as of 1 April	19.00	(156.42)
Tax (expense)/ benefit during the year recognised in Statement of profit and loss	(182.99)	188.80
Tax impact during the year recognised in OCI	2.05	(13.38)
Closing balance at the end of the year	**(161.94)**	**19.00**
Net deferred tax assets/liabilities	(161.94)	19.00

The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

27 Defined benefit plan and other long-term employee benefit plan

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed statutory defined period of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The scheme is funded with insurance company in form of qualifying insurance policy. This defined benefit plan exposes the Company to actuarial risks, such as longevity risk, interest rate risk and salary risk.

The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the Company's obligation in respect of its gratuity plan and leave encashment is as follows:

Gratuity - defined benefit plan

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Present value of defined benefit obligation	416.08	332.44
Fair value of plan assets	(252.43)	(210.22)
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	163.65	122.22

Leave encashment - other long-term employee benefit plan

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Present value of other long-term empoyee benefit plan	152.90	113.24
	152.90	113.24

a) Reconciliation of the net defined benefit (asset)/liability and other long term employee benefit plan

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for the net defined benefit (asset)/liability and other long term employee benefit plan and its components.

Reconciliation of present value of defined benefit obligation for Gratuity and Leave encashment

	Gratuity	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	332.44	332.58
Benefits paid	(23.08)	(22.63)
Current service cost	65.33	57.24
Interest cost	24.32	22.43
Actuarial (gains)/losses		
- changes in demographic assumptions		(12.90)
- changes in financial assumptions	9.40	(25.85)
- experience adjustments	7.88	(18.43)
Transfer Out*	(0.21)	-
Balance at the end of the year	**416.08**	**332.44**

The weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation as at 31 March 2024 is 12 years (31 March 2023: 12 years)

	Leave encashment	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	113.24	73.65
Benefits paid	(34.27)	(14.53)
Current service cost	38.19	56.04
Interest cost	8.28	4.97
Past service cost	-	2.82
Actuarial (gains)/losses		
- changes in demographic assumptions	7.06	(4.53)
- changes in financial assumptions	3.24	(8.47)
- experience adjustments	17.16	3.29
Balance at the end of the year	**152.90**	**113.24**

Movement in fair value of plan assets

	Gratuity	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Opening fair value of plan assets	210.22	146.02
Interest income	15.38	9.85
Acturial gains/(losses)	9.12	(4.02)
Contributions from the employer	41.00	81.00
Benefits paid	(23.29)	(22.63)
Closing fair value of plan assets	**252.43**	**210.22**

Each year the management of the Company reviews the level of funding requried as per its risk management strategy. The Company expects to contribute to gratuity INR 65.33 in FY 2024-25 (31 March 2023: INR 57.24).

The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of the total plan assets are as follows:

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Funds managed by insurer	100%	100%

The overall expected rate of return on assets is determined based on the market prices prevailing on that date, applicable to the period over which the obligation is to be settled.

(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

27 Defined benefit plan and other long-term employee benefit plan (Cont'd)

b) Expense recognised in profit or loss

	Gratuity	
	For the year ended 31 March 2024	**For the year ended 31 March 2023**
Current service cost	65.33	57.24
Net interest expense	8.94	12.58
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in profit or loss	74.27	69.82
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability		
Actuarial (gain)/loss on plan assets	(9.12)	4.02
Actuarial (gain)/loss on defined benefit obligation	17.28	(57.18)
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive loss	8.16	(53.16)

	Leave encashment	
	For the year ended 31 March 2024	**For the year ended 31 March 2023**
Current service cost	38.19	56.04
Past service cost	-	2.82
Net interest expense	8.28	4.97
Actuarial/(gain) loss on other long term employee benefit plan	27.46	(9.71)
Components of other long term employee benefit costs recognised in profit or loss	73.93	54.12

c) Actuarial assumptions

Principal actuarial assumptions as at reporting date (expressed as weighted averages):

	As at 31 March 2024	**As at 31 March 2023**
Discount rate	7.10%	7.30%
Expected rate of return on assets	7.10%	7.30%

Attrition rate:	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
Ages	**Upto 4 years of service**	**Above 4 years of service**	**Upto 4 years of service**	**Above 4 years of service**
Upto 30 years	32.00%	32.00%	32.00%	32.00%
Above 30 years	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
Future salary growth				
Year 1	12.25%	12.25%	12.25%	12.25%
Year 2	12.25%	12.25%	12.25%	12.25%
Year 3 and onwards	12.25%	12.25%	12.25%	12.25%
Mortality table	India Assured Life Mortality (2012-14)		India Assured Life Mortality (2012-14)	

The Company regularly assesses these assumptions with the projected long-term plans and prevalent industry standards.

d) Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below:

Gratuity

As at 31 March 2024	**Increase**	**Decrease**
Impact of change in discount rate by 0.50%	(22.81)	25.13
Impact of change in salary by 0.50%	9.59	(9.97)

As at 31 March 2023	**Increase**	**Decrease**
Impact of change in discount rate by 0.50%	(18.19)	20.06
Impact of change in salary by 0.50%	7.83	(8.19)

Although the analysis does not take account of the full distribution of cash flows expected under the plan, it does provide an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumptions shown.

e) The table below summarises the maturity profile and duration of the gratuity liability:

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2024**	**As at 31 March 2023**
Within one year	36.21	30.59
Within one - three years	56.50	45.19
Within three - five years	54.42	40.88
Above five years	268.95	215.78
Total	**416.08**	**332.44**

(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

28 Share based payment plans

The Indiamart Employee Stock Benefit Scheme-2018 was approved by shareholders in annual general meeting held on May 07, 2018. The scheme is designed to provide incentives to employees to deliver long-term returns. Under the plan, participants are granted options which vest upon completion of upto 72 months of service from the grant date. Participation in the plan is at the board appointed committee's discretion and no individual has a contractual right to participate in the plan or to receive any guaranteed benefits.

The Company has set up a trust to administer the scheme under which Stock Appreciation Rights (SAR) and Stock options(ESOP), with substantially similar types of share based payment arrangements, have been granted to employees. The scheme only provides for equity settled grants to employees where by the employees can purchase equity shares by exercising SAR units/options as vested at the exercise price specified in the grant, there is no option of cash settlement.

a) Employee Stock Option Plan (ESOP)

The details of activity have been summarized below:

	For the year ended 31 March 2024		For the year ended 31 March 2023	
	Number of options	Weighted Average Exercise Price (INR)	Number of options	Weighted Average Exercise Price (INR)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	35,784	10	45,050	10
Granted during the year	-	-	-	-
Forfeited/ expired during the year	1,141	10	5,061	10
Exercised during the year	7,952	10	4,205	10
Outstanding at the end of the year	26,691	10	35,784	10
Exercisable at the end of the year	-	-	-	-

Figures for the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 are as follows:

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Range of exercise prices (INR)	10	10
Number of options outstanding	26,691	35,784
Weighted average remaining contractual life of options (in years)	2	3
Weighted average exercise price (INR)	10	10
Weighted average share price for the options exercised during the year (INR)	10	10

Stock Options granted

The key inputs used in the measurement of the grant date fair valuation of equity settled ESOPs are given in the table below:

Figures for the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 are as follows:

	ESOP 2022	
	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Weighted average share price (INR)	6,652	6652
Exercise price (INR)	10	10
Life of the options granted (Vesting and exercise period) in years	4	4
Value of options method	Market price of stock*	Market price of stock*

* Fair value has been considered as stock price of the day prior to the grant date and hence volatility, expected dividends and average risk-free interest rate is not applicable.

b) Stock appreciation rights (SAR)

The Company has granted stock appreciation rights to its employees. Details of activity summarized below:

(i) SAR 2018*	For the year ended 31 March 2024		For the year ended 31 March 2023	
	Number of SAR units	Weighted Average Exercise Price (INR)	Number of SAR units	Weighted Average Exercise Price (INR)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	-	-	2,03,658	300
Granted during the year	-	-	-	-
Lapsed during the year	-	-	2,028	300
Exercised during the year	-	-	2,01,630	300
Expired during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	-	-	-	-
Exercisable at the end of the year	-	-	-	-

* 31 March 2024 : Nil (31 March 2023 : 175,893) shares have been issued against the SAR exercised under this scheme during the year.

(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

28 Share based payment plans (Cont'd)

SAR 2018 units granted

The key inputs used in the measurement of the grant date fair valuation of equity settled plans are given in the table below:

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Weighted average share price (INR)	597	597
Exercise Price (INR)	500	500
Expected Volatility	41%	41%
Historical Volatility	41%	41%
Life of the options granted (Vesting and exercise year) in years	4 years	4 years
Expected dividends	Nil	Nil
Average risk-free interest rate	7.8%	7.80%
Value of options method	Black-Scholes valuation model	Black-Scholes valuation model

(ii) SAR-Others*	For the year ended 31 March 2024		For the year ended 31 March 2023	
	Number of SAR units	Weighted Average Exercise Price (INR)	Number of SAR units	Weighted Average Exercise Price (INR)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	60,066	10	73,600	10
Granted during the year	70,590	-	-	-
Lapsed during the year	7,946	-	6,813	-
Exercised during the year	12,544	10	3,300	10
Expired during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	1,10,166	10	60,066	10
Exercisable at the end of the year	-	-	-	-

* 31 March 2024 : 24,600 (31 March 2023 : 6,165) shares have been issued against the SAR exercised under this scheme during the year.

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Range of exercise prices (INR)	10	10
Number of units outstanding	1,10,166	60,066
Weighted average remaining contractual life of units (in years)	2.96	2.38
Weighted average exercise price (INR)	10	10

SAR units granted

The key inputs used in the measurement of the grant date fair valuation of equity settled plans are given in the table below:

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Range of weighted average share price (INR)	5,198-7,135	4,662-7,135
Exercise Price (INR)	10	10 - 500
Life of the options granted (Vesting and exercise year)-in years	4.0 years	4 years
Value of options method	Market price of stock*	Market price of stock*

* Fair value has been considered as stock price of the day prior to the grant date and hence volatility, expected dividends and average risk-free interest rate is not applicable.

Effect of the employee share-based payment plans on the profit and loss:

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Total Employee Compensation Cost pertaining to share-based payment plans	244.37	262.50
Compensation Cost pertaining to equity-settled employee share-based payment plan included above	244.37	262.50

Effect of the employee share-based payment plans on its financial position:

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Total reserve for employee share based payments outstanding as at year end	372.90	256.53

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39 Fair value measurements

a) Category wise details as to carrying value, fair value and the level of fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's financial instruments are as follows:

	Level	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Financial assets			
a) Measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)			
- Investment in mutual funds, exchange traded funds and government securities (Refer Note b(iii) below)	Level 1	16,106.68	10,781.53
- Investment in Investment Trust (Refer Note b(iii) below)	Level 1	-	484.19
- Investment in bonds & debentures (Refer Note b(v) below)	Level 2	4,939.42	10,250.90
- Investment in debt instruments of subsidiaries and equity/preference instruments of other entities (Refer Note b(iv) below)	Level 3	1,783.82	1,772.10
- Investment in debt instruments of associates at FVTPL (Refer Note b(vii) below)	Level 3	160.00	80.00
		22,989.92	23,368.72
b) Measured at amortised cost (Refer Note b(i) and (ii) below)			
- Trade receivables		13.45	15.82
- Cash and cash equivalents		811.42	391.09
- Loans to employees		5.30	5.21
- Security deposits		58.96	40.13
- Deposits with Banks		2.27	1.00
- Other financial assets		202.16	239.18
		1,093.56	693.14
Total (a+b)		**24,083.48**	**24,061.86**
Financial liabilities			
a) Measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)			
- Other financial liabilities (Refer Note b(vi) below)	Level 3	74.40	50.50
		74.40	50.50
b) Measured at amortised cost (Refer Note b(i) and (ii) below)			
- Trade payables		321.24	234.79
- Security deposits		-	0.78
- Other financial liabilities		263.01	217.26
- Lease liabilities		406.07	479.08
Total		990.32	931.91
		1,064.72	**982.41**

b) The following methods / assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

i) The carrying value of deposits with banks, trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, loans to employees, trade payables, security deposits, lease liabilities and other financial assets and other financial liabilities measured at amortised cost approximate their fair value due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.
These have been assessed basis counterparty credit risk.

ii) The fair value of non-current financial assets and financial liabilities are determined by discounting future cash flows using current rates of instruments with similar terms and credit risk. The current rates used do not reflect significant changes from the discount rates used initially. Therefore, the carrying value of these instruments measured at amortised cost approximate their fair value.

iii) Fair value of quoted mutual funds, exchange traded funds, investment trust and government securities is based on quoted market prices at the reporting date. We do not expect material volatility in these financial assets.

iv) Fair value of debt instruments of subsidiaries, equity/preference instruments of other entities is estimated based on replacement cost method / discounted cash flows / market multiple valuation technique using cash flow projections, discount rate and credit risk and are classified as Level 3.

v) Fair value of the quoted bonds and debentures is determined using observable market's inputs and is classified as Level 2.

vi) Fair value of derivative contract liability is determined using Monte Carlo Simulation method and is classified as Level 3.

vii) Fair value of debt instruments of of associates is estimated based on replacement cost method / discounted cash flows / market multiple valuation technique using cash flow projections, discount rate and credit risk and are classified as Level 3.

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

29 Fair value measurements (Cont'd)

c) Following table describes the valuation techniques used and key inputs thereto for the level 3 financial assets:

Financial assets	Valuation technique(s)	Significant Unobservable input	Significant Unobservable input range: For the year ended 31 March 2024	Significant Unobservable input range: For the year ended 31 March 2023	Inter-relationship between significant unobservable input and fair value measurement
Investment in debt instruments of subsidiaries and equity/preference instruments of other entities					
Pay With IndiaMART Private Limited, Tolexo Online Private Limited and Tradezeal Online Private Limited	Market multiple approach/Replacement cost method	Market multiples (Comparable Companies)/Replacement cost method	NA	1.7x	The estimated fair value of investment in subsidiaries will increase/ (decrease) if the Market multiple is higher/ (lower).
Zimyo Consulting Private Limited, Fleetx Technologies Private Limited and Mynd Solutions Private Limited	Market multiple approach and discounted cash flow approach	i) Discount rate ii) Terminal growth rate iii) Market multiples (Comparable Companies) iv) Revenue growth rate	i) 23.60%-28.50% ii) 4%-5% iii) 4.15x-12.2x iv) Budgeted and forecasted revenue	i) 25.80%-28.50% ii) 4% iii) 2.1x-7.2x iv) Budgeted and forecasted revenue	The estimated fair value of investment in other entities will increase/ (decrease) if the terminal growth rate, Market multiple and revenue growth rate is higher/ (lower). The estimated fair value of investment in other entities will increase/ (decrease) if the Discount Rate is (lower)/higher.

Financial Liability	Valuation technique	Significant Unobservable input range			Inter-relationship between significant unobservable input and fair value measurement
Derivative contractual Liability	Monte Carlo Simulation method	i) Discount rate ii) Terminal growth rate	i) 19.45% ii) 4%	i) 18% ii) 4%	The estimated fair value of derivative contract liability will increase/ (decrease) if the Discount Rate is (lower)/higher. The estimated fair value of derivative contract liability will increase/ (decrease) if the Terminal growth Rate is (lower)/higher.

Investment in debt instruments of associates at FVTPL represents amount invested in Compulsorily Convertible Debentures instruments which shall be convertible into Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares in the near future. Considering the nature of investments, there is no material change in the significant unobservable inputs for investment in debt instruments of associates as at 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023.

Sensitivity

For the fair value of investment in subsidiaries and other entities, reasonably possible changes in significant unobservable inputs at the reporting date would have the following effect:

	Financial asset: For the year ended 31 March 2024	Financial asset: For the year ended 31 March 2023	Financial Liability: For the year ended 31 March 2024	Financial Liability: For the year ended 31 March 2023
(a) Discount Rate:				
+1% change	(52.84)	(42.21)	17.21	32.24
-1% change	58.15	46.81	(19.25)	(37.19)
(b) Long term Growth Rate:				
+1% change	25.59	16.35	(13.30)	(25.52)
-1% change	(23.51)	(14.96)	12.40	22.30
(c) Market Multiple:				
+2.5% change	19.41	15.13	NA	NA
-2.5% change	(19.42)	(15.13)	NA	NA
(d) Revenue growth rate:				
+1% change	19.65	43.95	(5.64)	(28.09)
-1% change	(19.31)	(40.60)	5.57	24.28

d) **Reconciliation of level 3 fair value measurements**

Investment in Optionally Convertible Cumulative Redeemable Preference instruments of subsidiaries	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Opening balance	115.50	137.50
Gain/(loss) recognised in profit or loss	68.06	(22.00)
Closing balance	**183.56**	**115.50**

Investment in equity/preference instruments of other entities/investment in debt instruments of associates	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Opening balance	1,741.60	1,631.15
Fair value change recognised in profit or loss	(68.99)	239.80
Additions	87.65	320.68
Disposals/Extinguishment	-	(137.51)
Change in status of investment to Associate	-	(312.72)
Closing balance	**1,760.26**	**1,741.60**

Derivative contract Liability	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Opening balance	50.50	-
Additions	-	50.50
Loss recognised in profit or loss	23.90	-
Closing balance	**74.40**	**50.50**

e) During the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 there were no transfers due to re-classification into and out of Level 3 fair value measurement.

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30 Capital management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the borrowings and equity balance.

The capital structure of the Company consists of no borrowings and only equity of the Company.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company reviews the capital structure on a regular basis. As part of this review, the Company considers the cost of capital, risks associated with each class of capital requirements and maintenance of adequate liquidity.

31 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

The Company's Board oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The Board is assisted in its oversight role by internal audit. Internal audit undertakes regular reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the audit committee.

I) Credit risk management

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 Cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits and investments in mutual funds, bonds, exchange traded funds, debentures, units of alternative investment funds and units of investment trust.

The carrying amounts of financial assets represent the maximum credit risk exposure.

Credit risk management considers available reasonable and supportive forward-looking information including indicators like external credit rating (as far as available), macro-economic information (such as regulatory changes, government directives, market interest rate).

Trade receivables

The Company primarily collects consideration in advance for the services to be provided to the customer. As a result, the Company is not exposed to significant credit risk on trade receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents and investments

Cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits and investments in mutual funds, bonds, exchange traded funds, debentures, units of alternative investment funds and units of investment trust.

The company maintains its cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits, inter-corporate deposits and investment in mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment funds and units of investment trust with reputed banks and financial institutions. The credit risk on these instruments is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit ratings assigned by international credit rating agencies.

Security deposits and Loans

The Company monitors the credit rating of the counterparties on regular basis. These instruments carry very minimal credit risk based on the financial position of parties and Company's historical experience of dealing with the parties.

II) Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the board of directors, who has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short-term, medium-term and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

31 Financial risk management objectives and policies (Cont'd)

Maturities of financial liabilities

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's undiscounted financial liabilities based on contractual payments:

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities

31 March 2024	Within 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years and thereafter	Total
Trade payables	321.24	-	321.24
Lease liabilities	133.23	350.38	483.61
Other financial liabilities	290.49	46.92	337.41
	744.96	397.30	1,142.26

31 March 2023	Within 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years and thereafter	Total
Trade payables	254.79	-	254.79
Lease liabilities	129.34	444.95	574.29
Other financial liabilities	218.04	57.49	275.53
	602.17	502.44	1,104.61

iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include foreign currency receivables, deposits, investments in mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment funds, units of investment trust and investment in other entities.

a) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure 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 foreign currency). The company's exposure to unhedged foreign currency risk as at 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 is not material. Currency risks related to the principal amounts of the company's US dollar trade receivables.

b) Interest rate risk

Investment of short-term surplus funds of the Company in liquid schemes of mutual funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment fund and investment trust provides high level of liquidity from a portfolio of money market securities and high quality debt and categorized as 'low risk' product from liquidity and interest rate risk perspectives.

Sensitivity	Impact on profit before tax	
	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
+ 5% change in NAV of mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment funds and investment trust.	1,052.59	1,075.98
- 5% change in NAV of mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment funds and investment trust.	(1,052.59)	(1,075.98)

(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

32 **Segment information**

As per Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments", the Company has disclosed the segment information only as part of consolidated financial statements.

33 **Related party transactions**

i) Names of related parties and related party relationship

a) Entity's subsidiaries & associates	**Subsidiaries**	Hello Trade Online Private Limited
		Tradezeal Online Private Limited
		Tolexo Online Private Limited
		Pay With Indiamart Private Limited
		Busy Infotech Private Limited (with effect from 06 April 2022)
		Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited (Formerly known as Finlite Technologies Private Limited) (with effect from 23 May 2022)
		Livekeeping Private Limited (Subsidiary of Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited, with effect from 23 May 2022)
	Associates	Simply Vyapar Apps Private Limited
		Ten Times Online Private Limited (ceased to be an associate with effect from 16 March 2023)
		IB Monotaro Private Limited
		Mobisy Technologies Private Limited (with effect from 03 November 2022)

b) Key Management Personnel (KMP)

Name	**Designation**
Dinesh Chandra Agarwal	Managing Director & CEO
Brijesh Kumar Agrawal	Whole time director
Prateek Chandra	Chief financial officer
Manoj Bhargava	Company Secretary
Dhruv Prakash	Non-executive director
Rajesh Sawhney	Independent director
Elizabeth Lucy Chapman	Independent director (Resigned with effect from 07 October 2023)
Vivek Narayan Gour	Independent director
Pallavi Dinodia Gupta	Independent director (Appointed with effect from 20 October 2022)
Aakash Chaudhry	Independent director (Appointed with effect from 20 July 2023)

c) Relatives of Key Management Personnel (KMPs)*

Bharat Agarwal
Chetna Agarwal
Gunjan Agarwal
Anand Kumar Agrawal
Meena Agrawal
Pankaj Agarwal
Naresh Chandra Agarwal
Prakash Chandra Agrawal
Bhavani Prakash
Anjani Prakash
Megha Bhargava
Sphurti Gupta

d) Entities where Key Management Personnel (KMP) exercise significant influence*

Mansa Enterprises Private Limited
Mynd Solutions Private Limited
S.R. Dinodia & Co LLP
Dinesh Chandra Agarwal HUF
Nanpara Family Trust
Nanpara Business Trust
Hamirwasia Business Trust
Hamirwasia Family Trust
National Engineering Industries Limited

e) Other related parties

Indiamart Employee Benefit Trust (administered Trust to manage employees share based payment plans of the Company)
Indiamart Intermesh Employees Group Gratuity Assurance Scheme (administered Trust to manage post employment defined benefits of employees of the Company)

*With whom the Company had transactions during the reporting year.

ii) Key management personnel compensation

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Short-term employee benefits	168.07	154.35
Post- employment benefits	8.28	0.04
Other long-term employee benefits	3.67	1.73
Employee share based payment	28.67	13.76
	208.69	169.88

(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

33 Related party transactions (Cont'd)

The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with the related parties for the relevant financial year:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Entities where KMP exercise Significant influence		
Rent & related miscellaneous expenses		
Mansa Enterprises Private Limited	5.34	2.64
Tax consultancy and litigation support service		
S R Dinodia & Co LLP	1.60	-
Purchase of Investment		
Mynd Solutions Private Limited	-	240.68
Sale of Investment		
Mynd Solutions Private Limited	-	137.31
KMP and relatives of KMP's		
Recruitment and training expenses		
Key management personnel	3.00	2.25
Bonus share issued (Face Value 10/- each)		
Key management personnel	145.54	-
Relatives of Key Management Personnel	5.72	-
Entities where Key Management Personnel exercise significant influence	0.60	-
Dividend paid		
Key management personnel	291.09	17.18
Relatives of Key Management Personnel	11.45	11.64
Entities where Key Management Personnel exercise significant influence	1.21	0.23
Remuneration		
Relatives of Key Management Personnel	0.98	-
Director's sitting fees	7.30	4.86
Other services availed		
Relatives of Key Management Personnel	0.96	-
Subsidiaries and Associates		
Investment in subsidiaries		
Tradezeal Online Private Limited	-	212.50
Hello Trade Online Private Limited	-	0.30
Busy Infotech Private Limited	-	5,000.00
Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited*	-	510.32
Investment in associates		
Simply Vyapar Apps Private Limited	-	39.78
Mobisy Technologies Private Limited	80.00	231.18
IB Monotaro Private Limited	137.36	-

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

33 Related party transactions (Cont'd)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Sale of Investment in associates		
Ten Times Online Pvt. Ltd	-	1.21
Bonus Shares Received		
-Equity Shares Capital (Face value 10/- each)	0.11	-
-Compulsory convertible preference shares (Face value 100/- each)	14.75	-
Web, advertisement & marketing services provided to		
Pay With Indiamart Private Limited	6.53	4.49
Simply Vyapar Apps Private Limited	7.25	16.47
IB Monotaro Private Limited	1.39	0.32
Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited	0.19	0.12
Busy Infotech Private Limited	0.32	0.14
Mynd Solutions Private Limited	5.00	-
National Engineering Industries Limited	0.01	-
Indemnification payments		
Pay With Indiamart Private Limited	0.63	0.61
Customer support services availed from		
Pay With Indiamart Private Limited	2.71	1.85
Miscellaneous services provided to		
Simply Vyapar Apps Private Limited		0.43
Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited	6.82	1.24
Pay With Indiamart Private Limited	1.21	0.76
Internet and online services availed from		
Ten Times Online Pvt. Ltd	-	0.05
Marketing services availed from		
IB Monotaro Private Limited	0.08	-
Purchase of Fixed Assets		
IB Monotaro Private Limited	0.02	-
Share Based payment pertains to subsidiary		
Busy Infotech Private Limited	7.41	3.15
Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited	1.82	-
Indiamart Employee Benefit Trust		
Share capital issued	-	2.10
Bonus share capital issued	0.36	-
Dividend paid	0.71	0.15

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The transactions with related parties are entered on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. This assessment is undertaken each financial period through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

33 Related party transactions (Cont'd)

The following table discloses the balances with related parties at the relevant year end:

Balance Outstanding at the year end	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Subsidiary companies		
Investment in debt instruments of subsidiaries (Measured at FVTPL)		
Tradezeal Online Private Limited	128.06	60.00
Pay With Indiamart Private Limited	55.50	55.50
Investment in equity instruments and debentures of subsidiaries (At cost)*		
Tolexo Online Private Limited	70.02	70.02
Tradezeal Online Private Limited	933.60	933.60
Hello Trade Online Private Limited	0.60	0.60
Pay With Indiamart Private Limited	1.00	1.00
Busy Infotech Private Limited	5,000.00	5,000.00
Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited**	510.32	510.32
Investment in equity instruments in associates (at cost)		
Simply Vyapar Apps Private Limited	967.30	967.30
IB Monotaro Private Limited	1,179.13	1,041.77
Mobisy Technologies Private Limited	463.90	463.90
Investment in debt instruments in associates (at FVTPL)		
Mobisy Technologies Private Limited	160.00	80.00
Trade receivables		
Simply Vyapar Apps Private Limited	0.57	2.00
Busy Infotech Private Limited	0.19	-
Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited	0.01	-
Other Receivable		
Busy Infotech Private Limited	7.41	3.15
Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited	1.82	-
Trade Payable (including accrued expenses)		
S R Dinodia & Co LLP	0.98	-
Mansa Enterprises Private Limited	0.07	-
Key management personnel	0.25	-
Contract Liabilities		
Simply Vyapar Apps Private Limited	-	2.53
Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited	0.13	0.12
Busy Infotech Private Limited	0.15	0.30
IB Monotaro Private Limited	3.71	1.10
Pay With Indiamart Private Limited	0.10	-
Investment in Entities where KMP and Individuals exercise Significant influence (at FVTPL)		
Mynd Solutions Private Limited	585.01	577.36

*Does not include provision for diminution of investment in equity shares.
** Includes Contractual investment rights of INR 50.50 (Mar'23 50.50) in Livekeeping technologies private limited.

(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

34 The Company has provided following function wise results of operations on a voluntary basis

The management has presented the below function wise results because it also monitors its performance in the manner explained below and it believes that this information is relevant to understanding the Company's financial performance. The basis of calculation is also mentioned for reference.

		For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
A	Revenue from operations	11,388.54	9,388.17
B	Customer service cost	(3,086.65)	(2,371.39)
C	**Surplus over customer service cost (A-B)**	**8,301.89**	**7,016.78**
	Selling & Distribution Expenses	2,070.98	1,841.68
	Technology and Content Expenses	1,988.50	1,746.75
	Marketing Expenses	35.63	47.30
	General and Administrative Expenses	867.03	768.83
D	**Total**	**4,963.16**	**4,404.56**
E	**Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (C-D)**	**3,338.73**	**2,612.22**
	Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense	(245.78)	(191.68)
	Finance costs	(42.70)	(46.79)
	Other income	1,696.19	1,127.83
F	**Total**	**1,407.71**	**889.36**
	Profit before exceptional items and tax	4,746.44	3,501.58
	Exceptional item	-	(48.61)
G	**Profit before tax (E+F)**	**4,746.44**	**3,452.97**
	Tax expense	1,124.51	731.11
	Profit for the year	**3,621.93**	**2,721.86**

Below is the basis of classification of various function wise expenses mentioned above:

Customer service cost
Customer service cost primarily consists of employee benefits expense (included on "Employee benefit expense" in Note 21) for employees involved in servicing of our clients; website content charges (included in "Content development expenses" in Note 24); Outsourced service cost i.e. cost of outsourced activities towards servicing of our clients (included in "Customer Support Expenses" in Note 24); PNS charges i.e. rental for premium number service provided to our paying suppliers (included in "Buyer Engagement Expenses" in Note 24); SMS & Email charges i.e. cost of notifications sent to paying suppliers through SMS or email (included in "Buyer Engagement Expenses" in Note 24); Buy Lead Verification & Enrichment i.e. costs incurred in connection with the verification of RFQs posted by registered buyers on Indiamart and provided to our paying suppliers as a part of our subscription packages (included in "Customer Support Expenses" in Note 24); other expenses such as rent, power and fuel, repair & maintenance, travelling & conveyance, Insurance cost allocated based on employee count; collection charges; domain registration & renewal charges (included in "Internet and other online expenses" in Note 24) for serving our clients.

Selling & Distribution Expenses
Selling & Distribution Expenses primarily consists of Outsourced sales cost i.e. costs incurred towards acquisition of new paying suppliers through our outsourced sales team and Channel partners; employee benefits expense for employees involved in acquisition of new paying suppliers; other expenses such as rent, power and fuel, repair & maintenance, travelling & conveyance and Insurance cost allocated based on employee count.

Technology & Content Expenses
Technology and content expenses include employee benefits expense for employees involved in the research and development of new and existing products and services, development, design, and maintenance of our website and mobile application, curation and display of products and services made available on our websites, and digital infrastructure costs; Data Verification & Enrichment i.e. amount paid to third parties to maintain and enhance our database (included in "Content development expenses" in Note 24); PNS charges i.e. rental for premium number service provided to our free suppliers (included in "Buyer Engagement Expenses" in Note 24); SMS & Email charges i.e. cost of notifications sent to buyers and free suppliers through SMS or email (included in "Buyer Engagement Expenses" in Note 24); Buy Lead Verification & Enrichment i.e. costs incurred in connection with the verification of RFQs posted by registered buyers on Indiamart and provided to our free suppliers (included in "Customer Support Expenses" in Note 24), other expenses such as rent, power and fuel, repair & maintenance, travelling & conveyance and Insurance cost allocated based on employee count; Complaint Handling (1-800) Exp. (included in "Customer Support Expenses" in Note 24); Server Exp. (Web Space for Hosting), Software Expenses, Server Exp. (Google Emails-Employees) & Website Support & Maintenance (included in "Internet and other online expenses" in Note 24).

Marketing Expenses
While most of our branding and marketing is done by our sales representatives through meetings with potential customers (included in Selling & Distribution Expenses), our branding is aided by our spending on marketing, such as targeted digital marketing, search engine advertisements and offline advertising, and we also engage in advertising campaigns from time to time through television and print media. Employee benefits expense for employees involved in marketing activities are also included in marketing expenses.

Other Operating Expenses
Other operating expenses primarily include employee benefits expense for our support function employees; expenses such as rent, power and fuel, repair & maintenance, travelling & conveyance and Insurance cost allocated basis employee count; browsing & connectivity-branch & employees (included in "Internet and other online expenses" in Note 24); telephone expenses-branch & employees (included in "Communication Costs" in Note 24); recruitment and training expenses; legal and professional fees; Corporate Social Responsibility expenses and other miscellaneous operating expenses.

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

35 Contingent liabilities and commitments

a) Contingent liabilities

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Service tax/ GST demand (refer note (1) below)	15.38	15.38

1) Pursuant to the service tax audit for the financial year 2013-14 to 2017-18 (i.e. upto 30 June 2017), a demand has been raised on non-payment of service tax under rule 6(3) of CCR, 2004 on "Net gain on sale of current investments" of INR 15.38. The Company has already recorded the provision for the said amount in the books of accounts in the financial year 2019-20. The Company was contesting the aforesaid mentioned demand against commissioner (Appeals). During the current year, the order has been received rejecting the appeal and imposing 100% penalty of INR 15.38. The Company has filed the appeal before Tribunal against the order, and the management believes that the Company's position in the matter will be tenable.

2. On February 28, 2019, a judgment of the Supreme Court of India interpreting certain statutory defined contribution obligations of employees and employers altered historical understandings of such obligations, extending them to cover additional portions of the employee's income. However, the judgment isn't explicit if such interpretation may have retrospective application resulting in increased contribution for past and future years for certain employees of the Company. The Company, based on an internal assessment, evaluated that there are numerous interpretative challenges on the retrospective application of the judgment which results in impracticability in estimation of and timing of payment and amount involved. As a result of lack of implementation guidance and interpretive challenges involved, the Company is unable to reliably estimate the amount involved. Accordingly, the Company shall evaluate the amount of provision, if any, on further clarity of the above matter.

3. The Company is involved in various lawsuits, claims and proceedings that arise in the ordinary course of business, the outcome of which is inherently uncertain. Some of these matters include speculative and frivolous claims for substantial or indeterminate amounts of damages. The Company records a liability when it is both probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated. Significant judgment is required to determine both probability and the estimated amount. The Company reviews these provisions and adjusts these provisions accordingly to reflect the impact of negotiations, settlements, rulings, advice of legal counsel, and updated information. The Company believes that the amount or estimable range of reasonably possible loss with respect to loss contingencies for legal and other contingencies, will not, either individually or in the aggregate, have a material adverse effect on its business, financial position, results or cash flows of the Company as at 31 March 2024.

4. The Indian Parliament has approved the Code on Social Security, 2020 which would impact the contributions by the Company towards Provident Fund and Gratuity. The effective date from which the changes are applicable is yet to be notified and the final rules are yet to be notified. The Company will carry out an evaluation of the impact and record the same in the financial statements in the period in which the Code becomes effective and the related rules are notified.

b) Capital and other commitments

- As at 31 March 2024, the Company has INR 8.29 capital commitment (31 March 2023: NIL).
- The Company will provide financial support to its wholly owned subsidiaries, so as to meet their liabilities as and when the same is required.

36 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Expenditure

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
a) Amount required to be spent by the company during the year	58.16	51.38
b) Amount of expenditure incurred on:		
(i) construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
(ii) on purpose other than (i) above	38.31	39.81
c) (Shortfall) /excess at the end of year #	(19.85)	(11.57)
d) Total previous year (Shortfall) /excess	-	-
e) Reason for shortfall	Pertains to ongoing projects	Pertains to ongoing projects
f) Nature of CSR Activities	**	*
g) Details of related party transaction in relation to CSR expenditure	Nil	Nil
h) Where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation, the movements in the provision year shall be shown separately	-	-

* Primary Education and Skill Development

** Education and skill development, sanitation and making available safe drinking water and any activity covered under schedule VII of Companies Act 2013.

\# The Company has transferred the unspent CSR liability to "Indiamart Intermesh Limited unspent CSR account FY-2023-24" amounting to INR 19.85, basis the approved projects.

37 Scheme of Amalgamation

A composite scheme of amalgamation ("the Scheme") amongst wholly owned subsidiaries Busy Infotech Private Limited ("Busy" or "Transferor Company 1"), Hello Trade Online Private Limited ("Hello" or "Transferor Company 2"), Tolexo Online Private Limited ("Tolexo" or "Transferee Company") and their respective shareholders and creditors under Section 230 to 232 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 (read with the Rules made thereunder) was approved by the Board of Directors of the respective companies in their meeting held on 28 March 2024.

The petition for the Scheme was filed with National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT") on March 29, 2024. The Scheme is subject to scrutiny by statutory authorities and other interested parties before NCLT examines it from judicial and overall perspective. Given that the Scheme will become effective on filing of the NCLT order with the Registrar of Companies, the financial impact of the Scheme is not incorporated in the financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2024.

38 Additional Regulatory Information

a) - Relationship with Struck off companies

The Company did not have any material transactions with companies struck off under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of Companies Act, 1956 during the financial year.

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

b) - Ratios

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Current year	Previous year	% Variance *
Current Ratio (in times)	Current Assets	Current liabilities	2.17	2.71	-20%
Debt-Equity Ratio (in times)	Total debts (represents lease liabilities) (Refer Note 1 below)	Shareholder's equity	0.02	0.02	0%
Debt Service Coverage Ratio (in times)	Earning available for debt service (Refer Note 2 below)	Debt Service (Refer Note 3 below)	10.19	7.00	46%
Interest Coverage ratio (in times)	Profit before interest, tax & exceptional items	Finance cost	112.16	75.92	48%
Return on Equity Ratio (in %)	Profit after tax, attributable to equity shareholders	Average Shareholder's Equity	18.89%	13.78%	37%
Trade Receivables turnover ratio (in times)	Net Credit sales during the year	Average trade receivable	18.64	23.38	-20%
Trade payables turnover ratio (in times)	Other expenses	Average trade payable	10.34	12.70	-19%
Net capital turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations	Working capital (Current Assets-Current liabilities)	0.95	0.67	42%
Net profit ratio (in %)	Net profit after tax	Revenue from operations	31.80%	28.99%	10%
Operating Profit Margin ratio (in %)	Profit before interest, tax, exceptional items & other income	Revenue from operations	27.16%	25.81%	5%
EBITDA Margin ratio (in %)	EBITDA (Refer Note 8 below)	Revenue from operations	29.31%	27.87%	5%
Return on Capital employed (ROCE) (in %)	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital employed (Refer Note 4 below)	26.21%	16.58%	58%
Return on investment (ROI) (in %)	Income generated from invested funds (Refer Note 5 below)	Average invested funds in treasury investments (Refer Note 6 below)	8.31%	4.46%	87%
Debt to EBITDA (in times)	Total debts (represents lease liabilities) (Refer Note 1 below)	EBITDA (Refer Note 8 below)	0.12	0.18	-33%

Notes
1) Total debt represents lease liabilities.
2) Earning available for debt service = Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and amortizations + Interest + other adjustments like gain on sale of Fixed assets, share based expenses etc.
"Net Profit after tax" means reported amount of "Profit for the year" and it does not include items of other comprehensive income.
3) Debt service = Lease Payments (Interest + Principal)
4) Capital Employed = Total shareholder's equity + Deferred tax liability + Lease liabilities
5) Income generated from invested funds = FVTPL gain on mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment funds and investment trust + Interest income from Bank deposits + Interest income on inter corporate deposits
6) Average invested funds in treasury investments = Average of (Average quarterly opening treasury investments and quarterly closing treasury investments #)
Treasury Investments = Mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment funds and investment trust + Inter - corporate deposits + Bank deposits
7) Average is calculating based on simple average of opening and closing balances.
8) EBITDA stands for profit before interest, tax, depreciation, amortisation & exceptional items.

* Explanation where variance in ratio is more than 25%

- **Debt Service Coverage Ratio (in times)**
  Due to increase in earnings and reduction in debt
- **Interest Coverage ratio (in times)**
  Change due to increase in profit before interest,tax and exceptional & decrease in interest cost
- **Return on Equity Ratio (in %)**
  Change due to increase in profit after tax, attributable to equity shareholders
- **Net capital turnover ratio (in times)**
  On account of increase in the revenue for the year an decrease in the net working capital.
- **Return on Capital employed (ROCE)(in %)**
  Due to increase in earnings and reduction in capital employed on account of buy back during the year.
- **Return on investment (ROI)**
  Due to increase in income generated from investment by the company
- **Debt to EBITDA (in times)**
  Due to increase in earnings & reduction in debt

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IndiaMART InterMESH Limited

(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

39 Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under MSMED Act 2006:

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year		
- Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	-	-
- Interest due on above	-	-
	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the year of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act 2006.	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006	-	-

40 Events after the reporting period

a) The Company has evaluated all the subsequent events through 30 April 2024 which is the date on which these standalone financial statements were issued, and no events have occurred from the balance sheet date through that date except for matters that have already been considered in the standalone financial statements.

b) Dividend

Dividends paid during the year ended 31 March, 2024 include an amount of Rs. 20/- per equity share (pre bonus share issue of 1:1) towards final dividend for the year ended 31 March, 2023 (Dividend paid during the year ended 31 March 2023 : Rs 2/per equity share).

Dividend declared by the Company is based on the profit available for distribution. On April 30 2024, the Board of Directors of the Company have proposed a final dividend of INR 20/- per share in respect of the year ended 31 March 2024.

As per our report of even date

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 101248W/ W-100022

Kanika

Kanika Kohli
Partner
Membership No.: 511565

Place: Gurugram
Date: 30 April 2024

B S R & Co. LLP Gurugram

IndiaMART InterMESH Limited

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
IndiaMART InterMESH Limited

Dinesh Chandra Agarwal
(Managing Director & CEO)
DIN:00191800

Brijesh Kumar Agrawal
(Whole-time Director)
DIN:00191760

Prateek Chandra
(Chief Financial Officer)

Manoj Bhargava
(Company Secretary)

Place: Noida
Date: 30 April 2024

B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants

Building No. 10, 12th Floor, Tower-C
DLF Cyber City, Phase - II
Gurugram - 122 002, India
Tel: +91 124 719 1000
Fax: +91 124 235 8613

Independent Auditors Report

To the Members of IndiaMART InterMESH Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of IndiaMART InterMESH Limited (hereinafter referred to as the "Holding Company") and its subsidiaries (Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group"), and its associates, which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at 31 March 2024, and the consolidated statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, and based on the consideration of reports of the other auditors on separate financial statements of such subsidiaries as were audited by the other auditors, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group and its associates as at 31 March 2024, of its consolidated profit and other comprehensive loss, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group and its associates in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in terms of the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the relevant provisions of the Act, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us along with the consideration of reports of the other auditors referred to in paragraph (a) of the "Other Matters" section below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment and based on the consideration of reports of other auditors on separate financial statements of components audited by them, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Revenue Recognition - Web Services	
See Note 2.3(d) and 19 to consolidated financial statements	
The key audit matter	**How the matter was addressed in our audit**
The Group generates revenue primarily from	In view of the significance of the matter we applied

web services and follows a prepaid model for its business. Revenue from web services is recognised over the period of the contract as and when the Group satisfies performance obligations by actually rendering the promised services to its customers. These services are delivered using IT systems which manage very high volume on daily basis and generate reports from which the Group recognises revenue, and hence there is inherent risk around the existence and accuracy of revenue recognition. We have identified revenue recognition from web services as a key audit matter because of the significance of web services revenue to the financial statements and its recognition based on high volume of data generated by internal IT systems.	the following audit procedures in this area, among others to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence: i. We assessed the appropriateness of the revenue recognition accounting policy and its compliance with applicable accounting standards. ii. We evaluated the design and implementation of key internal financial controls and operating effectiveness of the relevant key controls with respect to existence and accuracy of revenue recognition on selected transactions. iii. We, with the involvement of IT specialists, evaluated the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of management's general IT controls and key application controls over the Group's IT systems which govern revenue recognition, including access controls, controls over program changes and interfaces between different systems. iv. We selected a sample of transactions using statistical sampling and performed tests of details including reading the contract, identifying performance obligation and its link with actual rendition to assess whether the criteria for revenue recognition are met. v. We tested completeness and accuracy of web services revenue and collection from underlying relevant source documents generated by IT systems with the underlying accounting records. vi. We assessed the adequacy of disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.

Goodwill impairment	
See Note 6A to consolidated financial statements	
The key audit matter	**How the matter was addressed in our audit**
The Group had recognised goodwill related to the business acquistion of Busy Infotech Private Limited and Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited, amounting to INR 4,122.34 million and INR 420.38 million respectively, during the year ended 31 March 2023. Goodwill has been allocated to the Busy Infotech Private Limited and Livekeeping	In view of the significance of the matter we applied the following audit procedures in this area, among others to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence: i. We evaluated the design and implementation and also tested the operating effectiveness of key internal financial controls implemented by the Group in relation to impairment testing of goodwill.

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Technologies Private Limited cash-generating units (CGUs). The annual impairment testing of goodwill is considered to be a key audit matter due to the complexity of the accounting requirements and the significant judgement required in determining the assumptions to be used to estimate the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of the CGUs, which is based on the higher of the value in use or fair value less costs to sell, has been derived from discounted forecast cash flow model. The model uses several key assumptions, including estimates of future revenue, operating costs, terminal value growth rate and the weighted-average cost of capital (discount rate).	ii. We evaluated the Group's valuation methodology applied in determining the recoverable amount of CGUs in accordance with applicable Ind AS. Further, we also assessed the objectivity and independence of the specialists involved in the process. iii. We evaluated the appropriateness of assumptions applied to key inputs of the cash flow forecasts including expected revenue growth rates, terminal growth rate and discount rate. iv. We engaged valuation specialists to assess the appropriateness of valuation methodology used and key inputs such as Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) rate, terminal growth rate and terminal value for the determination of the recoverable amount of each CGU. Further, we also compared the recoverable amount determined above with the carrying value of CGU. v. We performed our own sensitivity analysis, which included assessing the effect of reasonably possible reductions in growth rates and forecast cash flows to evaluate the impact on the currently estimated headroom for the Busy Infotech Private Limited and Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited CGUs. vi. We tested the arithmetical accuracy of the models. vii. We evaluated the adequacy of disclosures in the consolidated financial statements, including disclosures of key assumptions, judgements and sensitivities.

Valuation of investments in associates and other entities

See Note 7 and 8 to consolidated financial statements

The key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
The Group has significant investments in associates and other entities amounting to INR 2,731.67 million and INR 2,504.81 million respectively, as at 31 March 2024. Management keeps track of all investments in reference to their financial performance. In addition, management also performs: i. Review of indicators of impairment (if any) on	In view of the significance of the matter, we applied the following audit procedures in this area, among others to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence: i. We evaluated the design and implementation and also tested the operating effectiveness of key internal financial controls implemented by the Group in relation to valuation of investments in associates and other entities.

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investments in associates at regular intervals and performs impairment testing if any indicators are noted. ii. Fair valuation of investments in other entities which are measured at fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL"). Significant judgements are involved to determine the key assumptions used for the purpose of impairment testing/ fair valuation, such as revenue growth, discount rates, etc. The aforesaid activity of impairment testing/ fair valuation is highly dependent on the assumptions and other inputs considered to carry out such activity. We have identified valuation of investments in associates and other entities as a key audit matter because of the complexity involved in determination of key assumptions and judgements for the purpose of impairment testing/ fair valuation of respective investments.	ii. We evaluated the Group's valuation methodology applied in determining the fair value ("recoverable amount") in accordance with relevant applicable Ind AS. Further, we also assessed the objectivity and independence of the specialists involved in the valuation process. iii. We evaluated the appropriateness of assumptions around the key drivers of the cash flow forecasts such as revenue growth rates and terminal growth rate. iv. We also assessed the valuation methodology for recent market transactions and key assumptions adopted in the cash flow forecasts considering current economic scenario, including retrospective reviews to prior year's forecasts against actual results. v. We engaged valuation specialists to assess the appropriateness of valuation methodology and market driven assumptions used for assessment of the valuation of investments. vi. We tested the arithmetical accuracy of the models. vii. We assessed the adequacy of disclosures in the consolidated financial statements, including disclosures of key assumptions, judgments and sensitivities.

Other Information

The Holding Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Holding Company's annual report, but does not include the financial statements and auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed and based on the work done/audit reports of other auditors, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Holding Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of these consolidated financial statements in term of the requirements of the Act that give a true and fair view of the consolidated state of affairs, consolidated profit/loss and other comprehensive

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income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group including its associates in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act. The respective Management and Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associates are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of each company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; the selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Management and Board of Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Management and Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associates are responsible for assessing the ability of each company to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the respective Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associates are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of each company.

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of consolidated financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the appropriateness of this assumption. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group and its associates to cease to continue as a going concern.

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- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial statements of such entities or business activities within the Group and its associates to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion. Our responsibilities in this regard are further described in paragraph (a) of the section titled "Other Matters" in this audit report.

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Holding Company and such other entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Other Matters

a. We did not audit the financial statements of five subsidiaries (including its subsidiary), whose financial statements reflects total assets (before consolidation adjustments) of INR 2,210.49 million as at 31 March 2024, total revenues (before consolidation adjustments) of INR 54.71 million and net cash outflows (before consolidation adjustments) amounting to INR 5.61 million for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. These financial statements have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the Management and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries, and our report in terms of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries is based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

   Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of this matter with respect to our reliance on the work done and the reports of the other auditors.

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b. The consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of net loss (and other comprehensive income) of INR 403.94 million for the year ended 31 March 2024, as considered in the consolidated financial statements, in respect of eight associates, whose financial information have not been audited either by us or by other auditors. These unaudited financial information have been furnished to us by the Management and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these associates, and our report in terms of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act in so far as it relates to the aforesaid associates, is based solely on such unaudited financial information. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the Management, these financial information are not material to the Group.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of this matter with respect to the financial information certified by the Management.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2 A. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of reports of the other auditors on separate financial statements of such subsidiaries, as were audited by other auditors, as noted in the "Other Matters" paragraph, we report, to the extent applicable, that:

a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements.

b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and the reports of the other auditors except for the matters stated in the paragraph 2(B)(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

c. The consolidated balance sheet, the consolidated statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

d. In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company as on 01 April 2024 and 02 April 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company and the reports of the statutory auditors of its subsidiary companies incorporated in India, and on the basis of written representations received by the management from directors of its eight associate companies incorporated in India, none of the directors of the Group companies and its associate companies incorporated in India is disqualified as on 31 March 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

f. the modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph 2(A)(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) of the Act and paragraph 2(B)(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

g. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies and associate companies incorporated in India, to the extent applicable, and the operating effectiveness of such controls,

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refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

B. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors on separate financial statements of the subsidiaries, as noted in the 'Other Matters' paragraph:

a. The consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations as at 31 March 2024 on the consolidated financial position of the Group and its associates. Refer Note 37 to the consolidated financial statements.

b. The Group and its associates did not have any material foreseeable losses on long-term contracts including derivative contracts during the year ended 31 March 2024.

c. There are no amounts which are required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company or its subsidiary companies and associate companies incorporated in India during the year ended 31 March 2024.

d (i) The management of the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies and associate companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us and the other auditors of such subsidiary companies respectively that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the Note 12(3) to the consolidated financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies and associate companies incorporated in India to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies and associate companies incorporated in India ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(ii) The management of the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies and associate companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us and the other auditors of such subsidiary companies respectively that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 12(3) to the consolidated financial statements, no funds have been received by the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies and associate companies incorporated in India from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies and associate companies incorporated in India shall directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Parties ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(iii) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (i) and (ii) above, contain any material misstatement.

e. The final dividend paid by the Holding Company during the year, in respect of the previous year ended 31 March 2023, is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to payment of dividend. As stated in Note 41 to the consolidated financial statements, the Board of Directors of the Holding Company have proposed final dividend for the year which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The dividend declared is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to declaration of dividend.

f. Based on our examination, which included test checks, and that performed by the respective auditors of the subsidiaries, which are companies incorporated in India whose financial

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statements have been audited under the Act, except for the instances mentioned below, the Holding company, and subsidiaries have used accounting softwares for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the softwares.

- the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was not enabled at the database level to log any direct data changes for the accounting softwares used for maintaining its books of account.
- the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was not enabled at the application level of the accounting software used for maintaining its books of account for the period from 1 April 2023 to 27 January 2024 for one of the subsidiary company. Further, audit trail (edit log) facility was not enabled for full year in relation to certain master data records of such accounting software.
- the accounting softwares relating to revenue did not have the feature of audit trail (edit log) facility in respect of one of the subsidiary company.
- the feature of recording of audit trail (edit log) facility was not enabled for the accounting software used for maintaining its books of accounts for the period from 1 April 2023 to 30 June 2023 for one of the subsidiary company.
- the feature of recording of audit trail (edit log) facility was not enabled for the accounting software used for maintaining its books of accounts for the period from 1 April 2023 to 31 May 2023 for four subsidiary companies.

Further, for the periods where audit trail (edit log) was enabled and operated, during the course of our audit, we and respective auditors of the above referred subsidiaries did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with.

C. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and based on the reports of the statutory auditors of such subsidiary companies incorporated in India which were not audited by us, the remuneration paid during the current year by the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies to its directors is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The associate companies are private limited companies and accordingly the requirements as stipulated by the provisions of section 197(16) are not applicable to the associate companies. The remuneration paid to any director by the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

B S R & Co. LLP Gurugram

Kanika

Kanika Kohli

Partner

Place: Noida

Membership No.: 511565

Date: 30 April 2024

ICAI UDIN:24511565BKFTCN4621

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements of IndiaMART InterMESH Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

(xxi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no qualifications or adverse remarks by the respective auditors in the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 reports of the Holding company and subsidiary companies incorporated in India and included in the consolidated financial statements.

The above does not include comments, if any, in respect of the following entities as the CARO report relating to them has not been issued by its auditor till the date of principal auditor's report.

Name of the entities	CIN	Subsidiary/ JV/ Associate
IB MonotaRO Private Limited	U52609DL2020PTC368982	Associate
Mobisy Technologies Private Limited	U72900KA2008PTC045157	Associate

According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of six associate companies incorporated in India, CARO is not applicable:

Name of the entities	CIN	Subsidiary/ JV/ Associate
Shipway Technology Private Limited	U72300HR2015PTC056319	Associate
Truckhall Private Limited	U60221WB2016PTC217163	Associate
Agillos E-Commerce Private Limited	U52300KA2016PTC092938	Associate
Edgewise Technologies Private Limited	U72200KA2015PTC078474	Associate
Simply Vyapar Apps Private Limited	U74110KA2018PTC110858	Associate
Adansa Solutions Private Limited	U74999WB1973PTC028813	Associate

B S R & Co. LLP
Gurugram

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements of IndiaMART InterMESH Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024 *(Continued)*

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

B S R & Co. LLP Gurugram

Kanika

Kanika Kohli
Partner

Place: Noida
Date: 30 April 2024

Membership No.: 511565
ICAI UDIN:24511565BKFTCN4621

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the consolidated financial statements of IndiaMART InterMESH Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid consolidated financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

(Referred to in paragraph 2(A)(g) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Opinion

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of IndiaMART InterMESH Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company") as of and for the year ended 31 March 2024, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company and such companies incorporated in India under the Act which are its subsidiary companies and its associate company, as of that date.

In our opinion and based on the consideration of reports of the other auditors on internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of subsidiary companies, as were audited by the other auditors, the Holding Company and such companies incorporated in India which are its subsidiary companies, have, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2024, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by such companies considering the essential components of such internal controls stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note").

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for Internal Financial Controls

The respective Company's Management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the respective company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the respective company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors of the relevant subsidiary companies in terms of their reports referred to in the Other Matters paragraph

B S R & Co. LLP Gurugram

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the consolidated financial statements of IndiaMART InterMESH Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024 *(Continued)*

below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Other Matters

Our aforesaid report under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements insofar as it relates to five subsidiary companies, which are companies incorporated in India, is based on the corresponding reports of the auditors of such companies incorporated in India.

The internal financial controls with reference to financial information insofar as it relates to an associate company, which is a company incorporated in India and included in these consolidated financial statements, have not been audited either by us or by other auditor. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the Management, such unaudited associate company is not material to the Holding Company.

B S R & Co. LLP
Gurugram

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the consolidated financial statements of IndiaMART InterMESH Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024 *(Continued)*

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

B S R & Co. LLP Gurugram

Kanika

Kanika Kohli
Partner
Membership No.: 511565
ICAI UDIN:24511565BKFTCN4621

Place: Noida
Date: 30 April 2024

IndiaMART InterMESH Limited
Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2024
(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5A	155.01	128.31
Capital work in progress	5A	5.04	1.77
Right-of-use assets	5B	326.85	412.62
Goodwill	6A	4,542.72	4,542.72
Other intangible assets	6B	335.23	447.43
Investment in associates	7	2,341.67	2,751.48
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	8	2,694.81	2,365.52
(ii) Loans	8	65.32	0.84
(iii) Other financial assets	8	42.04	40.73
Deferred tax assets (net)	26	-	21.75
Non-current tax assets (net)	18	60.27	84.26
Other non-current assets	9	15.83	15.21
Total Non-current assets		**10,784.79**	**10,812.64**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	8	22,221.76	22,718.33
(ii) Trade receivables	10	47.82	70.55
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	11	848.04	581.06
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	11	163.97	1.69
(v) Loans	8	108.31	56.48
(vi) Other financial assets	8	248.12	149.62
Other current assets	9	62.52	55.93
Total current assets		**23,701.24**	**23,633.66**
Total Assets		**34,486.03**	**34,446.30**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	12	599.49	305.79
Other equity	13	16,761.65	20,279.13
Total Equity		**17,361.14**	**20,584.92**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	15 (a)	292.45	340.28
(ii) Other financial liabilities	15 (b)	269.57	355.68
Contract liabilities	17	5,189.79	4,205.37
Provisions	16	268.47	196.40
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	26	429.47	202.36
Total Non-current liabilities		**6,449.75**	**5,300.79**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	15 (a)	114.22	118.80
(ii) Trade payables	14		
(a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		0.55	1.07
(b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		343.87	271.13
(iii) Other financial liabilities	15 (b)	433.94	270.61
Contract liabilities	17	9,210.82	7,419.06
Other current liabilities	17	425.67	367.09
Provisions	16	97.38	77.02
Current tax liabilities (net)	18	50.29	35.83
Total Current liabilities		**10,675.14**	**8,560.59**
Total Liabilities		**17,124.89**	**13,861.38**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**34,486.03**	**34,446.30**
Material accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 101248W/W-100022

Kanika

Kanika Kohli
Partner
Membership No.: 511565
Place: Noida

Date: 30 April 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
IndiaMART InterMESH Limited

Dinesh Chandra Agarwal
(Managing Director and CEO)
DIN:00191800

Brijesh Kumar Agrawal
(Whole-time director)
DIN:00191760

Prateek Chandra
(Chief Financial Officer)

Manoj Bhargava
(Company Secretary)

Place: Noida
Date: 30 April 2024

IndiaMART InterMESH Limited

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2024

(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Income:			
Revenue from operations	19	11,967.75	9,853.99
Other income	20	2,106.10	1,805.26
Total income		**14,073.85**	**11,659.25**
Expenses:			
Employee benefits expense	21	5,440.72	4,247.35
Finance costs	22	89.13	81.51
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense	23	364.61	310.75
Other expenses	24	3,213.45	2,927.81
Total expenses		**9,107.91**	**7,567.42**
Net profit before share of loss in associates, exceptional items and tax		**4,965.94**	**4,091.83**
Share in net loss of associates		(403.94)	(379.05)
Profit before exceptional items and tax		**4,562.00**	**3,712.78**
Exceptional items			
Impairment of investment	7	(18.23)	-
Profit before tax		**4,543.77**	**3,712.78**
Income tax expense			
Current tax	26	953.86	950.11
Deferred tax	26	250.38	(75.60)
Total tax expense		1,204.24	874.51
Net profit for the year		**3,339.53**	**2,838.27**
Other comprehensive (loss)/income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Re-measurement (loss)/gain on defined benefit plans		(8.83)	60.37
Income tax effect		2.02	(15.31)
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year, net of tax		**(6.81)**	**45.06**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**3,332.72**	**2,883.33**
Earnings per equity share:	25		
Basic earnings per equity share (INR) - face value of INR 10 each		55.18	46.48
Diluted earnings per equity share (INR) - face value of INR 10 each		55.04	46.32
Material accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 101248W/W-100022

Kanika

Kanika Kohli
Partner
Membership No.: 511565
Place: Noida

Date: 30 April 2024

B S R & Co. LLP Gurugram

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
IndiaMART InterMESH Limited

Dinesh Chandra Agarwal
(Managing Director and CEO)
DIN:00191800

Brijesh Kumar Agrawal
(Whole-time director)
DIN:00191760

Indiamart Intermesh Ltd

Prateek Chandra
(Chief Financial Officer)

Manoj Bhargava
(Company Secretary)

Place: Noida
Date: 30 April 2024

(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

(a) Equity share capital (Refer Note 12)

Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid up	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Equity share capital at the beginning of the year	306.15	305.15
Bonus issue during the year (Refer Note 12(1))	306.15	-
Equity shares issued to Indiamart Employee Benefit Trust during the year (refer note 12(4))	-	2.00
Equity shares extinguished on buy back during the year (Refer Note 12(3))	(12.50)	(1.00)
Equity share capital at the end of the year	599.80	306.15
Equity shares held by Indiamart Employee Benefit Trust as at year end (refer note 12(4))	(0.71)	(0.76)
Equity share capital at the end of the year net of elimination on account of shares held by Indiamart Employee Benefit Trust	599.09	305.39

(b) Other equity (Refer Note 13)

Particulars	Attributable to the equity holders of parent					Total other equity
	Reserves and surplus					
	Securities premium	General reserve	Employee share based payment reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve	Retained earnings	
Balance as at 1 April 2022	15,383.29	8.45	130.10	-	2,913.16	18,435.00
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	2,839.77	2,839.77
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	43.56	43.56
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	2,883.33	2,883.33
Buy-back of equity shares*	-	-	-	-	(1,230.95)	(1,230.95)
Expenses for buy-back of equity shares	-	-	-	-	(12.75)	(12.75)
Amount transferred to capital redemption reserve upon buyback	-	-	-	1.00	(1.00)	-
Employee share based payment expense (Refer Note 27)	-	-	265.66	-	-	265.66
Issue of equity shares on exercise of share based awards during the year	139.21	-	(139.21)	-	-	-
Final dividend paid (INR 2/- per share for financial year ended 31 March 2022)	-	-	-	-	(61.16)	(61.16)
Balance as at 31 March 2023	15,522.50	8.45	256.55	1.00	4,490.63	20,279.13
Balance as at 1 April 2023	15,522.50	8.45	256.55	1.00	4,490.63	20,279.13
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	3,339.53	3,339.53
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(6.81)	(6.81)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	3,332.72	3,332.72
Amount utilised for bonus issue	(305.15)	-	-	(1.00)	-	(306.15)
Buy-back of equity shares (Refer Note 12(3))*	(6,149.79)	-	-	-	-	(6,149.79)
Expenses for buy-back of equity shares (Refer Note 12(3))	(38.93)	-	-	-	-	(38.93)
Amount transferred to capital redemption reserve upon buyback	(4.05)	(8.45)	-	12.50	-	-
Employee share based payment expense (Refer Note 21)	-	-	253.61	-	-	253.61
Issue of equity shares on exercise of share based awards during the year (including bonus effect)	177.14	-	(177.23)	-	-	(0.09)
Final dividend paid (INR 20/- per share for financial year ended 31 March 2023)	-	-	-	-	(611.58)	(611.58)
Balance as at 31 March 2024	9,201.72	-	332.93	12.50	7,211.77	16,758.92

* Including tax on buyback of INR 1,161.69 (31 March 2023: 232.95)

(Loss)/ Gain of INR (6.81) and INR 43.56 on remeasurement of defined benefit plans (net of tax) is recognised as a part of retained earnings for the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 respectively.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 101248W/W-100022

Kanika

Kanika Kohli
Partner
Membership No.: 511565
Place: Noida

Date: 30 April 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
IndiaMART InterMESH Limited

Dinesh Chandra Agarwal
(Managing Director and CEO)
DIN:00191800

Brijesh Kumar Agrawal
(Whole-time director)
DIN:00191760

Prateek Chandra
(Chief Financial Officer)

Manoj Bhargava
(Company Secretary)

Place: Noida
Date: 30 April 2024

B S R & Co. LLP Gurugram

Indiamart Intermesh Ltd

IndiaMART InterMESH Limited
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2024
(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit before tax for the year		4,543.77	3,712.78
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense	23	364.61	310.75
Interest, dividend and other income	20	(29.27)	(32.22)
Gain on de-recognition of Right-of-use assets	20	(4.82)	(4.71)
Liabilities and provisions no longer required written back	20	(1.55)	(1.55)
Fair value gain/(loss) (net) on measurement, interest and income from sale of mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of investment trust and alternative investment funds	20	(1,778.75)	(908.20)
Fair value gain on measurement and sale of Investment in other entities	20	(286.64)	(837.99)
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	20	(2.00)	(2.86)
Finance costs	22	89.13	81.51
Allowances for doubtful debts		-	0.18
Share-based payment expense	21	253.60	265.66
Gain on sale of investment in Associates	20	-	(0.28)
Share of net loss of associates		403.94	379.05
Impairment of investment	7	18.23	-
Operating profit before working capital changes		3,570.25	2,962.12
Net changes in:			
Trade receivables		22.73	27.20
Other financial assets		(98.19)	(3.47)
Other assets		(7.21)	(2.77)
Other financial liabilities		30.69	33.13
Trade payables		71.44	72.89
Contract liabilities		2,775.18	2,332.76
Provisions and other liabilities		142.18	90.90
Cash generated from operations		6,507.07	5,512.76
Income tax paid (net)		(915.41)	(754.48)
Net cash generated from operating activities		5,591.66	4,758.28
Cash flow from investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		2.75	11.55
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, other intangible assets and capital advances		(146.77)	(172.03)
Purchase of current investments		(22,198.70)	(21,821.59)
Inter-corporate deposits placed with financials institutions		(272.81)	(57.12)
Redemption of inter-corporate deposits placed with financials institutions and body corporates		156.00	440.95
Proceeds from sale of current investments		24,051.19	22,960.84
Interest, dividend and income from investment units		441.21	535.68
Payment for acquisition (net of cash acquired)		-	(5,068.37)
Investment in bank deposits (having original maturity of more than three months)	11	(167.54)	(1.86)
Redemption of bank deposits		5.26	371.29
Investment in associates and other entities		(255.01)	(724.13)
Proceeds from sale of investment in associates and other entities		-	273.69
Net cash flow from/(used in) investing activities		1,624.18	(3,241.10)
Cash flow from financing activities			
Repayment of lease liabilities (including interest)		(138.86)	(121.11)
Dividend paid		(611.48)	(60.98)
Expenses for buy-back of equity shares		(36.95)	(12.78)
Buy-back of equity shares including tax on buyback		(6,161.89)	(1,232.59)
Proceeds from issue of equity shares on exercise of share based awards		0.32	1.87
Net cash used in financing activities		(6,948.86)	(1,431.59)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		266.98	85.59
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	11	581.06	495.47
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	11	848.04	581.06

Material accounting policies 2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 101248W/W-100022

Kanika

Kanika Kohli
Partner
Membership No.: 511565
Place: Noida

Date: 30 April 2024

B S R & Co. LLP Gurugram

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
IndiaMART InterMESH Limited

Indiamart Intermesh Ltd

Dinesh Chandra Agarwal
(Managing Director and CEO)
DIN:00191800

Brijesh Kumar Agrawal
(Whole-time director)
DIN:00191760

Prateek Chandra
(Chief Financial Officer)

Manoj Bhargava
(Company Secretary)

Place: Noida
Date: 30 April 2024

1. Corporate Information

IndiaMART Intermesh Limited ("the Company" or "the Parent Company") is a public company domiciled in India and was incorporated on 13 September 1999 under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The equity shares of the Company are listed on BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India. The Company and its consolidated subsidiaries (hereinafter collectively referred to as "the Group") provides an online B2B marketplace for business products and services. It provides a platform to discover products and services and connect with the suppliers of such products and services. The registered office of the Company is located at 1st Floor, 29-Daryagang, Netaji Subash Marg New Delhi-110002, India.

The consolidated financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution passed by Board of Directors on 30 April 2024.

2. Material accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis as explained in the accounting policies below, except for the following:

- certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value where Ind AS requires a different accounting treatment (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments);
- share-based payments
- net defined benefit (asset)/liability - Fair value of plan assets less present value of defined benefit obligations.

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and judgements. It also requires the management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas where estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements, or areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, are disclosed in Note 3.

2.2 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries and associates as at 31 March 2024. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights result in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights
- The size of the group's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of the holdings of the other voting rights holders

B S R & Co. LLP Gurugram

Indiamart Intermesh Ltd

(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

Group subsidiaries and associates are as follows:

S. No.	Name of Subsidiaries and Associates and date of shareholding	Proportion of ownership interest as at 31 March, 2024	Proportion of ownership interest as at 31 March 2023
(A)	**Subsidiaries:**		
1	Tradezeal Online Private Limited (from 31 May 2005) (formerly Known as Tradezeal International Private Limited)	100.00%	100.00%
2	Hello Trade Online Private Limited (from 03 July 2008)	100.00%	100.00%
3	Busy Infotech Private Limited (from 06 April 2022)	100.00%	100.00%
4	Livekeeping technologies Private Limited (Formerly known as Finlite Technologies Private Limited) (from 23 May 2022)	51.01%	51.01%
5	Pay With IndiaMART Private Limited (from 07 February 2017)	100.00%	100.00%
6	Tolexo Online Private Limited (from 28 May 2014)	100.00%	100.00%
(B)	**Associates:**		
7	Simply Vyapar Apps Private Limited (from 03 September 2019)	27.45% (on Fully diluted basis)	27.45% (on Fully diluted basis)
8	Truckhall Private Limited (from 05 June 2021)	31.20% (on Fully diluted basis)	25.02% (on Fully diluted basis)-
9	Shipway Technologies Private Limited (from 29 April 2021)	26.00% (on Fully diluted basis)	26.00% (on Fully diluted basis)-
10	Agillos E-Commerce Private Limited (from 13 August 2021)	26.23% (on Fully diluted basis)	26.23% (on Fully diluted basis)-
11	Edgewise Technologies Private Limited (from 04 February 2022)	26.01% (on Fully diluted basis)	26.01% (on Fully diluted basis)-
12	IB Monotaro Private Limited (from 03 March 2022)	26.70% (on Fully diluted basis)	26.00% (on Fully diluted basis)
14	Mobisy Technologies Private Limited (from 03 November 2022)	25.08%	25.08%
15	Adansa Solutions Private Limited (from 06 April 2022)	26.01%	26.01%

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group

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IndiaMART Intermesh Ltd.

obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year/quarter are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. If a member of the group uses accounting policies other than those adopted in the consolidated financial statements for like transactions and events in similar circumstances, appropriate adjustments are made to that group member's financial statements in preparing the consolidated financial statements to ensure conformity with the group's accounting policies.

The financial statements of all entities used for the purpose of consolidation are drawn up to same reporting date as that of the parent company, i.e., year ended on 31 March 2024 since the Group's subsidiaries and associate have the same reporting period end.

Consolidation procedure:

a) Combine like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the parent with those of its subsidiaries. For this purpose, income and expenses of the subsidiary are based on the amounts of the assets and liabilities recognised in the consolidated financial statements at the acquisition date.
b) Offset (eliminate) the carrying amount of the parent's investment in each subsidiary and the parent's portion of equity of each subsidiary.
c) Eliminate in full intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities of the group (profits or losses resulting from intragroup transactions that are recognised in assets, such as inventory and fixed assets, are eliminated in full). Intragroup losses may indicate an impairment that requires recognition in the consolidated financial statements. Ind AS 12 Income Taxes applies to temporary differences that arise from the elimination of profits and losses resulting from intragroup transactions.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, if any, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- Derecognises the assets (including goodwill, if any) and liabilities of the subsidiary
- Derecognises the carrying amount of any non-controlling interests
- Derecognises the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity
- Recognises the fair value of the consideration received
- Recognises the fair value of any investment retained
- Recognises any surplus or deficit in profit or loss
- Reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognised in OCI to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate, as would be required if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities

2.3 Material accounting policies

The accounting policies, as set out in the following paragraphs of this note, have been consistently applied, by all the group entities, to all the periods presented in these consolidated financial statements except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy.

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The group adopted Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to Ind AS 1) from 1 April 2023.Although the amendments did not result in any changes in the accounting policies themselves, they impacted the accounting policy information disclosed in the consolidated financial statements.

The amendments require the disclosure of 'material' rather than 'significant' accounting policies. The amendments also provide guidance on the application of materiality to disclosure of accounting policies, assisting entities to provide useful, entity-specific accounting policy information that users need to understand other information in the financial statements.

a) Statement of Compliance

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and other relevant provisions of the Companies Act 2013 ("the Act") (as amended from time to time).

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest INR million as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

b) Current versus non-current classification

Based on the time involved between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash-equivalents, the group has identified twelve months as its operating cycle for determining current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet.

c) Fair value measurement

The Group measures financial instruments, such as Investment in equity/preference/debt instrument of other entities, Investment in mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment funds and investment trust 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:

(i) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
(ii) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group.

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 best economic interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety:

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

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(ii) Level 2 — inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and

(iii) Level 3 — Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability reflecting Group's assumptions about pricing by market participants

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

The Group's management determines the policies and procedures for recurring fair value measurement, such as investment in optionally convertible cumulative redeemable preference instruments (OCRPS), investment in compulsory convertible debentures (CCD), investment in equity/preference/debt instruments of other entities, investment in mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, government securities, units of investment trust and units of alternative investment funds measured at fair value.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as unquoted investments in equity/preference/ debt instruments of other entities. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the management. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. The management decides, after discussions with the Group's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

At each reporting date, the management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Group's accounting policies. For this analysis, the management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group 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. This note summarises the accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

- Disclosures for significant estimates and assumptions (Note 3)
- Disclosures for valuation methods and quantitative disclosure of fair value measurement hierarchy (Note 29)

d) Revenue from contracts with customers and other income

Revenue from contracts with customers

The Group is primarily engaged in providing web related services and accounting software services. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the services is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those services and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

The disclosures of significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions relating to revenue from contracts with customers are provided in Note 3.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

<u>Rendering of services</u>

Revenue from web services is recognised based on output method i.e. pro-rata over the period of the contract as and when the Group satisfies performance obligations by transferring the promised services to its customers. Revenues from lead based services is recognised based on output method i.e. as and when leads are consumed by the customer or on the expiry of contract whichever is earlier. Activation revenue is amortised over the estimated customer relationship period.

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Revenue from term license software for accounting software services is recognized at a point in time when control is transferred to the end user. Control is transferred when the end user activates the license procured from the Company. In case of renewals of proprietary term licenses with existing customers, revenue from term license is recognized at a point in time when the renewal is activated by the end user. Revenue from support and subscription (S&S) is recognized over the contract term on a straight-line basis as the Company is providing a service of standing ready to provide support, when-and-if needed, and is providing unspecified software upgrades on a when-and-if available basis over the contract term. In case softwares are bundled with support and subscription for term based license, such support and subscription contracts are generally priced as a percentage of the net fees paid by the customer to purchase the license and are generally recognized as revenues rateably over the contractual period that the support services are provided.

Revenue from sale of services is based on the fixed price agreed with the customers, net of discounts.

Advertising revenue is derived from displaying web based banner ads and sale of online advertisements. Revenue from banner advertisement is recognised pro rata over the period of display of advertisement as per contract. Revenue from sale of online advertisements is recognised based on output method and the Group applies the practical expedient to recognize advertising revenue in the amount to which the Group has a right to invoice.

Contract balances

Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Group's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in section o) Financial instruments.

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Group transfers services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised. The Group recognises contract liability for consideration received in respect of unsatisfied performance obligations and reports these amounts as deferred revenue and advances from customers in the balance sheet. The unaccrued amounts are not recognised as revenue till all related performance obligations are fulfilled. The Group generally receives transaction price in advance for contracts with customers that run up for more than one year. The transaction price received in advance does not have any significant financing component as the difference between the promised consideration and the cash selling price of the service arises for reasons other than the provision of finance.

Other income

Interest income

For all financial assets measured at amortised cost, 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 or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating EIR, the Group estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

Dividends

Dividend is recognised when the Group's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

e) Business combinations, goodwill and Intangibles

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is the aggregate of the consideration transferred which is measured at fair value at the acquisition date and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Group measures the non-controlling

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interest in the acquiree at fair value. Acquisition related costs are expensed as incurred. Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer is recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as financial liability is measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognized for non-controlling interest, and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the excess is recognized as capital reserve after reassessing the fair values of the net assets.

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination are measured at their fair value at the date of acquisition.

Goodwill is tested annually on 31 March, for impairment, or sooner whenever there is an indication that goodwill may be impaired, relying on a number of factors including operating results, business plans and future cash flows.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to the Group's cash generating units (CGU) expected to benefit from the synergies arising from the business combination. A CGU is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets.

Impairment occurs when the carrying amount of a CGU including the goodwill, exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the CGU. The recoverable amount of a CGU is the higher of its fair value less cost to sell and its value-in-use. Value-in-use is the present value of future cash flows expected to be derived from the CGU. Total impairment loss of a CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of goodwill allocated to the CGU and then to the other assets of the CGU, pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the CGU. An impairment loss on goodwill recognized in the statement of profit and loss is not reversed in the subsequent period.

f) Property, plant and equipment

Capital work in progress and property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing parts of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives.

Capital work in progress includes cost of property, plant and equipment under development as at the balance sheet date.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as capital advances and cost of assets not ready for use at the balance sheet date are disclosed under capital work- in- progress.

The Group has adopted component accounting as required under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The Group identifies the components separately, if it has useful life different from the respective property, plant and equipment.

Based on the analysis, Group believes that it does not have any asset having useful life of its major components different from the property, plant and equipment, hence Group believes that there is no material impact on the financial statement of the Group due to component accounting.

Depreciation is calculated on a written down value basis using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives prescribed under Schedule II to Companies Act, 2013. The Group has used the following rates to provide depreciation on its Property, plant and equipment:

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Asset	Annual rates
Computers	63.16%
Furniture and fittings	26.89%
Office equipment	45.07%
Vehicles	31.23%

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 de-recognition 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.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as capital advances and cost of assets not ready for use at the balance sheet date are disclosed under capital work- in- progress.

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

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

g) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses (if any). Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition 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.

Unique telephone numbers are amortised on a written down value basis at 40% annually.

Intangibles being Software acquired by the Group are amortised as follows:

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Entity	Method	Rate (p.a.)
Indiamart Intermesh Limited (Identified intangibles acquired under business combination)	Straight line method	20%
Indiamart Intermesh Limited (other intangibles)	Written down value	40%
Tolexo Online Private Limited	Written down value	40%
Busy Infotech Private Limited	Straight Line	33.33%
Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited	Written down value	63.16%

Advances paid towards the acquisition of intangible assets outstanding at each balance sheet date are classified as capital advances and cost of assets not ready for use at the balance sheet date, are disclosed under capital work-in-progress.

h) Leases

The Group's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for buildings. The Group 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 group assesses whether: (1) the contact involves the use of an identified asset (2) the Group has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (3) the Group has the right to direct the use of the asset. At the date of commencement of the lease, the Group 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 Group recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Leases for which the group is a lessor is classified as a finance or operating lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases. When the Group is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sublease separately. The sublease is classified as a finance or operating lease by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease. For operating leases, rental income is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Certain lease arrangements include 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 shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. Right of use assets 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 unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs. The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of the leases. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Group changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option. Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

Finance leases were capitalised at the commencement of the lease at the inception date fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments were apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the

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remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges were recognised in finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

A ROU asset was depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there was no reasonable certainty that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset was depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

i) Investment in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

The results and assets and liabilities of associates are incorporated in these consolidated financial statements using the equity method of accounting, except when the investment, or, a portion thereof, is classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted for in accordance with Ind AS 105.

Under the equity method, an investment in an associate is initially recognised in the consolidated balance sheet at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate. Distributions received from an associate reduce the carrying amount of the investment. When the Group's share of losses of an associate exceeds the Group's interest in that associate (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associate), the Group discontinues recognising its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

An investment in an associate is accounted for using the equity method from the date on which the investee becomes an associate. On acquisition of the investment in an associate, any excess of the cost of the investment over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the investee is recognised as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment.

After application of the equity method of accounting, the Group determines whether there is any objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the net investment in an associate and that event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows from the net investment that can be reliably estimated. If there exists such objective evidence of impairment, then it is necessary to recognise impairment loss with respect to the Group's investment in an associate. When necessary, the entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment in accordance with Ind AS 36 Impairment of Assets as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less costs of disposal) with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognised forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognised in accordance with Ind AS 36 to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

j) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

The Group bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Group's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast

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calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Group extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the entity operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

An assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

k) Taxes

Current Income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

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

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method 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, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future

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

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

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

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

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

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Sales/ value added taxes/ Service tax/ Goods and service tax (GST) paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses

Expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of sales/ value added taxes/ GST paid, except:

- When the tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of tax included

The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

l) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group 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 Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, 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.

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

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 Group or a present obligation that is not recognised 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 recognised because it cannot be measured reliably.

The Group does not recognise a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the consolidated financial statements.

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m) Retirement and other employee benefits

Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented under other current financial liabilities in the balance sheet.

Post-employment obligations

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Group has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Group recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

The Group operates a defined benefit gratuity plan for its employees i.e. gratuity. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the Group recognises related restructuring costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Group recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income

Other long-term employee benefit obligations

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next twelve months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Group measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The Group treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the reporting period-end. Actuarial gain/loss are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred. The Group presents the entire leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for twelve months after the reporting date.

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n) Share-based payments

Employees of the Group also receive remuneration in the form of stock options (ESOP) and stock appreciation rights (SAR) as a share based payment transactions under the Group's Employee stock option plan and Employee stock benefit scheme. Both of these are equity settled share based payment transactions.

The cost of equity settled transactions is determined based on fair value at the date when the grant is made using an appropriate valuation model.

That cost is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in share-based payment reserves (SBP) in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled in employee benefits expense. The cumulative expense recognised for equity settled transaction at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The statement of profit and loss expense or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period and is recognised in employee benefits expense.

Service and non-market performance conditions are not taken into account when determining the grant date fair value of awards, but the likelihood of the conditions being met is assessed as part of the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. Market performance conditions are reflected within the grant date fair value. Any other conditions attached to an award, but without an associated service requirement, are considered to be non-vesting conditions. Non-vesting conditions are reflected in the fair value of an award and lead to an immediate expensing of an award unless there are also service and/or performance conditions.

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest because non-market performance and/or service conditions have not been met. Where awards include a market or non-vesting condition, the transactions are treated as vested irrespective of whether the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.

When the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognised is the expense had the terms not been modified, if the original terms of the award are met. An additional expense is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment transaction or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification. Where an award is cancelled by the entity or by the counterparty, any remaining element of the fair value of the award is expensed immediately through profit or loss.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share.

o) Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value except trade receivables plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are recognised at transaction price in accordance with IND AS 115.

Subsequent measurement

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

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

- Debt instruments and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

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

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in other income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to loans to employees, trade and other receivables. For more information on receivables, refer to Note 29.

Debt instruments at FVTOCI

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Group recognizes interest income, impairment losses and reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the profit and loss. On de-recognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to profit and loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt instrument and equity instruments at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Group may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

Debt instruments and equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Group's balance sheet) when:

a) The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
b) The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the

asset, the Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Group applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

a. Financial assets that are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance
b. Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115

The Group follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables or contract revenue receivables.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Group to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Group determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider:

- All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss (P&L). This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the P&L. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

- Financial assets measured as at amortised cost, contractual revenue receivables and lease receivables: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Group does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.
- Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: ECL is presented as a provision in the balance sheet, i.e. as a liability.

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- Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI: Since financial assets are already reflected at fair value, impairment allowance is not further reduced from its value. Rather, ECL amount is presented as 'accumulated impairment amount' in OCI.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Group combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Group's financial liabilities include trade payables, security deposits and other payables.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through Profit or Loss:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ losses are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Group may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to borrowings.

De-recognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

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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p) Foreign currency transactions

The Group's financial statements are presented in INR which is also the Group's functional currency.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group at its functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. However, for practical reasons, the Group uses an average rate if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss.

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).

q) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they are entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

r) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

s) Segment reporting

Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise for which discrete financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker, in deciding how to allocate resources and assessing performance.

Pursuant to acquisition of Busy Infotech Private Limited and Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited (Formerly known as Finlite Technologies Private Limited) during the year ended 31 March 2023, the Group had identified two business segments namely "Web and related Services" and "Accounting Software Services" as reportable segments based on the nature of the products, the risks and returns, the organization structure and the internal financial reporting systems.

Web and related services pertains to online B2B marketplace for business products and services. It provides a platform to discover products and services and connect with the suppliers of such products and services. Accounting software services include business of development, system analysis, designing and marketing of integrated business accounting software to help and manage businesses with increased efficiency.

The accounting principles used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistently applied to record revenue and expenditure in individual segments and are as set out in Note 2 on significant accounting policies. The accounting policies in relation to segment accounting are as under:

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(a) Segment revenue and expenses

Segment revenue is directly attributable to the segment and segment expenses have been allocated to various segments on the basis of specific identification. However, segment revenue does not include other income.

(b) Segment assets and liabilities

Assets and liabilities directly attributable or allocable to segments are disclosed under each reportable segment.

t) Share Capital

Equity shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

u) Dividends

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the Group, on or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed at the end of the reporting period.

v) Adoption of new accounting principles

Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction (amendments to Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes)

The amendments clarify that lease transactions give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences and financial statements should reflect the future tax impacts of these transactions through recognizing deferred tax. The group has adopted this amendment effective 1 April 2023. The group previously accounted for deferred tax on leases on a net basis. Following the amendments, the group has recognized a separate deferred tax asset in relation to its lease liabilities and a deferred tax liability in relation to its right-of-use assets. The adoption did not have any impact on the current and comparative periods presented in the consolidated financial statements.

3. Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods. Therefore, actual results could differ from these estimates.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Group has based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

a) Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. In assessing the probability, the Group considers whether

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the entity has sufficient taxable temporary differences relating to the same taxation authority and the same taxable entity, which will result in taxable amounts against which the unused tax losses or unused tax credits can be utilised before they expire. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

The Group has recognised deferred tax assets on the deductible temporary differences since the management is of the view that it is probable the deferred tax assets will be recoverable using the estimated future taxable income based on the approved business plans and budgets.

b) Share based payment

The Group initially measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees using a Black–Scholes–Merton option pricing model to determine the fair value of the liability incurred. Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determination of the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determination of the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option and SAR units, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in Note 28.

c) Impairment of Non- financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model or other fair value valuation models. In DCF model, the cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

d) Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefit)

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

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables. Those mortality tables tend to change only at intervals in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases, and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

Further details about gratuity obligations are given in Note 27.

e) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the

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Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. See Note 29 and 31 for further disclosures.

f) Useful life of assets considered for depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment

The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of Group's assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed at each financial year end.

g) Leases

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

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

The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

4. Recently issued accounting pronouncements

As on 31 March 2024, there are no new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the group which has been notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

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(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

5A Property, plant and equipment

	Computers	Office equipments	Furniture and fixtures	Motor vehicles	Total Property, plant and equipment	Capital work in progress
Gross carrying amount						
As at 01 April 2022	115.58	48.68	4.03	3.78	172.07	1.77
Acquisitions through business combinations (refer note 54)	1.73	1.29	1.61	4.42	9.05	
Additions for the year	184.22	3.79	0.59	7.18	195.78	-
Disposals for the year	(10.01)	(3.82)	(2.11)	(8.11)	(24.05)	-
As at 31 March 2023	291.52	49.94	4.12	7.27	352.85	1.77
Additions for the year	136.31	4.93	2.26	-	143.50	5.04
Disposals for the year	(32.12)	(0.61)	(0.09)	-	(32.82)	-
As at 31 March 2024	395.71	54.26	6.29	7.27	463.53	6.81
Accumulated depreciation						
As at 01 April 2022	92.51	42.73	3.26	2.95	141.45	-
Charge for the year	92.60	3.39	0.44	2.01	98.44	-
Disposals during the year	(9.08)	(2.66)	(0.65)	(2.96)	(15.35)	-
As at 31 March 2023	176.03	43.46	3.05	2.00	224.54	-
Charge for the year*	110.12	4.02	0.66	1.64	116.44	1.77
Disposals during the year	(31.78)	(0.60)	(0.08)	-	(32.46)	-
As at 31 March 2024	254.37	46.88	3.63	3.64	308.52	1.77
Net Carrying value						
As at 01 April 2022	23.07	5.95	0.77	0.83	30.62	1.77
As at 31 March 2023	115.49	6.48	1.07	5.27	128.31	1.77
As at 31 March 2024	141.34	7.38	2.66	3.63	155.01	5.04

(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

5B Right-of-use asset

	Leasehold land	Buildings	Total
Gross carrying amount			
As at 01 April 2022	37.12	834.60	871.72
Acquisitions through business combinations (refer note 34)	-	2.79	2.79
Measurement period adjustments (refer note 34)	-	(0.07)	(0.07)
Additions for the year	-	30.05	30.05
Disposals for the year (refer note 2 below)	-	(79.41)	(79.41)
As at 31 March 2023	37.12	787.96	825.08
Additions for the year	-	97.27	97.27
Disposals for the year	-	(61.04)	(61.04)
As at 31 March 2024	37.12	824.19	861.31
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment			
As at 01 April 2022	2.76	340.53	343.29
Charge for the year	0.46	100.22	100.68
Disposals for the year (refer note 2 below)	-	(31.51)	(31.51)
As at 31 March 2023	3.22	409.24	412.46
Charge for the year (refer Note 1 below)	33.90	102.46	136.36
Disposals for the year	-	(14.36)	(14.36)
As at 31 March 2024	37.12	497.34	534.46
Net Carrying value			
As at 01 April 2022	34.36	494.07	528.43
As at 31 March 2023	33.90	378.72	412.62
As at 31 March 2024	-	326.85	326.85

1. The Company has received a letter issued by the authorities during the year which includes reference of order cancelling the land lease deed as per the terms of the lease arrangement. In the said order, it was also mentioned that to restore the cancelled lease, the concerned persons are required to file an appeal under section 41(3) of the UP Urban Planning and Development Act, 1973 within a stipulated time period. The Company has filed an appeal to restore the cancelled allotment of land within the prescribed timeline and the said appeal is pending before the appropriate authority.
Pursuant to limited visibility on potential outcome of the appeal, the Right to Use asset recognised in respect of such leasehold land and Capital work in progress has been fully provided during the current year.

2. Disposal includes adjustment on account of lease modifications

The following table presents a maturity analysis of expected undiscounted cash flows for lease liabilities as at year end:

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Within one year	133.23	129.34
Within one - two years	127.96	121.57
Within two - three years	107.85	106.29
Within three – five years	112.26	210.48
Above five years	2.31	6.62
Total lease payments	483.61	574.30

The reconciliation of lease liabilities is as follows:

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Opening balance	459.08	562.80
Additions	94.06	28.56
Addition due to business combination	-	3.18
Amounts recognized in statement of profit and loss as interest expense	42.70	47.10
Payment of lease liabilities	(138.86)	(128.11)
Derecognition	(50.31)	(28.01)
Adjustment for lease modifications	-	(25.11)
Liabilities no longer required written back	-	(1.33)
Balance as at year end (Refer Note 15)	406.67	459.08

(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

6A Goodwill

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Acquisitions through business combinations	4,542.72	4,542.72

The following table presents the changes in the carrying value of goodwill based on identified CGUs:

	Busy Infotech Private Limited	Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited	Total
Opening balance as at 1 April 2022	-	-	-
Acquisitions through business combination (refer note 34)	4,137.71	419.92	4,557.63
Measurement period adjustments (refer note 34)	(15.37)	0.46	(14.91)
Closing balance as at 31 March 2023	**4,122.34**	**420.38**	**4,542.72**
Changes during the year	-	-	-
Closing balance as at 31 March 2024	**4,122.34**	**420.38**	**4,542.72**

The Group tests goodwill for impairment on March 31, or more frequently when there is indication for impairment. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to a CGU representing the lowest level within the Group at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes, and which is not larger than the Group's operating segment.

The recoverable amount of the CGU was based on its value in use and was determined by discounting the future cash flows to be generated from the continuing use of the CGU. These calculations use cash flow projections over a period of five to six years (31 March 2023: five to seven years) and then on perpetuity on the basis of certain assumptions which include revenue growth, earnings before interest and taxes, taxes, capital outflow and working capital requirement, based on next year financial budgets approved by the management, with extrapolation for the remaining period. Future cash flows are discounted with 'Weighted Average Cost of Capital'. The key assumptions are as follows:

For the year ended 31 March 2024:

Particulars	**Busy Infotech Private Limited**	**Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited**
Discount rate (pre tax) (%)	26.77%	21.39%
Terminal value growth rate (%)	4.00%	4.00%

For the year ended 31 March 2023:

Particulars	**Busy Infotech Private Limited**	**Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited**
Discount rate (pre tax) (%)	25.97%	19.61%
Terminal value growth rate (%)	4.00%	4.00%

Average annual revenue growth rate is 29.95% (31 March 2023: 37.03%) for Busy Infotech Private Limited and 180.76% (31 March 2023: 168.15%) for Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited for the above stated period(s). Further, the discount rate is based on the Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) of a comparable market participant, which is adjusted for specific risks. These estimates are likely to differ from future actual results of operations and cash flows.

Based on the above, no impairment was identified as at 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 as the recoverable value of the CGUs exceeded the carrying value.

With regard to the assessment of value-in use for Busy Infotech Private Limited and Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited , no reasonably possible change in any of the above key assumptions would cause the carrying amount of the CGUs to exceed its recoverable amount.

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(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

6B Other Intangible assets

	Software	Unique telephone numbers	Technology	Channel Network	Total
Gross carrying amount					
As at 01 April 2022	15.07	4.70	-	-	19.77
Acquisitions through business combinations (refer note 34)	0.77	-	191.08	365.62	557.47
As at 31 March 2023	15.84	4.70	191.08	365.62	577.24
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	(0.51)	-	-	-	(0.51)
As at 31 March 2024	15.33	4.70	191.08	365.62	576.73
Accumulated amortization					
As at 01 April 2022	13.69	4.49	-	-	18.18
Amortisation for the year	0.78	0.09	37.64	73.12	111.63
As at 31 March 2023	14.47	4.58	37.64	73.12	129.81
Amortisation for the year	0.45	0.02	38.22	73.12	111.81
Disposals	(0.12)	-	-	-	(0.12)
As at 31 March 2024	14.80	4.60	75.86	146.24	241.50
Net Carrying value					
As at 01 April 2022	1.38	0.21	-	-	1.59
As at 31 March 2023	1.37	0.12	153.44	292.50	447.43
As at 31 March 2024	0.53	0.10	115.22	219.38	335.23

(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

7 Investment in associates- Unquoted*

(Accounted under equity method)	As at 31 March 2024 No. of units		Amount	As at 31 March 2023 No. of units		Amount
Fully paid up - unquoted						
Investments in Simply Vyapar Apps Private Limited (refer note 1 below)						
Compulsory convertible preference shares of INR 100 each (at premium of INR 82,217.90 each)	3,554	311.50		3,554	311.50	
Bonus shares received on above Compulsory convertible preference shares	1,13,728	-		-	-	
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 82,307.90 each)	30	0.52		30	0.52	
Bonus shares received on above Equity shares	150	-		-	-	
Compulsory convertible preference shares of INR 100 each (at premium of INR 3,00,251 each)	1,089	329.28		1,089	329.28	
Bonus shares received on above Compulsory convertible preference shares	34,848			-	-	
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 2,03,240 each)	444	90.24		444	90.24	
Bonus shares received on above Equity shares	14,208	-		-	-	
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 2,90,251 each)	137	39.76		137	39.76	
Bonus shares received on above Equity shares	2,191	-	967.30		-	967.30
Less: Share of loss of associate			(853.73)			(513.64)
Investments in Mobisy Technologies Private Limited						
Compulsory convertible preference shares of INR 1 each (at premium of INR 736 each)	1,26,399	99.82		1,26,399	99.82	
Equity shares of INR 1 each (at premium of INR 735 each)	100	0.07		100	0.07	
Compulsory convertible preference shares of INR 1 each (at premium of INR 880 each)	1,13,474	100.00		1,13,474	100.00	
Compulsory convertible preference shares of INR 1 each (at premium of INR 1,222 each)	1,05,607	129.20		1,05,607	129.20	
Equity shares of INR 1 each (at premium of INR 811 each)	17,250	14.00		17,250	14.00	
Equity shares of INR 1 each (at premium of INR 1,222 each)	17,093	20.90	356.03	17,093	20.90	356.03
Fair value gain recognised through profit and loss till the date entity has become an associate			97.87			97.87
Add: Share of loss of associate			(57.79)			(9.54)
Investments in Ten Times Online Private Limited						
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 40 each)		-		18,500	0.93	
Sale of equity shares of INR 10 each (INR 64.7024)		-		(18,500)	(1.21)	
Gain on sale of investment during the year		-			0.28	
Less: Share of loss of associate			-			-
Investments in Truckhall Private Limited						
Compulsory convertible preference shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 7,467 each)	12,840	96.05		12,840	96.05	
Compulsory convertible preference shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 14,[illegible] each) (Refer Note 4 below)	5,346	75.01		-	-	
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 7,467 each)	1,879	14.05	185.11	1,879	14.05	110.10
Less: Share of loss of associate			(54.58)			(33.76)
Investments in Shipway Technology Private Limited						
Compulsory convertible preference shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 43,440 each)	4,058	177.83		4,058	177.83	
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 43,440 each)	100	4.32	182.15	100	4.32	182.15
Less: Share of loss of associate			(25.74)			(17.28)
Investments in Agillos E-Commerce Private Limited						
Compulsory convertible preference shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 54,[illegible] each)	2,994	162.38		2,994	162.38	
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 43,437 each)	2,241	97.58	260.00	2,241	97.58	260.00
Less: Impairment allowance for investment in shares (Refer note 2 below)			(118.23)			
Less: Share of loss of associate			(31.39)			(24.38)
Investments in Edgewise Technologies Private Limited						
Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 27,314 each)	4,784	130.72		4,784	130.72	
Equity Shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 27,314 each)	100	2.73	133.45	100	2.73	133.45
Less: Share of loss of associate			(22.38)			(11.88)
Investments in IB Monotaro Private Limited						
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 1,274.14 each)	8,11,250	1,041.77		8,11,250	1,041.77	
Investment in Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 1,275.24 each) (Refer note 3 below)	1,05,870	137.36	1,179.13		-	1,041.77
Less: Share of loss of associate			(253.81)			(126.16)
Investments in Adansa Solutions Private Limited						
Equity shares of INR 1000 each (at premium of INR 10,25,411.78 each)	20	20.60		20	20.60	
Compulsory Convertible Preference shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 14,655 each)	7,854	116.90	137.50	7,854	116.90	137.50
Less: Share of loss of associate			(29.52)			(13.49)
			2,341.87			2,761.48

*Refer note 33 for transactions and outstanding balances pertaining to related parties.

Notes:

1. During the year ended 31 March 2024, the Group has received bonus shares from Simply Vyapar Private Limited in the ratio of 1:19 (i.e. 19 Bonus shares for every 1 existing share).

2. During the year ended 31 March 2024, Provision for loss amounting to INR 118.23 has been recorded for "Agillos E-Commerce Private Limited" based on impairment testing performed due to actual performance being lower than projected performance. The said impairment has been classified as an exceptional item in the statement of profit and loss.

3. During the year ended 31 March 2024, the Group has further invested INR 137.36 in the equity shares of IB Monotaro Private Limited as a part of right issue resulting in increase of its equity ownership on fully converted and diluted basis to 26.[illegible]% from 26.00%.

4. During the year ended 31 March 2024, 0.001% Compulsorily convertible debentures in Truckhall Private Limited amounting to INR 75 has been converted into 5,346 0.001% Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares of face value of INR 10 each resulting in increase of its equity ownership on fully converted and diluted basis to 31.[illegible]% from 25.[illegible]%.

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(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

8 Financial assets

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
i) Investments		
Non-current*		
(i) Investment in other entities at FVTPL	2,504.81	2,216.52
(ii) Investment in debt instruments of associate at FVTPL	150.00	155.00
	2,654.81	2,363.52
Current		
Investment in mutual funds and exchange traded funds at FVTPL	12,627.17	11,778.18
Investment in bonds and debentures at FVTPL	8,291.81	11,497.15
Investments in Tax-free Term - Quoted (measured at FVTPL)	-	464.19
Investment in Government Securities - Quoted (measured at FVTPL)	2,082.78	-
	23,001.76	23,739.52

*Refer note 33 for transactions and outstanding balances pertaining to related parties.

	As at 31 March 2024			As at 31 March 2023		
a) Non-current Investments	No. of units		Amount	No. of units		Amount
i) Investment in other entities						
Unquoted (measured at FVTPL) (Refer note 1 below)						
Instant Procurement Services Private Limited						
Equity shares (sold) of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 959 each)	10	-		5,500	9.53	
Equity shares sold during the year	-	-		(5,500)	(9.53)	
0.001% Compulsorily convertible preference shares of INR 10 each	10,250	15.50		10,250	15.50	
Fair value gain recognised through profit and loss till date		801.41	816.91		351.21	366.71
Legistify Services Private Limited						
Compulsory convertible preference shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 1,132.68 each)	1,146	5.80		1,146	5.80	
Compulsory convertible preference shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 4,116.84 each)	1,500	8.20		1,500	8.50	
Compulsory convertible preference shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 58,420.00 each)	1,250	73.00		1,250	73.00	
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 5,132.68 each)	100	0.51		100	0.51	
Fair value gain recognised through profit and loss till date		-	87.50		24.26	112.18
Mynd Solutions Private Limited						
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 8.21 each)	29,74,037	240.21		31,54,485	124.34	
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 137.46 each) (Refer Note 5 below)	40,000	7.65		-	-	
Sale of equity shares	-	-		(8,51,452)	(81.70)	
Compulsory convertible preference shares of INR 10 each INR (at premium of INR 143.37 each)	15,30,530	240.68		15,30,530	240.68	
Fair value gain recognised through profit and loss till date		55.22	385.03		94.12	377.36
Zimyo Consulting Private Limited						
Compulsory convertible preference shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 85,306.55 each)	1,875	161.40		1,875	161.40	
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 86,306.55 each)	100	8.63	178.04	100	8.65	175.00
Hexis Technologies Private Limited						
Compulsory convertible preference shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 45,420 each)	11,123	400.00		11,123	300.00	
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 81,515 each)	2,803	118.12		2,803	214.12	
Fair value loss recognised through profit and loss till date		100.59	518.73		-	514.22
			2,504.81			2,216.52
(ii) Investment in debt instruments of associates at FVTPL						
Unquoted (measured at FVTPL)						
Investment in Truckhall Private Limited						
Investment (made in) 0.001% Compulsorily convertible debentures of INR 1,000 each in Truckhall Private Limited						
Opening	75,000	75.00		-	-	
Addition during the year (Refer Note 2 below)	30,000	30.00		75,000	75.00	75.00
Conversion during the year (Refer Note 4 below)	(75,000)	(75.00)	30.00			
Investment in Mobisy Technologies Private Limited						
Investment in Compulsorily convertible debentures of INR 1,000 each in Mobisy Technologies Private Limited						
Opening	80,000	80.00		-	-	
Addition during the year (Refer Note 3 below)	80,000	80.00	160.00	80,000	80.00	80.00
			190.00			155.00

Notes:

1. The Group has invested in equity, convertible preference and convertible debt instruments of other entities and associates, based on the terms of these instruments as they are measured at fair value through profit and loss.

2. During the year ended 31 March 2024, the Group has further invested INR 30 in Truckhall Private Limited in Compulsory Convertible Debentures.

3. During the year ended 31 March 2024, the Group has further invested INR 80.00 in Compulsory Convertible Debentures (CCDs) of Mobisy Technologies Private Limited. Such CCDs shall be convertible into Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares within a stipulated period as per terms of Investments.

4. During the year ended 31 March 2024, 0.001% Compulsory convertible debentures in Truckhall Private Limited amounting to INR 75 has been converted into 5,348 0.001% Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares of the face value of INR 10 each resulting in increase of the equity ownership on fully converted and diluted basis to 31.25% from 25.02%.

5. During the year ended 31 March 2024, the Group has further invested INR 7.65 in Mynd Solutions Private Limited thereby increasing the equity ownership to 5.34% on a fully converted and diluted basis. This investment has continued to be classified as "Investment at FVTPL" as per Ind-AS 109.

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

8 Financial assets (Cont'd)

b) Current investments

	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
Investment in mutual funds and exchange traded funds - (quoted measured at FVTPL)	No. of units	Amount	No. of units	Amount
Aditya Birla Sun Life Corporate Bond Fund - Regular Growth	12,48,576	128.95	5,93,649	58.35
Aditya Birla Sun Life Corporate Bond Fund	1,18,44,141	1,232.23	1,11,36,476	1,164.12
Aditya Birla Sun Life Overnight Fund	-	-	4	0.01
Aditya Birla Sun Life Nifty SDL Apr 2027 Index Fund	4,43,77,459	484.42	4,48,39,108	490.33
Aditya Birla Sun Life CRISIL AAA Jun 2023 Index Fund	-	-	39,89,353	42.03
Axis Corporate Debt Fund	87,71,629	141.33	1,32,41,532	240.59
Axis Liquid Fund	16,998	42.88	-	-
Bajaj Finserv Liquid Fund- Direct growth	10,005	10.54	-	-
Bharat Bond ETF April 2023	-	-	4,00,000	490.52
Bharat Bond ETF April 2025	8,23,419	102.21	3,79,552	422.31
Bharat Bond FOF April 2023	-	-	15,54,167	67.64
Edelweiss NIFTY PSU Bond Plus SDL Apr 2026 50:50 Index Fund	4,34,75,047	541.61	4,34,76,987	525.37
Edelweiss CRISIL IBX 50:50 Gilt Plus SDL Apr 2037 Index Fund	4,77,14,473	548.43	4,77,54,473	509.08
Edelweiss CRISIL IBX 50:50 Gilt Plus SDL April 2033	1,97,73,180	236.33	-	-
Edelweiss Arbitrage Fund	17,03,657	32.76	-	-
HDFC Short Term Debt Fund	-	-	1,04,587	2.81
HDFC Low Duration Fund	3,54,23,952	974.61	1,14,29,585	813.37
HDFC Corporate Bond Fund	87,38,647	141.61	47,38,347	133.88
ICICI Prudential Banking & PSU Debt Fund	-	-	4,12,380	11.36
ICICI Prudential Corporate Bond Fund - Growth	6,64,641	17.91	6,64,541	15.68
ICICI Prudential Savings Fund	14,34,179	778.40	14,74,179	681.55
ICICI Prudential Short Term Fund	-	-	3,61,126	18.85
ICICI Prudential Corporate Bond Fund	206,98,371	582.29	2,25,00,340	583.56
ICICI Prudential Nifty SDL Dec 2028 Index Fund	4,82,19,171	542.09	4,81,19,171	503.83
IDFC Banking & PSU Debt Fund - Direct - Growth	-	-	12,00,734	25.18
Invesco India Arbitrage Fund	55,54,826	169.23	-	-
Kotak Corporate Bond Fund	2,37,100	838.58	2,22,198	827.98
Kotak Nifty SDL Apr 2027 Top 12 Equal Weight Index Fund	4,97,90,891	552.91	5,47,06,297	507.29
Kotak Equity Arbitrage Fund	1,17,75,671	415.02	19,69,441	55.69
Kotak Nifty SDL Apr 2032 Top 12 Equal Weight Index Fund	9,40,02,577	1,079.69	9,40,02,577	993.25
Nippon India Dynamic Bond Fund	2,91,40,628	891.31	2,49,45,626	503.40
Nippon India Nivesh Lakshya Fund	2,93,36,798	120.22	-	-
SBI Nifty 50 ETF	6,02,605	141.92	14,50,000	250.41
SBI Mutual Fund ETF Sensex Open Ended	13,542	22.18	-	-
SBI Savings Fund - Direct Growth	45,42,031	85.18	45,42,601	83.54
SBI Liquid Fund- Direct - Growth Plan	-	-	7,127	25.31
Aditya Birla Sun Life Liquid Fund	17,33,573	70.76	3,61,111	13.80
SBI S&P BSE Sensex ETF	6,48,008	350.86	6,49,600	454.88
SBI Nifty Index Fund	5,02,335	102.55	3,80,335	34.83
SBI Magnum Constant Maturity Fund	34,93,798	145.21	10,51,798	539.27
SBI Arbitrage Opportunities Fund	93,11,582	317.90	-	-
Tata Arbitrage Fund	29,93,542	41.17	-	-
Invesco India Arbitrage Fund - DG	57,58,184	167.84	-	-
UTI Nifty 50 ETF	19,286,598	324.22	1,25,800	245.57
UTI Liquid Cash Plan	-	-	14,595	51.85
Total		13,857.37		11,734.59
Investments in bonds and debentures- (Quoted measured at FVTPL)				
Bajaj Finance Ltd. Bond	2,450	445.61	300	191.48
Canara Bank perpetual bond	30	314.89	31	314.85
Export Import Bank Of India Bond	-	-	200	186.10
Axis Finance Ltd. Bond	2,500	252.11	-	-
HDFC bank Perpetual Bond	20	206.51	20	200.59
HDFC 2027-Coupon Bond	500	502.87	500	503.80
HDFC Bank Bond	250	252.41	-	-
HDB Financial Services Ltd Bond	350	311.95	-	-
ICICI Bank India Bond	-	-	300	303.20
Kotak Mahindra Investment Ltd Zero Coupon Bond	-	-	200	184.23
Kotak Mahindra Prime Ltd. Bond	2,500	204.23	-	-
India Infradebt Ltd Bond	100	98.99	100	99.02
IRFC Ltd Bond	-	-	250	251.18
ICICI Home Finance Company Ltd MLD	-	-	350	453.08
LIC Housing Finance Bond	-	-	1,000	1,038.54
Mahindra & Mahindra Financial Services Ltd. Zero Coupon Bond	300	230.09	400	212.23
NABARD Bond	150	151.83	1,250	1,332.98
Piramal Enterprises MLD	-	-	380	397.46
Punjab National Bank Perpetual Bond	10	101.01	90	308.83
Power Grid Corporation of India Limited Bond	-	-	25	71.04
Power Finance Corporation Ltd - Bond	8	8.07	550	577.00
REC Bond	-	-	500	1,042.71
State Bank of India Perpetual Bond	100	1,021.34	280	1,081.55
7.38% SBI Sept 2027	15	103.51	3	31.01
Shriram Transport MLD	-	-	100	114.59
Bank of Baroda Perpetual Bond	10	102.34	101	102.92
State Bank of India Tier II Bond	500	496.43	450	498.53
SIDBI Bond	-	-	650	519.66
Tata Capitech MLD	-	-	250	254.93
Union Bank of India Perpetual Bond	15	151.46	10	101.68
Total		5,299.83		10,497.53
Investments in Investment Trusts- (Quoted measured at FVTPL)				
Powergrid InvIT	-	-	39,81,003	484.19
Total		-		484.19
Investments in Government Securities- (Quoted measured at FVTPL)				
7.18% Government of India 2033	50,00,000	509.55	-	-
7.18% Government of India 2037	1,25,00,000	1,275.53	-	-
7.44% Government of Karnataka SGS 2038	5,00,000	50.56	-	-
7.45% Government of Tamilnadu SGS 2034	10,00,000	100.13	-	-
7.46% Government of Karnataka SGS 2037	25,00,000	252.39	-	-
7.73% Government of Maharashtra SGS 2033	25,00,000	262.13	-	-
7.42% Government of Karnataka SGS 2035	25,00,000	251.99	-	-
7.73% Government of Maharashtra Bond SGS 2033	25,00,000	259.62	-	-
Total		3,054.78		-
Total current investments		22,211.36		22,716.31
Aggregate book value of quoted investments		22,211.36		22,716.31
Aggregate market value of quoted investments		22,211.36		22,716.31
Aggregate carrying value of unquoted investments		2,084.81		2,368.12

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(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

8 Financial assets (Cont'd)

c) Loans (measured at amortised cost)

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
(i) Loans		
Non-current (unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Inter corporate deposits*		
- Bajaj Finance Limited	64.50	-
Loans to employees**	1.02	0.86
	65.52	0.86
Current (unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Inter corporate deposits*		
- PNB Housing Finance Limited	103.93	-
- Bajaj Finance Limited	-	52.12
Loans to employees **	4.38	4.34
	108.31	56.46
Total loans	173.83	57.32

Notes:
*Inter-corporate deposits placed with financial institutions yield fixed interest rate.
**Represent interest free loans to employees, which are generally recoverable within 24 monthly instalments.

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
d) Other financial assets (measured at amortised cost)		
Non-current (unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Security deposits	41.96	40.53
Deposits with remaining maturity for more than twelve months (Refer Note 11)	0.08	-
Total	42.04	40.53
Current (unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Security deposits	15.44	3.71
Amount recoverable from payment gateway	225.03	141.91
Other recoverables	0.35	-
Total	240.82	145.62

Notes:
Security deposits are non-interest bearing and are generally on term of 3 to 9 years.

9 Other assets

	As at	As at
Non-current (unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Prepaid expenses	0.37	0.60
Indirect taxes recoverable	14.06	14.61
Capital advances	1.40	-
Total	15.83	15.21
Current (Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Advances recoverable	9.03	10.43
Indirect taxes recoverable	13.29	13.28
Prepaid expenses	40.21	31.13
Others	-	10.07
Total	62.53	55.62

10 Trade receivables

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise		
Trade receivables	47.25	68.33
Receivables from related parties (Refer Note 33)	0.57	2.61
Total	47.82	70.95

Notes:
a) No trade receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Group either severally or jointly with any other person.
b) For terms and conditions relating to related party receivables (Refer Note 33)
c) Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 to 180 days.

Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment / transaction	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 Months-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
31 March 2024							
Undisputed, considered good							
Trade receivables	33.18	12.87	0.21	1.40	0.12	0.07	47.82
31 March 2023							
Undisputed, considered good							
Trade receivables	53.22	16.77	1.02	1.26	0.88	-	70.95

11 Cash and bank balances

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
a) Cash and cash equivalents		
Cheques on hand	169.86	257.09
Balance with bank		
- On current accounts	364.91	241.45
- Deposits with original maturity of less than three months*	275.45	91.72
Total Cash and cash equivalents	809.84	591.06
*Includes interest accrued.		

Note:
Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of cash flow statement comprise cash and cash equivalents as shown above.

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
b) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents		
(i) Deposits with banks		
- remaining maturity upto twelve months	165.70	8.83
- remaining maturity for more than twelve months	0.08	-
	165.78	8.83
Less: Amount disclosed under Other financial assets non-current	(0.08)	-
	165.70	8.83
(ii) Earmarked balances with banks*	2.37	1.65
Amount disclosed under current bank deposits	168.07	10.48
* Earmarked balances include below items :-		
-Unclaimed/Unpaid dividend	0.23	0.13
-Bank balance with IndiaMART Employee Benefit Trust	2.04	1.53

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(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

12 Share capital

Authorised equity share capital (INR 10 per share)

	Number of shares	Amount
As at 01 April 2022	9,94,42,460	994.42
As at 31 March 2023	9,94,42,460	994.42
As at 31 March 2024	9,94,42,460	994.42

Authorised 0.01% cumulative preference share capital (INR 100 per share)

	Number of shares	Amount
As at 01 April 2022	3	0.00
As at 31 March 2023	3	0.00
As at 31 March 2024	3	0.00

Issued equity share capital (subscribed and fully paid up) (INR 10 per share)

	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	3,06,14,574	306.15	3,05,64,574	305.65
Bonus issue during the year (refer note 1 below)	3,06,14,574	306.15	-	-
Equity shares issued to Indiamart Employee Benefit Trust during the year (refer note (i) below)	-	-	2,10,000	2.11
Equity shares extinguished on buy back during the year (refer note 2 below)	(12,50,000)	(12.50)	(1,60,000)	(1.61)
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	**5,99,79,148**	**599.80**	**3,06,14,574**	**306.15**
Equity shares held by Indiamart Employee Benefit Trust as at year end (refer note (i) below)	(70,202)	(0.31)	(35,353)	(0.36)
Shares outstanding at the end of the year net of elimination on account of shares held by Indiamart Employee Benefit Trust	**5,99,08,946**	**599.49**	**3,05,79,221**	**305.79**

Notes:

1 During the year the Company has issued and allotted 30,614,574 fully paid up Bonus Equity shares (including 35,351 bonus shares issued and held by Indiamart Employee Benefit trust) of Rs 10 each on 22 June 2023 in the ratio of 1:1 (i.e. 1 Bonus Equity shares for every 1 existing equity share of the Company) to the shareholders who held shares on 21 June 2023 i.e. Record date.

2 During the year, the Board of Directors approved a proposal to buy-back upto 12,50,000 equity shares of the Company for an aggregate amount not exceeding INR 5,000, being 2.04% of the total paid up equity share capital at 4,000 per equity share. A Letter of Offer was made to all eligible shareholders. The Company bought back 12,50,000 equity shares out of the shares that were tendered by eligible shareholders and extinguished the equity shares on 25 September 2023. Capital redemption reserve was created to the extent of share capital extinguished of INR 12.50. The buyback results in a cash outflow of INR 6,200.54 (including transaction costs of INR 38.58 and tax on buyback of INR 1,161.89). The Company funded the buyback from its free reserves including Securities Premium as explained in Section 68 of the Companies Act, 2013.

3 **Utilisation of Qualified** Institutions Placement ("QIP") funds

(i) During the year ended 31 March 2021, the Company had raised money by the way of QIP and allotted 1,242,212 equity shares of face value INR 10 each to the eligible qualified institutional buyers (QIB) at a price of INR 8,615 per equity share (including a premium of INR 8,605 per equity share) aggregating to INR 10,701.66 Millions on 22 February 2021. The issue was made in accordance SEBI (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018, as amended.
Expenses incurred in relation to QIP amounting to INR 189.67 has been adjusted from Securities Premium Account which resulted into the QIP's net proceeds of INR 10,511.99.
Out of these proceeds, the Company has utilised till 31 March 2024 INR 10,393.08 (31 March 2023 : 10,338.42) towards purposes specified in the placement document from the date of QIP. The balance amount of QIP's net proceeds remain invested in liquid instruments.

(ii) Out of the amount utilised from QIP's net proceeds as mentioned in 3(i) above, INR 1,015.95 has been utilised through Tradezeal Online Private limited, the wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, details of the same are given below :-

Investment made through Tradezeal Online Private Limited	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Truckhaul Private Limited	215.10	185.10
Shipway Technology Private Limited	152.00	152.00
Legistify Services Private Limited	87.90	87.90
Agillos E-Commerce Private Limited	300.00	300.00
Edgewise Technologies Private Limited	133.45	133.45
Adansa Solutions Private Limited	127.50	127.50
Total	1,015.95	985.95

Other than as disclosed above, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Group and its associates to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediary shall lend or invest in party identified by or on behalf of the Group and its associates (Ultimate Beneficiaries). The Group and its associates have not received any funds from any party(s) (Funding Party) with the understanding that the Group and its associates shall whether directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified by or on behalf of the Group and its associates (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

4) **Terms/ rights attached to equity shares**
1) The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of INR 10 per share. Each holder of equity is entitled to one vote per share.
2) In event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares would be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

15 Share capital (Cont'd)

b) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% equity shares in the Company

	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	Number	% Holding	Number	% Holding
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid				
Dinesh Agarwal	1,68,27,523	28.06%	85,90,559	28.08%
Brijesh Agrawal	1,14,05,046	19.03%	58,21,329	19.01%
Ashoka India Fund Limited	13,71,805	2.29%	15,56,494	5.02%

Details of shareholding of promoters

Promoters	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023		
	Number	% Holding	Number	% Holding	% Change during the year
Dinesh Chandra Agarwal	1,68,27,523	28.06	85,90,559	28.08	-
Brijesh Kumar Agrawal	1,14,05,046	19.01	58,21,329	19.01	-
Promoter Group					
Chetna Agarwal	3,02,400	0.50	1,54,475	0.50	-
Pankaj Agarwal	2,94,417	0.49	1,50,299	0.49	-
Anand Kumar Agrawal	1,37,119	0.23	70,000	0.23	-
Meenu Agarwal	1,36,727	0.23	69,800	0.23	-
Dinesh Chandra Agarwal (HUF)	1,16,987	0.20	59,722	0.20	-
Naresh Chandra Agrawal	78,749	0.13	40,200	0.13	-
Prakash Chandra Agrawal	1,16,983	0.20	40,314	0.13	0.07
Girijan Agarwal	38,959	0.07	19,908	0.07	-
Keshav Devi Agrawal	-	-	19,708	0.06	(0.06)
Vijay Jolan	19,589	0.03	10,000	0.03	-
Naresh Chandra Agrawal (HUF)	17,490	0.03	8,929	0.03	-
Anand Kumar Agrawal (HUF)	11,701	0.02	5,975	0.02	-
Prakash Chandra Agrawal (HUF)	11,701	0.02	5,975	0.02	-
Hanshwarlal Business Trust	400	0.00	200	0.00	-
Hanshwarlal Family Trust	400	0.00	200	0.00	-
Narpatra Business Trust	300	0.00	100	0.00	-
Narpatra Family Trust	200	0.00	100	0.00	-
Total	2,95,14,888	49.22	1,50,05,813	49.21	

c) Shares reserved for issue under options

Information relating to the Company's share based payment plans, including details of options and SAR units issued, exercised and lapsed during the financial year, options and SAR units outstanding at the end of the year, is set out in note 28.

d) Shares held by Indiamart Employee Benefit Trust against employees share based payment plans (face value: INR 10 each)

	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Opening balance	35,353	0.36	11,584	0.12
Purchased during the year	-	-	2,10,000	2.10
Bonus issued during the year	35,353	0.36	-	-
Transfer to employees pursuant to SAR/ESOP exercised	(41,504)	(0.41)	(1,86,231)	(1.86)
Closing balance	29,202	0.31	35,353	0.36

(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

13 Other equity

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Securities premium	9,065.96	15,532.50
General reserve	-	8.45
Employee share based payment reserve	312.92	236.55
Capital redemption reserve	12.50	1.00
Retained earnings	7,211.17	4,490.03
Total other equity	**16,601.42**	**20,275.13**

Nature and purpose of reserves and surplus:

a) **Securities premium:** The Securities premium account is used to record the premium on issue of shares and is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2013.

b) **General reserve:** The General reserve is used from time to time to transfer profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes, as the same is created by transfer from one component of equity to another.

c) **Employee share based payment reserve:** The Employee share based payment reserve is used to recognise the compensation related to share based awards issued to employees under Company's Share based payment scheme.

d) **Capital redemption reserve:** The Capital redemption reserve is created when company purchases its own shares out of free reserves or securities premium. A sum equal to the nominal value of the shares so purchased is transferred to capital redemption reserve. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of section 69 of the Companies Act, 2013.

e) **Retained earnings:** Retained earnings represent the amount of accumulated earnings of the Group, and re-measurement gains/losses on defined benefit plans.

14 Trade payables*

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Payable to micro, small and medium enterprises	0.55	1.07
Other trade payables		
- outstanding dues to others	4.48	3.18
Accrued expenses	338.59	267.93
Total	343.62	272.18

Outstanding for following years from due date of payment / transaction	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
31 March 2024						
(i) MSME* - undisputed	0.55	-	-	-	-	0.55
(ii) Others - undisputed	2.16	2.32	-	-	-	4.48
Accrued expenses	338.59	-	-	-	-	338.59
31 March 2023						
(i) MSME* - undisputed	1.07	-	-	-	-	1.07
(ii) Others - undisputed	2.42	0.40	0.36	0.00	-	3.18
Accrued expenses	267.93	-	-	-	-	267.93

* MSME as per the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.

15 Lease and other financial liabilities

		As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
(a)	Lease liabilities		
	Non-current	292.45	346.28
	Current	134.22	111.60
		426.67	**457.88**
(b)	Other financial liabilities		
	Non-current		
	Deferred Consideration	269.57	355.68
	Total	**269.57**	**355.68**
	Current		
	Payable to employees	276.02	238.01
	Deferred Consideration	132.54	-
	Security deposits	-	0.78
	Other payables*	25.38	31.82
	Total	**433.94**	**270.61**

*Includes unclaimed/unpaid dividend of INR 8.23 (31 March 2023: INR 8.13).

16 Provisions

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Non-current		
Provision for employee benefits (Refer note 27)		
Provision for gratuity	141.35	105.38
Provision for leave encashment	127.12	91.02
Total	**268.47**	**196.40**
Current		
Provision for employee benefits (Refer note 27)		
Provision for gratuity	40.19	35.54
Provision for leave encashment	41.51	26.13
Provision-others*	15.36	15.36
Total	**97.06**	**77.03**

* Contingency provision towards indirect taxes. There is no change in this provision during the year ended 31 March 2024.

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(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

17 Contract and other liabilities

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Contract liabilities*		
Non-current		
Deferred revenue	5,589.79	4,209.59
	5,589.79	4,209.59
Current		
Deferred revenue	8,334.57	6,797.96
Advances from customers	475.45	617.10
	8,810.02	7,415.06
Total	14,399.81	11,624.65
Other liabilities- current		
Statutory dues		
Tax deducted at source payable	51.23	31.23
GST payable	354.40	297.05
Others	19.94	18.81
Total	425.57	347.09

* Contract liabilities include consideration received in advance to render services in future periods. Refer Note 33 for outstanding balances pertaining to related parties.

18 Income tax assets and liabilities

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Income tax assets (net of provisions)		
Non current		
Income tax assets	72.28	1,699.98
Less: Provision for income tax	(32.01)	(1,615.72)
Total non current tax assets (net)	40.27	84.26
Current		
Income tax assets	421.99	59.08
Less: Provision for income tax	(472.28)	(89.91)
Total current tax assets/(liability) (net)	(50.29)	(30.83)

(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

19 Revenue from operations*

Set out below is the disaggregation of the Group's revenue from contracts with customers

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Sale of services		
Income from web services	11,314.22	9,220.14
Income from accounting software services	537.94	433.73
Advertisement and marketing services	115.59	200.12
Total	11,967.75	9,853.99

*Refer note 33 for transactions pertaining to related parties.

Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations

The performance obligation is satisfied after the services are rendered for which customers has paid.
The transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations (unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied) i.e. Contract liabilities, as at March 31, are as follows:

	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	Within 12 months	More than 12 months	Within 12 months	More than 12 months
Web services	8,911.57	4,998.93	7,171.92	4,134.17
Accounting software services	270.64	178.97	223.25	57.31
Advertisement and marketing services	27.81	11.89	24.69	19.09
	9,210.02	5,189.79	7,419.86	4,210.57

The Group has Nil contract assets as at 31 March 2024 (31 March 2023 : Nil).

No single customer represents 10% or more of the Company's total revenue during the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023.

Changes in the contract liability balances during the year are as follows:

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Opening balance at the beginning of the year	11,624.62	9,070.37
Acquisition through business combinations	-	541.78
Measurement period adjustment	-	(19.48)
Less: Revenue recognised from contract liability balance at the beginning of the year	(6,569.53)	(5,172.02)
Add: Amount received/billed from customers during the year	14,742.94	12,186.12
Less: Revenue recognised from amount received/billed during the year	(5,407.22)	(4,982.15)
Closing balance at the end of the year	**14,390.81**	**11,624.62**

20 Other income

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Fair value gain/(loss) on measurement and income from sale of financial assets		
-Fair value gain/(loss) (net) on measurement, interest and income from sale of mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment funds and investment trust	1,778.75	1,588.20
-Fair value gain on measurement and income from sale of Investment in other entities	286.14	157.99
Interest income from financial assets measured at amortised cost		
- on bank deposits	8.14	9.77
- on corporate deposits and loans	15.24	9.00
- on security deposits	2.98	2.99
Other interest income	1.50	6.20
Dividend income	4.11	10.46
Gain on sale of investment in Associates	-	0.28
Gain on de-recognition of Right-of-use assets	4.82	4.71
Liabilities and provisions no longer required written back	1.55	4.77
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	2.00	2.88
Miscellaneous income	1.37	8.01
Total	2,106.10	1,805.26

21 Employee benefits expense

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Salaries, allowances and bonus	4,885.50	3,764.57
Gratuity expense (Refer note 27)	81.29	75.73
Leave encashment expense (Refer note 27)	83.54	60.65
Contribution to provident and other funds	78.26	53.55
Employee share based payment expense (Refer note 28)	253.60	265.66
Staff welfare expenses	58.53	26.73
Total	5,440.72	4,247.35

22 Finance costs

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Interest cost of lease liabilities	42.70	47.10
Interest Cost on Deferred consideration	46.43	34.41
Total	89.13	81.51

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23 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Refer Note 5A)	116.44	98.44
Depreciation and impairment of Right-of-use assets (Refer Note 5B)	136.36	108.68
Amortisation of intangible assets (Refer Note 6B)	11.81	111.63
Total	**264.61**	**318.75**

24 Other expenses*

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Content development expenses	310.45	288.17
Buyer engagement expenses	123.61	133.95
Customer support expenses	314.15	228.96
Commission on Sales	21.02	12.44
Outsourced sales cost	1,381.82	1,312.84
Internet and other online expenses	511.54	469.14
Rates and taxes	8.20	4.04
Outsourced support cost	15.97	17.45
Advertisement expenses	23.28	26.22
Power and fuel	17.74	15.81
Repair and maintenance		
- Plant and machinery	8.61	6.58
- Others	57.29	39.63
Travelling and conveyance	52.48	33.62
Recruitment and training expenses	28.88	26.05
Legal and professional fees	75.29	117.28
Directors' sitting fees	7.87	5.25
Insurance expenses	66.70	45.35
Collection charges	64.13	49.18
Corporate social responsibility activities expenses	61.16	34.27
Rent	54.44	39.14
Miscellaneous expenses	8.47	10.16
Total	**3,215.45**	**2,927.81**

*Refer note 31 for transactions pertaining to related parties.

25 Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the earnings for the period attributable to equity holders of the parent company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS are calculated by dividing the earnings for the period attributable to the equity holders of the parent company by weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares. The following reflects the basic and diluted EPS computations:

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Basic		
Net profit as per the statement of profit and loss for computation of EPS (A)	3,339.53	2,838.27
Weighted average number of equity shares used in calculating basic EPS (B)*	6,05,22,532	6,10,66,500
Basic earnings per equity share (A/B)	55.18	46.48
Diluted		
Weighted average number of equity shares used in calculating basic EPS*	6,05,22,532	6,10,66,500
Potential equity shares	1,51,044	2,12,040
Total no. of shares outstanding (including dilution) (C)*	6,06,73,576	6,12,78,540
Diluted earnings per equity share (A/C)	55.04	46.32

There are potential equity shares for the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 in the form of share based awards granted to employees which have been considered in the calculation of diluted earning per share.

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26 Income tax

The major components of income tax expense are:

a) Income tax expense recognised in Statement of profit and loss

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Current tax expense		
Current tax for the year	953.86	950.11
	953.86	**950.11**
Deferred tax benefit		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	250.38	(75.60)
	250.38	**(75.60)**
Total income tax expense	**1,204.24**	**874.51**

b) Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income/(loss) (OCI)

Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during the year.

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Net gain/(loss) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	(2.02)	15.31

c) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by statutory income tax rate.

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Profit before tax	4,543.77	3,712.78
Accounting profit before income tax	4,543.77	3,712.78
Tax expense at the statutory income tax rate @25.17%	1,143.67	934.51
Adjustments in respect of differences taxed at lower tax rates	(93.91)	(191.87)
Adjustment in respect of change in carrying amount of investment in subsidiaries	12.34	44.84
Adjustment in respect of buyback expenses	(9.30)	(3.22)
Dividend income received	(1.03)	(2.63)
Income non-taxable for tax purposes	-	-
Other non-deductible expenses and non-taxable income	(7.82)	(22.54)
Business losses and unabsorbed depreciation (for which no deferred tax asset recognised)	160.29	115.42
Tax expense at the effective income tax rate of 26.50% (31 March 2023: 23.55%)	1,204.24	874.51

The effective tax rate has been increased to 26.50% for the year ended 31 March 2024 from 23.55% for the year ended 31 March 2023, primarily on account of long term capital gain realised on sale of mutual funds units and investments taxed at lower rate in the previous year.

d) Breakup of deferred tax recognised in the Balance sheet

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Deferred tax asset		
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	23.65	13.21
Provision for gratuity	49.35	34.99
Provision for compensated absences	38.48	30.37
Provision for diminution of investments in subsidiaries	12.04	12.04
Deferred revenue and advance from customers/dealers	3.12	11.45
Provision of expenses, allowable in subsequent year	47.65	51.24
Ind AS 116 - Leases Liability	102.35	115.54
Others	2.61	-
Total deferred tax assets	279.25	268.84
Total deferred tax assets recognised (A)		
Deferred tax liabilities		
Investment in mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment fund and investment trust measured at fair value	(300.40)	(84.06)
Investment in other entities measured at fair value	(241.84)	(154.19)
Accelerated deduction on lease rent for tax purposes	-	(1.75)
Identified intangible assets on business acquisition	(84.22)	(111.64)
Ind AS 116 - Right of Use asset	(82.26)	(95.31)
Others	-	(3.00)
Total deferred tax liabilities (B)	(708.72)	(449.95)
Net deferred tax liabilities (C) = (A) + (B)	(429.47)	(181.11)

(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

26 Income tax (Cont'd)

e) **Breakup of deferred tax expense recognised in Statement of profit and loss and OCI**

Particulars		
Deferred tax expense/(income) relates to the following:		
Provision for gratuity	(14.36)	13.52
Provision for compensated absences	(8.11)	(9.96)
Investment in other entities measured at fair value	87.65	152.43
Investment in debt instrument of subsidiaries measured at fair value	-	39.30
Provision for diminution of investments in subsidiaries	-	(12.04)
Deferred revenue and advance from customers/dealers	8.33	44.29
Provision for expenses, allowable in subsequent year	3.59	(11.81)
Investment in mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment fund and investment trust measured at fair value	216.32	(238.22)
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(37.86)	(34.70)
Ind AS 116 - Right of Use asset	(13.05)	29.04
Ind AS 116 - Leases Liability	11.46	(31.85)
Others	(5.61)	(0.78)
Deferred tax benefit	**248.36**	**(60.29)**

f) **Reconciliation of Deferred tax Assets & liabilities:**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Opening balance as of 1 April	**(181.11)**	**(156.42)**
Tax benefit/(expense) during the year recognised in Statement of profit and loss	(250.38)	75.60
Net Deferred tax liabilities recognised pursuant to business combinations (refer note 34)	-	(80.35)
Measurement period adjustments (refer note 34)	-	(4.63)
Tax impact during the year recognised in OCI	2.02	(15.31)
Closing balance at the end of the year	**(429.47)**	**(181.11)**

g) **Disclosed in the balance sheet as follows:**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Deferred Tax Liabilities	(429.47)	(202.86)
Deferred Tax Assets	-	21.75
Deferred Tax Liabilities (net)	**(429.47)**	**(181.11)**

h) **Detail of deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset is recognised in the balance sheet:**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses for which no deferred tax assets have been recognised are attributable to the following:		
- tax business losses*	402.70	383.83
- unabsorbed depreciation	10.02	9.76
- other deductible temporary differences	5.16	0.80
	417.88	**394.39**

*Tax losses will expire between FY 2024-2025 to FY 2031-2032.

The Group offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

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37 **Defined benefit plan and other long term employee benefit plan**

The Group has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed statutory defined period of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The scheme is funded with insurance company in form of qualifying insurance policy. This defined benefit plan exposes the Group to actuarial risks, such as longevity risk, interest rate risk and salary risk.

The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the Group's obligation in respect of its gratuity plan and leave encashment is as follows:

Gratuity - Defined benefit

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Present value of defined benefit obligation	446.28	354.24
Fair value of plan assets	(264.74)	(217.35)
Net liability arising from defined benefit	**181.54**	**136.89**

Leave encashment - other long term employee benefit plan

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Present value of other long term employee benefit plan	168.03	121.14

a) **Reconciliation of the net defined benefit (asset)/liability and other long term employee benefit plan**

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for the net defined benefit (asset)/liability and other other long term employee benefit plan and its components

Reconciliation of present value of defined benefit obligation for Gratuity and Leave encashment

	Gratuity	
	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	354.24	256.31
Acquisition through business combinations	-	21.33
Benefits paid	(23.34)	(25.17)
Current service cost	71.33	61.94
Interest cost	25.87	34.20
Actuarial (gains)/losses		
- changes in demographic assumptions	-	(15.44)
- changes in financial assumptions	16.32	(31.19)
- experience adjustments	1.86	(20.74)
Balance at the end of the year	**446.28**	**354.24**

	Leave encashment	
	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	121.14	75.21
Acquisition through business combinations	-	2.25
Benefits paid	(35.75)	(17.01)
Current service cost	47.79	62.78
Interest cost	8.51	5.07
Past service cost	-	2.82
Actuarial (gains)/losses	-	
- changes in demographic assumptions	7.06	(4.41)
- changes in financial assumptions	2.22	(8.51)
- experience adjustments	17.16	2.94
Balance at the end of the year	**168.03**	**121.14**

Movement in fair value of plan assets	Gratuity	
	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Opening fair value of plan assets	217.35	149.02
Acquisition through business combinations	-	9.00
Interest income	15.51	10.41
Actuarial gain/(losses)	9.25	(4.00)
Contributions from the employer	46.20	81.00
Benefits paid	(23.57)	(25.08)
Closing fair value of plan assets	**264.74**	**217.35**

Each year the management of the Group reviews the level of funding required as per its risk management strategy. The Group expects to contribute to gratuity INR 84.01 during the year ended 31 March 2025 (31 March 2023: INR 74.84).

The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of the total plan assets are as follows:

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Funds managed by insurer	100.00%	100.00%

The overall expected rate of return on assets is determined based on the market prices prevailing on that date, applicable to the period over which the obligation is to be settled.

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(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

27 Defined benefit plan and other long term employee benefit plan (Cont'd)

b) Expense recognised in profit or loss

	Gratuity	
	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Current service cost	71.33	61.94
Net interest expense	10.06	13.79
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in profit or loss	**81.39**	**75.73**
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability:		
Actuarial (gain)/loss on plan assets	(9.25)	4.00
Actuarial (gain)/loss on defined benefit obligation	18.10	(64.37)
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income	**8.85**	**(60.37)**

	Leave encashment	
	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Current service cost	47.56	62.78
Past service cost	-	2.82
Net interest expense	8.31	5.07
Actuarial (gain)/loss on other long term employee benefit plan	27.47	(10.02)
Components of other long term employee benefit costs recognised in profit or loss	**83.34**	**60.65**

c) Actuarial assumptions

Principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date (expressed as weighted averages).

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Discount rate	7.10%-7.15%	7.30-7.35%
Expected rate of return on assets	7.10%-7.15%	7.30-7.35%

Attrition rate	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
Ages	Upto 4 years of service	Above 4 years of service	Upto 4 years of service	Above 4 years of service
Upto 30 years	32.00%	32.00%	31.00%	31.00%
Above 30 years	12.00%	12.00%	12.25%	12.25%
Future salary growth				
Year 1	12.25%	12.25%	12.25%	12.25%
Year 2	12.25%	12.25%	12.25%	12.25%
Year 3 and onwards	12.25%	12.25%	12.07%	12.07%
Mortality table	India Assured Life Mortality (2012-14)		India Assured Life Mortality (2012-14)	

The Group regularly assesses these assumptions with the projected long-term plans and prevalent industry standards.

d) Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown

Gratuity

	Increase	Decrease
For the year ended 31 March 2024		
Impact of change in discount rate by 0.50%	(23.57)	26.84
Impact of change in salary by 0.50%	10.20	(10.13)
For the year ended 31 March 2023	**Increase**	**Decrease**
Impact of change in discount rate by 0.50%	(18.96)	20.70
Impact of change in salary by 0.50%	8.44	(8.79)

Although the analysis does not take account of the full distribution of cash flows expected under the plan, it does provide an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumptions shown.

e) The table below summarises the maturity profile and duration of the gratuity liability:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Within one year	40.56	35.51
Within one - three years	67.38	53.50
Within three - five years	57.36	42.69
Above five years	281.18	224.34
Total	446.48	356.04

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28 Share based payment plans

The Indiamart Employee Stock Benefit Scheme-2018 was approved by shareholders in annual general meeting held on May 07, 2018. The scheme is designed to provide incentives to employees to deliver long-term returns. Under the plan, participants are granted options which vest upon completion of upto 72 months of service from the grant date. Participation in the plan is at the board appointed committee's discretion and no individual has a contractual right to participate in the plan or to receive any guaranteed benefits.

The Company has set up a trust to administer the scheme under which Stock Appreciation Rights (SAR) and Stock options(ESOP), with substantially similar types of share based payment arrangements, have been granted to employees. The scheme only provides for equity settled grants to employees where by the employees can purchase equity shares by exercising SAR units/options as vested at the exercise price specified in the grant, there is no option of cash settlement.

a) Employee Stock Option Plan (ESOP)

The details of activity have been summarized below:

	For the year ended 31 March 2024		For the year ended 31 March 2023	
	Number of options	Weighted Average Exercise Price (INR)	Number of options	Weighted Average Exercise Price (INR)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	35,784	10	45,050	10
Granted during the year	-	-	-	-
Forfeited/ expired during the year	1,141	10	5,061	10
Exercised during the year	7,952	10	4,205	10
Outstanding at the end of the year	26,691	10	35,784	10
Exercisable at the end of the year	-	-	-	-

Figures for the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 are as follows:

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Range of exercise prices (INR)	10	10
Number of options outstanding	26,691	35,784
Weighted average remaining contractual life of options (in years)	2	3
Weighted average exercise price (INR)	10	10
Weighted average share price for the options exercised during the year (INR)	10	10

Stock Options granted

The key inputs used in the measurement of the grant date fair valuation of equity settled ESOPs are given in the table below:

Figures for the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 are as follows:

	ESOP 2022	
	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Weighted average share price (INR)	6,662	6662
Exercise price (INR)	10	10
Life of the options granted (Vesting and exercise period) in years	4	4
Value of options method	Market price of stock*	Market price of stock*

* Fair value has been considered as stock price of the day prior to the grant date and hence volatility, expected dividends and average risk-free interest rate is not applicable.

b) Stock appreciation rights (SAR)

The Company has granted stock appreciation rights to its employees. Details of activity summarized below:

(i) SAR 2018*	For the year ended 31 March 2024		For the year ended 31 March 2023	
	Number of SAR units	Weighted Average Exercise Price (INR)	Number of SAR units	Weighted Average Exercise Price (INR)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	-	-	2,03,658	500
Granted during the year	-	-	-	-
Lapsed during the year	-	-	2,028	500
Exercised during the year	-	-	2,01,630	500
Expired during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	-	-	-	-
Exercisable at the end of the year	-	-	-	-

* 31 March 2024 : Nil (31 March 2023 : 175,893) shares have been issued against the SAR exercised under this scheme during the year.

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28 Share based payment plans (Cont'd)

SAR 2018 units granted

The key inputs used in the measurement of the grant date fair valuation of equity settled plans are given in the table below:

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Weighted average share price (INR)	597	597
Exercise Price (INR)	500	500
Expected Volatility	41%	41%
Historical Volatility	41%	41%
Life of the options granted (Vesting and exercise year) in years	4 years	4 years
Expected dividends	Nil	Nil
Average risk-free interest rate	7.8%	7.80%
Value of options method	Black-Scholes valuation model	Black-Scholes valuation model

(ii) SAR-Others*	For the year ended 31 March 2024		For the year ended 31 March 2023	
	Number of SAR units	Weighted Average Exercise Price (INR)	Number of SAR units	Weighted Average Exercise Price (INR)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	60,066	10	73,600	10
Granted during the year	70,590	-	-	-
Lapsed during the year	7,946	-	6,813	-
Exercised during the year	12,544	10	5,800	10
Expired during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	1,10,166	10	60,066	10
Exercisable at the end of the year	-	-	-	-

* 31 March 2024 : 24,600 (31 March 2023 : 6,163) shares have been issued against the SAR exercised under this scheme during the year.

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Range of exercise prices (INR)	10	10
Number of units outstanding	1,10,166	60,066
Weighted average remaining contractual life of units (in years)	2.96	2.71
Weighted average exercise price (INR)	10	10

SAR units granted

The key inputs used in the measurement of the grant date fair valuation of equity settled plans are given in the table below:

	For the year ended 31	For the year ended 31
Weighted average share price (INR)	5,198-7,135	6,662-7,135
Exercise Price (INR)	10	10 - 500
Life of the options granted (Vesting and exercise year) in years	4-6 years	4 years
Value of options method	Market price of stock*	Market price of stock*

* Fair value has been considered as stock price of the day prior to the grant date and hence volatility, expected dividends and average risk-free interest rate is not applicable.

Effect of the employee share-based payment plans on the profit and loss:

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Total Employee Compensation Cost pertaining to share-based payment plans	253.60	265.66
Compensation Cost pertaining to equity-settled employee share-based payment plan included above	253.60	265.66

Effect of the employee share-based payment plans on its financial position:

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Total reserve for employee share based payments outstanding as at year end	372.93	256.83

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29 Fair value measurements

a) Category wise details as to carrying value, fair value and the level of fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's financial instruments are as follows:

	Level	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Financial assets			
a) Measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)			
- Investment in mutual funds, exchange traded funds and government securities (Refer Note b(iii) below)	Level 1	16,921.93	11,736.59
-Investments in Investment Trust (Refer Note b(iii) below)	Level 1	-	484.18
- Investment in bonds & debentures (Refer Note b(vi) below)	Level 2	3,299.81	10,497.55
- Investment in equity/preference instruments of other entities (Refer Note b(iv) below)	Level 3	2,504.81	2,210.52
- Investment in debt instruments of associates (Refer Note b(v) below)	Level 3	190.00	155.00
		24,916.57	25,083.85
b) Measured at amortised cost (refer note (i),(ii) and (ii) below)			
- Trade receivables		47.02	78.55
- Cash and cash equivalents		944.08	583.06
- Loans to employees		5.90	5.20
- Inter corporate deposits		168.55	52.12
- Security deposits		61.85	40.44
- Deposits with Banks		164.05	3.69
- Other financial assets		220.36	141.91
		1,524.55	905.97
Total financial assets (a+b)		26,440.99	25,989.82
Financial liabilities			
a) Measured at amortised cost (refer note (b)(i) and (ii))			
- Trade payables		343.62	272.18
- Security deposits		-	0.78
- Other financial liabilities		703.51	625.51
- Lease liabilities		406.67	459.08
Total financial liabilities		1,453.80	1,357.55

b) **The following methods / assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:**

i) The carrying value of deposits with Banks, Inter-corporate deposits with Financial institutions, trade receivables, loans to employees, cash and cash equivalents, trade payables, security deposits, lease liabilities and other financial assets and other financial liabilities measured at amortised cost approximate their fair value due to the short-term maturities of these instruments. These have been assessed basis counterparty credit risk.

ii) The fair value of non-current financial assets and financial liabilities measured are determined by discounting future cash flows using current rates of instruments with similar terms and credit risk. The current rates used does not reflect significant changes from the discount rates used initially. Therefore, the carrying value of these instruments measured at amortised cost approximate their fair value.

iii) Fair value of quoted mutual funds, exchange traded fund, investment trust and government securities is based on quoted market prices at the reporting date. We do not expect material volatility in these financial assets.

iv) Fair value of investment in equity/preference and debenture instruments of other entities is estimated based on discounted cash flows / market multiple valuation technique using the cash flow projections, discount rate and credit risk and are classified as Level 3.

v) Fair value of investment in debt instruments of associates is estimated based on discounted cash flows / market multiple valuation technique using the cash flow projections, discount rate and credit risk and are classified as Level 3.

vi) Fair value of the quoted bonds and debentures is determined using observable market's inputs and is classified as Level 2.

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29 Fair value measurements (Cont'd)

c) (i) Following table describes the valuation techniques used and key inputs thereto for the level 3 financial assets:

Financial assets	Valuation technique(s)	Significant Unobservable inputs	Significant Unobservable input range: For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023	Inter-relationship between significant unobservable input and fair value measurement
Investment in equity/preference instruments of other entities					
Legistify Services Private Limited, Mynd Solutions Private Limited, Zimyo Consulting Private Limited, Fleeto Technologies Private Limited and Instant Procurement Services Private Limited	Market multiple and Discounted cashflow approach	i) Discount rate ii) Terminal growth rate iii) Market multiples (Comparable Companies) iv) Revenue growth rate	i) 22.0% - 28.5% ii) 4%-5% iii) 2.2x - 12.2x iv) Budgeted and forecasted revenue	i) 24.5% - 28.5% ii) 4% iii) 2.1x - 7.3x iv) Budgeted and forecasted revenue	The estimated fair value of Investment in Other entities will increase (decrease) if the Terminal growth rate and Market multiple is higher (lower). The estimated fair value of Investment in Other entities will increase (decrease) if the Discount rate is (lower) higher.

Investment in debt instruments of associates at FVTPL represents amount invested in Compulsorily Convertible Debentures instruments which shall be converted into Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares in the near future. Considering the nature of investments, there is no material change in the significant unobservable inputs for investment in debt instruments of associates as at 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023.

Sensitivity :

For the fair value of investment in other entities, reasonably possible changes in significant unobservable inputs at the reporting date would have the following effect:

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
(a) Discount Rate:		
+1% change	(54.51)	(59.38)
-1% change	60.32	65.81
(b) Long term Growth Rate:		
+1% change	27.17	25.09
-1% change	(24.54)	(22.90)
(c) Market Multiple:		
+2.5% change	19.97	21.38
-2.5% change	(19.98)	(21.38)
(d) Revenue growth rate:		
+1% change	20.84	66.08
-1% change	(20.48)	(55.52)

d) **Reconciliation of level 3 fair value measurements**

	Investment in equity/preference instruments of other entities/investment in debt instruments of associates: For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Opening balance	2,365.52	1,719.09
Fair value gain recognised in profit or loss (net)	286.64	837.09
Additions	117.65	395.68
Disposals/Extinguishment	-	(274.49)
Change in status of investment to Associate	-	(312.73)
Conversion of debt instrument in associate to equity	(75.80)	
Closing balance	**2,694.01**	**2,365.52**

e) During the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023, there were no transfers due to re-classification into and out of Level 3 fair value measurements.

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30 Capital management

The Group manages its capital to ensure it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the borrowings and equity balance.
The capital structure of the Group consists of no borrowings and only equity of the Company.
The Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Group reviews the capital structure on a regular basis. As part of this review, the Group considers the cost of capital, risks associated with each class of capital requirements and maintenance of adequate liquidity.

31 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's board of directors have overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework. The Group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities.

The Group's board oversees how management monitors compliance with the Group's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Group. The Board is assisted in its oversight role by internal audit. Internal audit undertakes regular reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the audit committee.

I) Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group's cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits, inter-corporate deposits and investment in mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment funds and units of investment trust with reputed banks and financial institutions.

The carrying amounts of financial assets represent the maximum credit risk exposure.

Credit risk management considers available reasonable and supportive forward-looking information including indicators like external credit rating (as far as available), macro-economic information (such as regulatory changes, government directives, market interest rate).

Trade receivables
The Group majorly collects consideration in advance for the services to be provided to the customer. As a result, the Group is not exposed to any significant credit risk on trade receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents and investments
Cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits and investments in mutual funds, exchange traded funds, debentures, units of alternative investment funds and units of investment trust.

The Group maintains its cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits, inter-corporate deposits and investment in mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment funds and units of investment trust with reputed banks and financial institutions. The credit risk on these instruments is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit ratings assigned by international credit rating agencies.

Security deposits and loans
The Group monitors the credit rating of the counterparties on regular basis. These instruments carry very minimal credit risk based on the financial position of parties and Group's historical experience of dealing with the parties.

II) Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the board of directors, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Group's short term, medium-term and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities, and continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

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31 Financial risk management objectives and policies (Cont'd)

Maturities of financial liabilities
The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities

As at 31 March 2024	Within 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years and thereafter	Total
Trade payables	343.62	-	343.62
Lease and other financial liabilities	568.53	658.41	1,226.94
	912.15	658.41	1,570.56

As at 31 March 2023	Within 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years and thereafter	Total
Trade payables	272.18	-	272.18
Lease and other financial liabilities	389.41	886.89	1,276.30
	661.59	886.89	1,548.48

iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include foreign currency receivables, deposits, investments in mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment funds, units of investment trust and investment in other entities.

a) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group'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 foreign currency). The company's exposure to unhedged foreign currency risk as at 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 is not material. Currency risks related to the principal amounts of the company's US dollar trade receivables.

b) Interest rate risk

Investment of short-term surplus funds of the Group in liquid schemes of mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment fund and investment trust provides high level of liquidity from a portfolio of money market securities and high quality debt and categorized as "low risk" product from liquidity and interest rate risk perspectives.

Sensitivity	Impact on profit before tax	
	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
+ 5% change in NAV of mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment fund and units of investment trust.	1,111.09	1,155.52
- 5% change in NAV of mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment fund and units of investment trust.	(1,111.09)	(1,155.52)

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32 Segment information

[illegible]

[illegible] "Web and related Services" and "Accounting Software Services" [illegible]

[illegible]

Segment accounting Policies

[illegible]

(a) Segment revenue and expenses

[illegible]

(b) Segment assets and liabilities

[illegible]

Financial information about the business segments for the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 is as follows:

	For the year ended 31 March 2024			For the year ended 31 March 2023		
	Web and related services	Accounting Software services	Total	Web and related services	Accounting Software services	Total
Revenue from operations from external customers	11,429.81	537.94	11,967.75	9,420.16	433.73	9,853.89
Inter-segment revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-
Segment revenue	11,429.81	537.94	11,967.75	9,420.16	433.73	9,853.89
Segment results	3,082.40	(50.87)	[illegible]	2,917.08	180.75	[illegible]
Finance cost			[illegible]			[illegible]
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense			(369.61)			(218.75)
Other income			[illegible]			[illegible]
Profit before share of loss in associates, exceptional items and tax			[illegible]			[illegible]
Share in net loss of associates			[illegible]			(179.03)
Profit before exceptional items and tax			[illegible]			[illegible]
Exceptional items			[illegible]			-
Profit before tax			[illegible]			[illegible]
Tax expense			[illegible]			[illegible]
Profit for the year			[illegible]			[illegible]

Information about geographical areas
[illegible]

For the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023

	For the year ended 31 March 2024			For the year ended 31 March 2023		
Revenue from external customers	Web and related services	Accounting Software services	Total	Web and related services	Accounting Software services	Total
India	11,383.26	520.36	11,903.62	[illegible]	404.87	[illegible]
Others	46.55	17.58	64.13	[illegible]	28.86	[illegible]
	11,429.81	537.94	11,967.75	9,420.16	433.73	9,853.89

	As at 31 March 2024			As at 31 March 2023		
Non-Current Assets*	Web and related services	Accounting Software services	Total	Web and related services	Accounting Software services	Total
India	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Non-current assets exclude financial assets, investment in associates, deferred tax assets, tax assets and post-employment benefit assets.
No single customer represents 10% or more of the Group's total revenue for the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023, respectively.

Segment assets and liabilities

	As at 31 March 2024				As at 31 March 2023			
	Web and related services	Accounting Software services	Unallocable	Total	Web and related services	Accounting Software services	Unallocable	Total
Segment assets	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Segment liabilities	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	[illegible]

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IndiaMART InterMESH Ltd

(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

33 Related party transactions

i) Names of related parties and related party relationship:

a) Entity's subsidiaries & associates

Subsidiaries
- Hello Trade Online Private Limited
- Tradezeal Online Private Limited
- Tolexo Online Private Ltd
- Pay With Indiamart Private Limited
- Busy Infotech Private Limited (with effect from 06 April 2022)
- Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited (Formerly known as Finlite Technologies Private Limited) (with effect from 23 May 2022)
- Livekeeping Private Limited (Subsidiary of Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited, with effect from 23 May 2022)

Associates
- Simply Vyapar Apps Private Limited
- Ten Times Online Private Limited (ceased to be an associate with effect from 16 March, 2023)
- Truckhall Private Limited
- Shipway Technology Private Limited
- Agillos E-Commerce Private Limited
- Edgewise Technologies Private Limited
- IB Monotaro Private Limited
- Adansa Solutions Private Limited (w.e.f April 06, 2022)
- Mobisy Technologies Private Limited (with effect from 03 November 2022)

b) Key Management Personnel (KMP):

Name	Designation
Dinesh Chandra Agarwal	Managing Director & CEO
Brijesh Kumar Agrawal	Whole time director
Prateek Chandra	Chief financial officer
Manoj Bhargava	Company Secretary
Dhruv Prakash	Non-executive director
Rajesh Sawhney	Independent director
Elizabeth Lucy Chapman	Independent director (Resigned with effect from 07 October 2022)
Vivek Narayan Gour	Independent director
Pallavi Dinodia Gupta	Independent director (Appointed with effect from 20 October 2022)
Aakash Chaudhry	Independent director (Appointed with effect from 20 July 2023)

c) Relatives of Key Management Personnel (KMP)*

Bharat Agarwal
Chetna Agarwal
Gunjan Agarwal
Anand Kumar Agrawal
Meena Agrawal
Pankaj Agrawal
Naresh Chandra Agrawal
Prakash Chandra Agrawal
Shravani Prakash
Anjali Prakash
Megha Bhargava
Sphurti Gupta

d) Entities where Key Management Personnel (KMP) exercise significant influence.*

Mansa Enterprises Private Limited
Mynd Solutions Private Limited
S R Dinodia & Co LLP
Dinesh Chandra Agarwal HUF
Narpani Family Trust
Narpani Business Trust
Hamiewata Business Trust
Hamiewata Family Trust
National Engineering Industries Limited

e) Other related parties

Indiamart Employee Benefit Trust (administered Trust to manage employees share based payment plans of the Company)
Indiamart Intermesh Employees Group Gratuity Assurance Scheme (administered Trust to manage post-employment defined benefits of employees of the Company)

*With whom the Group had transactions during the year.

ii) Key management personnel compensation

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Short-term employee benefits	158.07	154.26
Post-employment benefits	0.28	0.04
Other long-term employee benefits	3.67	1.79
Employee share based payment	38.67	13.76
	200.69	**169.85**

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Indiamart Intermesh Ltd.

(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

33 Related party transactions (Cont'd)

The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with the related parties for the year:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Entities where KMP exercise Significant influence:		
Rent & related miscellaneous expenses		
Mansa Enterprises Private Limited	5.34	2.04
Tax consultancy and litigation support service		
S R Dinodia & Co LLP	1.60	-
Purchase of Investment		
Mynd Solutions Private Limited	-	240.68
Sale of Investment		
Mynd Solutions Private Limited	-	137.31
KMP and relatives of KMP's:		
Recruitment and training expenses		
Key management personnel	3.00	2.23
Bonus share issued (Face Value 10/- each)		
Key management personnel	141.54	-
Relatives of Key Management Personnel	5.72	-
Entities where Key Management Personnel exercise significant influence	0.60	-
Dividend paid		
Key management personnel	291.09	29.06
Relatives of Key Management Personnel	11.45	1.13
Entities where Key Management Personnel exercise significant influence	1.21	0.12
Remuneration		
Relatives of Key Management Personnel	6.08	-
Director's sitting fees	7.30	4.88
Other services availed		
Relatives of Key Management Personnel	0.96	-
Associates		
Investment in associates		
Truckhall Private Limited	30.00	75.00
IB MonotaRO Private Limited	137.36	-
Simply Vyapar Apps Private Limited	-	39.78
Adansa Solutions Private Limited	-	157.50
Mobisy Technologies Private Limited	80.00	331.18
Sale of Investment in associates		
Ten Times Online Pvt. Ltd	-	1.21
Bonus Shares Received		
Simply Vyapar Apps Private Limited		
-Equity Share Capital (Face value 10/- each)	0.11	-
-Compulsory convertible preference shares (Face value 100/- each)	14.75	-
Web, advertisement & marketing services provided to		
Simply Vyapar Apps Private Limited	7.25	16.47
IB Monotaro Private Limited	1.39	0.32
Mynd Solutions Private Limited	5.60	-
National Engineering Industries Limited	0.01	-
Miscellaneous services provided to		
Simply Vyapar Apps Private Limited	-	0.43
Internet and online services availed from		
Ten Times Online Pvt. Ltd	-	0.05
Marketing services availed from		
IB Monotaro Private Limited	0.08	-
Purchase of Fixed Assets		
IB Monotaro Private Limited	0.02	-
Indiamart Employee Benefit Trust		
Share capital issued	-	2.10
Bonus share capital issued	0.36	-
Dividend paid	0.71	0.15

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Indiamart Intermesh Ltd.

(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

33 Related party transactions (Cont'd)

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The transactions with related parties are entered on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances as at the period end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

The following table discloses the related parties balances at the year end

Balance Outstanding at the year end	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Associates		
Investment in equity instruments of associates (at cost)*		
Simply Vyapar Apps Private Limited	967.30	967.30
Truckhall Private Limited	185.10	110.10
Shipway Technology Private Limited	182.00	182.00
Agillos E-Commerce Private Limited	260.00	260.00
Edgewise Technologies Private Limited	133.45	133.45
IB MonotaRO Private Limited	1,179.13	1,041.77
Adaan Solutions Private Limited	137.50	137.50
Mobisy Technologies Private Limited	463.90	463.90
Investment in debt instruments of associates (at FVTPL)		
Truckhall Private Limited	30.00	75.00
Mobisy Technologies Private Limited	100.00	30.00
Trade receivables		
Simply Vyapar Apps Private Limited	0.57	2.00
Trade Payable (including accrued expenses)		
S R Dinodia & Co LLP	0.98	-
Mansa Enterprises Private Limited	0.07	-
Key Management Personnel	0.25	-
Contract Liabilities		
Simply Vyapar Apps Private Limited	-	2.53
IB Monotaro Private Limited	3.71	1.10
Investment in Entities where KMP and Individuals exercise Significant influence (at FVTPL)		
Mynd Solutions Private Limited	585.01	577.56

*Does not include share of profit/loss of associate as accounted under equity method

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Indiamart Intermesh Ltd.

(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

34 Business Combination

a) Acquisition of Busy Infotech Private Limited ("Busy Infotech")

On 24 January, 2022, the Group had signed the Share Purchase Agreement (SPA) for acquiring 100% equity interest in Busy Infotech for a consideration of INR 5,000. Busy Infotech is engaged in the business of development, system analysis, designing and marketing of integrated business accounting software (known as Busy accounting software). The acquisition would help the Company to offer accounting software solutions to businesses in line with its long term vision of enabling businesses.

The acquisition consummated on 06 April, 2022 and the Group had paid INR 5,000 in cash.

The total purchase consideration of INR 5,000 was allocated based on management estimates to the acquired assets and liabilities as follows:

Particulars	As at 01 April 2022
Net working capital (Including cash of INR 35.53 millions)	433.06
Deferred tax liabilities(Net)	(36.17)
Non current Liabilities	(46.11)
Property, plant and equipment	8.65
Software	0.77
ROU	2.79
Intangible assets	
Technology	173.68
Channel Network	365.62
Goodwill	4,137.71
Purchase Consideration	**5,000.00**

The table below shows the values and lives of intangible assets recognised on acquisition:

	Amount	Life (Years)	Basis of amortization
Technology	173.68	5	On straight line basis
Channel Network	365.62	5	On straight line basis
Total Intangible Assets	**539.30**		

Goodwill is non tax deductible and was allocated to the CGU "Busy Infotech Private Limited".

Acquisition- related costs:

The Group had incurred INR 38.79 towards acquisition related costs. These amounts have been included in other expenses in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31 March, 2023.

The operations of Busy Infotech had been consolidated in the consolidated financial statements of the Group from 01 April, 2022 for convenience purposes as the transactions between 01 April, 2022 and 06 April, 2022 were not material.

During the previous year, the Group had finalised the purchase price allocation for this acquisition, which resulted in increase in net working capital by INR 20.20, decrease in Right of Use assets by INR 0.07, increase in deferred tax liability INR 4.62 and increase in non current liabilities by INR 0.14 with corresponding impact of decrease in value of goodwill by INR 15.37 to INR 4,122.34 basis certain revised information.

In addition to the purchase consideration, initially INR 20 was payable as on acquisition date to certain Business Advisors over a two-year period, which has been renegotiated and reduced to INR 23. Payment of this amount is contingent upon these service providers continuing to be the advisors of the Group during the stipulated period mentioned in the agreement. Out of the total agreed amount, INR 23 has been discharged upto 31 March 2024.

b) Acquisition of Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited (Formerly known as Finlite Technologies Private Limited)

On 25 March, 2022, the Group had signed Share subscription and Share purchase agreement (SSSPA) for acquiring 51.09% equity interest in Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited (formerly known as Finlite Technologies Private Limited) by way of purchase of 2,117 equity shares from existing shareholder of Livekeeping for a consideration of INR 110 and by subscribing 6,845 Series Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares (CCPS) for INR 350. Livekeeping is engaged in the business of providing technology related services, web development and mobile applications along with other services. Company is the owner of 'Live keeping', a mobile application that allows users to access their Tally data. This investment is in line with the Company's long term objective of offering various Software as a Service ('SAAS') based solutions for businesses.

The acquisition consummated on 23 May, 2022 and the Group had paid INR 459.74 in cash. As part of the acquisition, the Group had committed to Buy-out the remaining share from the promoter of Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited on specified dates in a manner stipulated under the SSSPA. Accordingly, the fair value of remaining consideration payable to promoters of Livekeeping Technologies of INR 321.27 was recognised by the Group as deferred consideration and the acquisition was accounted as per anticipated acquisition method.

The total purchase consideration of INR 781.01 was allocated based on management estimates to the acquired assets and liabilities as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 May 2022
Net working capital (including cash of INR 346.1 millions)	347.47
Deferred tax liabilities(Net)	(4.18)
Property, plant and equipment	0.40
Intangible assets	
Technology	17.40
Goodwill	419.92
Purchase Consideration	**781.01**

The table below shows the values and lives of intangible assets recognised on acquisition:

	Amount	Life (Years)	Basis of amortization
Technology	17.40	5	On straight line basis
Total Intangible Assets	**17.40**		

Goodwill is non tax deductible and was allocated to the CGU "Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited".

Acquisition related costs:

The Group had incurred INR 1.91 towards acquisition related costs. These amounts have been included in other expenses in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31 March, 2023.

During the previous year, the Group had finalised the purchase price allocation for this acquisition, which resulted in decrease in net working capital by INR 0.45 and increase in deferred tax liability INR 0.01 with corresponding impact of increase in value of goodwill by INR 0.46 to INR 420.38.

The operations of Livekeeping Technologies have been consolidated in the financial statements of the Group from 31 May, 2022.

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38 Group information

Information about subsidiaries and associates

The consolidated financial statements of the Group includes subsidiaries and associates listed in the table below:

Name	Principal activities	Country of incorporation	% interest As at 31 March 2024	% interest As at 31 March 2023
Information about subsidiaries				
Hello Trade Online Private Limited	Business facilitation services	India	100.00	100.00
Tradezeal Online Private Limited	Business facilitation services	India	100.00	100.00
Tolexo Online Private Ltd	Cloud based solution for SMEs	India	100.00	100.00
Pay With Indiamart Private Limited	Payment facilitation	India	100.00	100.00
Busy Infotech Private Limited	Software and apps service providing company	India	100.00	100.00
Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited	Software and apps service providing company	India	51.01	51.01
Information about associates				
Simply Vyapar Apps Private Limited	Software and apps service providing company	India	27.45	27.45
Truckhall Private Limited	Software and apps service providing company	India	31.20	25.02
Shipway Technology Private Limited	Software and apps service providing company	India	26.00	26.00
Agillos E-Commerce Private Limited	Software and apps service providing company	India	26.23	26.23
Edgewise Technologies Private Limited	Software and apps service providing company	India	26.01	26.01
IB Monotaro Private Limited	E-Commerce company	India	26.70	26.00
Mobisy Technologies Private Limited (w.e.f 03 November 2022)	Software and apps service providing company	India	29.08	29.01
Adansa Solutions Private Limited (w.e.f 06 April 2022)	Software and apps service providing company	India	26.01	26.01

39 Additional information

Name of the entity in the group	Net Assets, i.e., total assets minus total liabilities: As % of consolidated net assets	Net Assets: INR million	Share in profit and loss: As % of consolidated profit and loss	Share in profit and loss: INR million	Share in other Comprehensive income: As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Share in other Comprehensive income: INR million	Share in total Comprehensive income: As % of total comprehensive income	Share in total Comprehensive income: INR million
Parent								
Indiamart Intermesh Limited								
Balance as at 31 March 2024	79.36%	17,703.42						
Balance as at 31 March 2023	81.88%	20,044.10						
For the year ended 31 March 2024			101.30%	3,621.93	98.39%	(8.11)	102.25%	3,613.82
For the year ended 31 March 2023			96.75%	2,723.66	87.21%	38.18	96.55%	2,761.84
Subsidiaries								
Tolexo Online Private Limited								
Balance as at 31 March 2024	-2.31%	(477.03)						
Balance as at 31 March 2023	-1.59%	(400.39)						
For the year ended 31 March 2024			-2.20%	(78.56)	-1.18%	0.08	-2.20%	(78.50)
For the year ended 31 March 2023			-2.39%	(67.16)	0.39%	0.27	-2.34%	(66.89)
Hello Trade Online Pvt Ltd								
Balance as at 31 March 2024	0.00%	0.15						
Balance as at 31 March 2023	0.00%	0.21						
For the year ended 31 March 2024			0.00%	(0.06)	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.06)
For the year ended 31 March 2023			0.00%	(0.07)	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.07)
Tradezeal Online Pvt Ltd								
Balance as at 31 March 2024	6.09%	1,255.41						
Balance as at 31 March 2023	5.29%	1,134.20						
For the year ended 31 March 2024			6.19%	221.21	0.00%	-	6.93%	221.21
For the year ended 31 March 2023			15.78%	444.89	0.00%	-	15.57%	444.89
Pay with Indiamart Private Limited								
Balance as at 31 March 2024	0.03%	5.66						
Balance as at 31 March 2023	0.03%	6.03						
For the year ended 31 March 2024			-0.02%	(0.37)	0.00%	-	-0.01%	(0.37)
For the year ended 31 March 2023			-0.04%	(1.13)	0.00%	-	-0.04%	(1.13)
Busy Infotech Private Limited								
Balance as at 31 March 2024	3.38%	698.05						
Balance as at 31 March 2023	2.31%	582.36						
For the year ended 31 March 2024			3.10%	107.01	-3.95%	0.31	3.10%	107.32
For the year ended 31 March 2023			3.66%	100.40	12.01%	5.35	3.69%	105.75
Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited								
Balance as at 31 March 2024	1.09%	221.23						
Balance as at 31 March 2023	1.27%	319.09						
For the year ended 31 March 2024			-2.41%	(87.51)	12.01%	(0.81)	-2.44%	(88.32)
For the year ended 31 March 2023			-0.95%	(27.08)	-1.43%	(0.19)	-0.98%	(28.07)
Livekeeping Private Limited								
Balance as at 31 March 2024	0.00%	0.02						
Balance as at 31 March 2023	0.00%	0.07						
For the year ended 31 March 2024			0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
For the year ended 31 March 2023			0.00%	(0.01)	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.01)

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38 Additional information (Cont'd)

Name of the entity in the group	Net Assets, i.e., total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit and loss		Share in other Comprehensive income		Share in total Comprehensive income	
	As % of consolidated net assets	INR million	As % of consolidated profit and loss	INR million	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	INR million	As % of total comprehensive income	INR million
Associates (accounting as per equity method)								
Simply Vyapar Apps Private Limited								
Balance as at 31 March 2024	2.21%	515.86						
Balance as at 31 March 2023	2.19%	554.62						
For the year ended 31 March 2024			-4.49%	(151.04)	0.00%	-	-4.50%	(151.04)
For the year ended 31 March 2023			-5.39%	(151.55)	0.00%	-	-5.30%	(151.55)
Truckhall Private Limited								
Balance as at 31 March 2024	0.58%	130.15						
Balance as at 31 March 2023	0.31%	79.36						
For the year ended 31 March 2024			-0.72%	(24.20)	0.00%	-	-0.72%	(24.20)
For the year ended 31 March 2023			-0.77%	(21.63)	0.00%	-	-0.76%	(21.63)
Shipway Technology Private Limited								
Balance as at 31 March 2024	0.70%	156.44						
Balance as at 31 March 2023	0.60%	164.12						
For the year ended 31 March 2024			-0.24%	(7.98)	0.00%	-	-0.24%	(7.98)
For the year ended 31 March 2023			-0.40%	(11.28)	0.00%	-	-0.40%	(11.28)
Agillos E-Commerce Private Limited								
Balance as at 31 March 2024	0.95%	211.38						
Balance as at 31 March 2023	0.93%	235.62						
For the year ended 31 March 2024			-0.75%	(25.24)	0.00%	-	-0.75%	(25.24)
For the year ended 31 March 2023			-0.68%	(19.27)	0.00%	-	-0.67%	(19.27)
Edgewise Technologies Private Limited								
Balance as at 31 March 2024	0.45%	101.15						
Balance as at 31 March 2023	0.48%	121.20						
For the year ended 31 March 2024			-0.61%	(20.55)	0.00%	-	-0.61%	(20.55)
For the year ended 31 March 2023			-0.42%	(11.93)	0.00%	-	-0.42%	(11.93)
IB Monotaro Private Limited								
Balance as at 31 March 2024	4.11%	915.23						
Balance as at 31 March 2023	3.60%	915.59						
For the year ended 31 March 2024			-4.10%	(137.73)	0.00%	-	-4.10%	(137.73)
For the year ended 31 March 2023			-4.34%	(122.01)	0.00%	-	-4.27%	(122.01)
Mobisy Technologies Private Limited (w.e.f 03 November 2022)								
Balance as at 31 March 2024	1.87%	416.36						
Balance as at 31 March 2023	1.80%	454.36						
For the year ended 31 March 2024			-1.42%	(47.80)	0.00%	-	-1.42%	(47.80)
For the year ended 31 March 2023			-0.34%	(9.54)	0.00%	-	-0.33%	(9.54)
Adansa Solutions Private Limited (w.e.f 06 April 2023)								
Balance as at 31 March 2024	0.53%	118.16						
Balance as at 31 March 2023	0.50%	126.03						
For the year ended 31 March 2024			-0.23%	(7.73)	0.00%	-	-0.23%	(7.73)
For the year ended 31 March 2023			-0.41%	(11.49)	0.00%	-	-0.40%	(11.49)
Balance as at 31 March 2024	100.00%	22,250.57						
Balance as at 31 March 2023	100.00%	25,236.43						
For the year ended 31 March 2024			100.00%	3,382.36	100.00%	(6.73)	100.00%	3,375.63
For the year ended 31 March 2023			100.00%	2,811.90	100.00%	41.88	100.00%	2,853.78
Adjustments arising out of consolidation								
Balance as at 31 March 2024		(4,889.47)						
Balance as at 31 March 2023		(4,651.51)						
For the year ended 31 March 2024				(23.53)		(0.08)		(23.61)
For the year ended 31 March 2023				24.37		3.18		27.55
Total								
Balance as at 31 March 2024		17,361.10						
Balance as at 31 March 2023		20,584.92						
For the year ended 31 March 2024				3,358.83		(6.81)		3,352.02
For the year ended 31 March 2023				2,836.27		45.06		2,881.33

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(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

37 Contingent liabilities and commitments

a) Contingent liabilities

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
(i) Income tax demand (refer note (a) and (b) below)	152.03	742.06
Service tax/GST demand (refer note (c) below)	15.38	15.38

(a) In respect of Assessment year 2016-17, a demand was raised on Tolexo Online Private limited due to addition of income relating to receipt of securities premium against share allotment made to IndiaMART InterMESH Limited and accordingly the losses to be carried forward by Tolexo Online Private limited have been reduced from INR 733.22 to INR 242.07 [illegible]. The matter is pending with CIT (Appeals). Tolexo Online Private limited is contesting the demand and the management believes that its position is possible to be upheld in the appellate process. No tax expense has been accrued in the consolidated financial statements for tax demand raised.

(b) In respect of Assessment year 2017-18, a demand of INR 242.08 was raised on Tolexo Online Private limited due to addition of income relating to receipt of securities premium against share allotment made to IndiaMART InterMESH Limited. The Company is contesting the demand and the management believes that its position is possible to be upheld in the appellate process. No tax expense has been accrued in the consolidated financial statements for tax demand raised.

(c) Pursuant to the service tax audit of Indiamart Intermesh Limited for the financial year 2013-14 to 2017-18 (i.e. upto 30 June 2017), a demand has been raised on non payment of service tax under rule 6(3) of CCR, 2004 on "Net gain on sale of current investments" of INR 15.38. The Company has already recorded the provision for the said matter in the books of accounts in the financial year 2019-20. The Company was contesting the aforesaid mentioned demand against commissioner (Appeals). During the previous year, the order has been received rejecting the appeal and imposing 100% penalty of INR 15.38. The Company has filed the appeal before Tribunal against the order, and the management believes that the Company's position in the matter will be upheld.

(d) On February 28, 2019, a judgement of the Supreme Court of India interpreting certain statutory defined contribution obligations of employees and employers altered historical understandings of such obligations, extending them to cover additional portions of the employee's income. However, the judgement isn't explicit if such interpretation may have retrospective application resulting in increased contribution for past and future years for certain employees of the Group. The Group, based on an internal assessment, evaluated that there are numerous interpretative challenges on the retrospective application of the judgment which results in impracticability in estimation of and timing of payment and amount involved. As a result of lack of implementation guidance and interpretative challenges involved, the Group is unable to reliably estimate the amount involved. Accordingly, the Group shall evaluate the amount of provision, if any, on further clarity of the above matter.

(e) The Group is involved in various lawsuits, claims and proceedings that arise in the ordinary course of business, the outcome of which is inherently uncertain. Some of these matters include speculative and frivolous claims for substantial or indeterminate amounts of damages. The Group records a liability when it is both probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated. Significant judgment is required to determine both probability and the estimated amount. The Group reviews these provisions and adjusts these provisions accordingly to reflect the impact of negotiations, settlements, rulings, advice of legal counsel, and updated information. The Group believes that the amount or estimable range of reasonably possible loss, will not (either individually or in the aggregate), have a material adverse effect on its business, financial position, results or cash flows of the Group as at 31 March 2024.

(f) The Indian Parliament has approved the Code on Social Security, 2020 which would impact the contributions by the Group towards Provident Fund and Gratuity. The effective date from which the changes are applicable is yet to be notified and the final rules are yet to be notified. The Group will complete an evaluation of the impact and record the same in the financial statements in the period in which the Code becomes effective and the related rules are notified.

b) Capital and other commitments

As at 31 March 2024, the Group has INR 8.35 capital commitment (31 March 2023: Nil).

38 Investment in associates

The Group has investment in associates and the aggregate summarised financial information in respect of the Group's associates accounted for using the equity method is as below:

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Carrying value of the Group's interest in associates	2,243.07	2,231.48
The Group's share in loss for the year in associates	(303.90)	(279.03)

39 Scheme of Amalgamation

A composite scheme of amalgamation ("the Scheme") amongst wholly owned subsidiaries Busy Infotech Private Limited ("Busy" or "Transferor Company 1"), Hello Trade Online Private Limited ("Hello" or "Transferor Company 2"), Tolexo Online Private Limited ("Tolexo" or "Transferee Company") and their respective shareholders and creditors under Section 230 to 232 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (read with the Rules made thereunder) was approved by the Board of Directors of the respective companies in their meeting held on 28 March 2024.

The petition for the Scheme was filed with National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT") on March 29, 2024. The Scheme is subject to scrutiny by statutory authorities and other interested parties before NCLT examines it from judicial and overall perspective. Given that the Scheme will become effective on filing of the NCLT order with the Registrar of Companies, the financial impact of the Scheme is not incorporated in the financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2024.

40 Additional Regulatory Information

a) - Relationship with Struck off companies

The Group did not have any material transactions with companies struck off under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of Companies Act, 1956 during the financial year.

b) - Ratios

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Current year	Previous year	% Variance*
Current Ratio (in times)	Current Assets	Current liabilities	2.77	2.56	8%
Debt-Equity Ratio (in times)	Total debt (represents lease liabilities) (Refer Note 1 below)	Shareholder's equity	0.02	0.02	3%
Debt Service Coverage Ratio (in times)	Earning available for debt service (Refer Note 2 below)	Debt Service (Refer Note 3 below)	10.92	8.42	30%
Interest Coverage ratio (in times)	Profit before interest, tax & exceptional items	Finance cost	52.16	46.55	12%
Return on Equity Ratio (in %)	Profit after tax attributable to equity shareholders	Average Shareholder's Equity	17.70%	14.45%	22%
Trade Receivables turnover ratio (in times)	Net Credit sales during the year	Average trade receivables	15.62	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trade payables turnover ratio (in times)	Other expenses	Average trade payables	11.86	12.85	-10%
Net capital turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations	Working capital (Current assets - Current liabilities)	0.92	[illegible]	41%
Net profit ratio (in %)	Net profit after tax	Revenue from operations	27.00%	28.81%	-3%
Operating Profit Margin ratio (in %)	Profit before interest, tax, exceptional items, other income and share in net loss of associates	Revenue from operations	26.04%	24.03%	8%
EBITDA Margin ratio (in %)	EBITDA (Refer Note 8 below)	Revenue from operations	28.60%	27.19%	2%
Return on Capital employed (ROCE) (in %)	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital employed (Refer Note 4 below)	25.36%	17.80%	43%
Return on investment (ROI) (in %)	Income generated from invested funds (Refer Note 5 below)	Average invested funds in treasury investments (Refer Note 6 below)	8.43%	4.55%	87%
Debt to EBITDA (in times)	Total debts (represents lease liabilities) (Refer Note 1 below)	EBITDA (Refer Note 8 below)	0.12	0.17	-28%

Notes

1) Total debt represents lease liabilities.
2) Earnings available for debt service = Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and amortisations + Interest + other adjustments like gain on sale of fixed assets, shared based expenses etc.
3) Debt service = Lease Payments (Interest + Principal)
4) Capital Employed = Total shareholder's equity + Deferred tax liability + Lease liabilities
5) Income generated from invested funds = FVTPL gain on mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment funds and investment trust + Interest income from bank deposits + Interest income on inter-corporate deposits
6) Average invested funds in treasury investments = Average of (Average quarterly opening treasury investments and quarterly closing treasury investments)
* Treasury Investments = Mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment funds and investment trust + Inter-corporate deposits + Bank deposits
7) Average is calculated based on simple average of opening and closing balances.
8) EBITDA stands for Profit before interest, tax, depreciation, amortisation, exceptional items and other income.

* Explanation where variance in ratio is more than 25%:

- Debt Service Coverage Ratio
  Due to increase in earnings and reduction in debt.
- Trade Receivables turnover ratio (in times)
  The increase in ratio is on account of decrease in trade receivables as compared to previous year.
- Net capital turnover ratio (in times)
  On account of increase in the revenue for the period alongside decrease in the net working capital.
- Return on Capital employed (ROCE) (in %)
  Due to increase in earnings and reduction in capital employed on account of buy back during the year.
- Return on investment (ROI)
  Due to increase in income generated from investment by the company.
- Debt to EBITDA (in times)
  Due to increase in earnings & reduction in debt.

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Indiamart Intermesh Ltd.

41 Events after the reporting period

(a) The Group has evaluated all the subsequent events through 30 April 2024, which is the date on which these consolidated financial statements were issued, and no events have occurred from the balance sheet date through that date except for matters that have already been considered in the consolidated financial statements.

(b) **Dividend**

Dividends paid during the year ended 31 March, 2024 include an amount of Rs. 20/- per equity share (pre bonus share issue of 1:1) towards final dividend for the year ended 31 March, 2023 (Dividend paid during the year ended 31 March 2023 : Rs 2/per equity share).

Dividend declared by the Company is based on the profit available for distribution. On 29 April 2024, the Board of Directors of the Company have proposed a final dividend of INR 20/- per share in respect of the year ended 31 March 2024.

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 101248W/W-100022

Kanika

Kanika Kohli
Partner
Membership No.: 511565
Place: Gurugram

Date: 30 April 2024

B S R & Co. LLP
Gurugram

Indiamart Intermesh Ltd

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
IndiaMART InterMESH Limited

Dinesh Chandra Agarwal
(Managing Director and CEO)
DIN:00191800

Brijesh Kumar Agrawal
(Whole-time director)
DIN:00191760

Prateek Chandra
(Chief Financial Officer)

Manoj Bhargava
(Company Secretary)

Place: Noida
Date: 30 April 2024

B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants

Building No. 10, 12th Floor, Tower-C
DLF Cyber City, Phase - II
Gurugram - 122 002, India
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Fax: +91 124 235 8613

Independent Auditors Report

To the Members of IndiaMART InterMESH Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of IndiaMART InterMESH Limited (the "Company") which comprise the standalone balance sheet as at 31 March 2024, and the standalone statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), standalone statement of changes in equity and standalone statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2024, and its profit and other comprehensive loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Revenue Recognition - Web Services	
See Note 2.3(c) and 19 to standalone financial statements	
The key audit matter	**How the matter was addressed in our audit**
The Company generates revenue primarily from web services and follows a prepaid model for its business. Revenue from web services is recognised over the period of the contract as and when the Company satisfies performance obligations by	In view of the significance of the matter, we applied the following audit procedures in this area, among others to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence: i. We assessed the appropriateness of the revenue recognition accounting policy and its compliance with applicable accounting standards.

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actually rendering the promised services to its customers. These services are delivered using IT systems which manage very high volume on daily basis and generate reports from which the Company recognises revenue, and hence there is inherent risk around the existence and accuracy of revenue recognition. We have identified revenue recognition from web services as a key audit matter because of the significance of web services revenue to the financial statements and its recognition based on high volume of data generated by internal IT systems.	ii. We evaluated the design and implementation of key internal financial controls and operating effectiveness of the relevant key controls with respect to existence and accuracy of revenue recognition on selected transactions. iii. We, with the involvement of IT specialists, evaluated the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of management's general IT controls and key application controls over the Company's IT systems which govern revenue recognition, including access controls, controls over program changes and interfaces between different systems. iv. We selected a sample of transactions using statistical sampling and performed tests of details including reading the contract, identifying performance obligation and its link with actual rendition to assess whether the criteria for revenue recognition are met. v. We tested completeness and accuracy of web services revenue and collection from underlying relevant source documents generated by IT systems with underlying accounting records. vi. We assessed the adequacy of disclosures in the standalone financial statements.

Valuation of investments in subsidiaries, associates and other entities	
See Note 7 and 8 to standalone financial statements	
The key audit matter	**How the matter was addressed in our audit**
The Company has significant investments in subsidiaries, associates and other entities amounting to INR 6,576.17 Million, INR 2,770.33 Million and INR 1,600.26 Million respectively, as at 31 March 2024. Management keeps track of all investments in reference to their financial performance. In addition, management also performs: i. Review of indicators of impairment (if any) on investments in subsidiaries and associates at regular intervals and performs impairment testing if any indicators are noted.	In view of the significance of the matter, we applied the following audit procedures in this area, among others to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence: i. We evaluated the design and implementation and also tested the operating effectiveness of key internal financial controls implemented by the Company in relation to the valuation of investments in subsidiaries, associates and other entities. ii. We evaluated the Company's valuation methodology applied in determining the fair value ("recoverable amount") in accordance with relevant applicable Ind AS. Further, we also assessed the objectivity and independence of the Company's

ii. Fair valuation of investments in other entities which are measured at fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL"). Significant judgements are involved to determine the key assumptions used for the purpose of impairment testing/ fair valuation, such as revenue growth, discount rates, etc. The aforesaid activity of impairment testing/ fair valuation is highly dependent on the assumptions and other inputs considered to carry out such activity. We have identified valuation of investments in subsidiaries, associates and other entities as key audit matter because of the complexity involved in determination of key assumptions and judgements for the purpose of impairment testing/ fair valuation of respective investments.	specialists involved in the valuation process. iii. We evaluated the appropriateness of assumptions around the key drivers of the cash flow forecasts such as revenue growth rates and terminal growth rate. iv. We also assessed the valuation methodology for recent market transactions and key assumptions adopted in the cash flow forecasts considering current economic scenario, including retrospective reviews to prior year's forecasts against actual results. v. We engaged valuation specialists to assess the appropriateness of valuation methodology and market driven assumptions used for assessment of the valuation of investments. vi. We tested the arithmetical accuracy of the models. vii. We assessed the adequacy of disclosures in the standalone financial statements, including disclosures of key assumptions, judgements and sensitivities.

Other Information

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report, but does not include the financial statements and auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit/ loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance

of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, 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 and Board of Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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

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.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of standalone financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2 A. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matter stated in the paragraph 2(B)(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

c. The standalone balance sheet, the standalone statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the standalone statement of changes in equity and the standalone statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

d. In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 01 April 2024 and 02 April 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

f. the modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph 2A(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) of the Act and paragraph 2B(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

g. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

B. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

a. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at 31 March 2024 on its financial position in its standalone financial statements - Refer Note 35 to the standalone financial statements.

b. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts – Refer Note 15 to the standalone financial statements.

c. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

d (i) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the Note 12(2) to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities

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("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall 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 provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(ii) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 12(2) to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Parties ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(iii) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (i) and (ii) above, contain any material misstatement.

e. The final dividend paid by the Company during the year, in respect of the previous year ended 31 March 2023, is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to payment of dividend. As stated in Note 40 to the standalone financial statements, the Board of Directors of the Company has proposed final dividend for the year which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The dividend declared is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to declaration of dividend.

f. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility except that the audit trail was not enabled at the database level for accounting software to log any direct data changes. For accounting software for which audit trail feature is enabled, the audit trail facility has been operating throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software and we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with during the course of our audit.

C. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

B S R & Co. LLP Gurugram

Kanika Kohli

Partner

Place: Noida

Membership No.: 511565

Date: 30 April 2024

ICAI UDIN:24511565BKFTCM4331

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Standalone Financial Statements of IndiaMART InterMESH Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

(i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

(i) (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment by which all property, plant and equipment are verified once in every three years. In accordance with this programme, all property, plant and equipment were verified during previous year. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) The Company does not have any immovable property (other than immovable properties where the Company is the lessee and the leases agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee read with note 5(1) to the financial statements). Accordingly, clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The Company is a service company, primarily rendering e-marketplace services for business needs, which acts as an interactive hub for domestic and international buyers and suppliers. Accordingly, it does not hold any physical inventories. Accordingly, clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees in aggregate from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets at any point of time of the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has made investments and granted unsecured loans to companies and other parties respectively in respect of which the requisite information is as below. The Company has not provided any guarantee or security or granted any advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnership or any other parties during the year. The Company has not made any investments in firms and limited liability partnership.

(a) Based on the audit procedures carried on by us and as per the information and explanations given to us the Company has provided loans to other parties as below:

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Gurugram

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Standalone Financial Statements of IndiaMART InterMESH Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024 *(Continued)*

Particulars	Loans (Amount in INR Million)
Aggregate amount during the year -Others	10.41
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date -Others	5.30

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted by us, in our opinion the investments made during the year and the terms and conditions of the grant of loans provided during the year are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in the case of loans given, in our opinion the repayment of principal has been stipulated and the repayments or receipts have been regular. The loans granted to the other parties are interest free loans. Further, the Company has not given any advance in the nature of loan to any party during the year.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no overdue amount for more than ninety days in respect of loans given. Further, the Company has not given any advances in the nature of loans to any party during the year.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no loan falling due during the year, which has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to same parties.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

(iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, the Company has not given any loans, or provided guarantees or securities, as specified under section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013. Further, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in relation to investments made. The Company has not provided any loan, security and guarantees as specified under section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public. Accordingly, clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

(vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act for the services provided by the Company. Accordingly, clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.

(vii) (a) The Company does not have liability in respect of Service tax, Duty of excise, Sales tax and Value added tax during the year since effective 1 July 2017, these statutory dues has been subsumed into GST.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in our opinion amounts deducted / accrued in the books of

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Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Standalone Financial Statements of IndiaMART InterMESH Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024 *(Continued)*

account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax ('GST'), Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues have been regularly deposited by the Company with the appropriate authorities.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, statutory dues relating to Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount (INR Million)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	0.26*	2012-13	Commissioner of Income Tax Appeals
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	3.03*	2016-17	Commissioner of Income Tax Appeals
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	6.78	2006-07 to 2011-12	CESTAT
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	30.78	2013-14 to 2017-18	CESTAT
GST Act, 2017	Goods and Service Tax	1.00	2018-19	Office of State Tax, Maharashtra

*Represents amount adjusted with brought forward losses/ unabsorbed depreciation in the demand orders calculated basis the applicable tax rate of respective years.

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year.

(ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company did not have any loans or borrowings from any lender during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.

B S R & Co. LLP Gurugram

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Standalone Financial Statements of IndiaMART InterMESH Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024 *(Continued)*

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us by the management, the Company has not obtained any term loans during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries or associates as defined under the Act.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries or associate companies (as defined under the Act).

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the funds raised by way of private placement of shares during the year ended 31 March 2021 of INR 10,511.99 Million (net of related expenses of INR 189.67 Million) have been utilised for purposes for which such funds were raised. Out of these proceeds, the Company has utilized INR 10,393.08 Million as at March 31, 2024 towards purposes specified in the placement document. The remaining proceeds of INR 118.91 Million have temporarily been invested in liquid instruments.

(xi) (a) Based on examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of the audit.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

(c) We have taken into consideration the whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year while determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.

(xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) (a) Based on information and explanations provided to us and our audit procedures, in our opinion, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the Company issued till date for the period under audit.

(xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors and hence, provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India

B S R & Co. LLP Gurugram

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Standalone Financial Statements of IndiaMART InterMESH Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024 *(Continued)*

Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) The Company is not part of any group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016 as amended). Accordingly, the requirements of clause 3(xvi)(d) are not applicable.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current and in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the standalone financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

(xx) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no unspent amount under sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Act pursuant to any project other than ongoing projects. Accordingly, clause 3(xx)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) In respect of ongoing projects, the Company has transferred the unspent amount to a Special Account within a period of 30 days from the end of the financial year in compliance with Section 135(6) of the said Act.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

B S R & Co. LLP Gurugram

Kanika Kohli

Partner

Place: Noida

Date: 30 April 2024

Membership No.: 511565

ICAI UDIN:24511565BKFTCM4331

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the standalone financial statements of IndiaMART InterMESH Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid standalone financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

(Referred to in paragraph 2(A)(g) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of IndiaMART InterMESH Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2024, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note").

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to

B S R & Co. LLP Gurugram

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the standalone financial statements of IndiaMART InterMESH Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024 *(Continued)*

provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

B S R & Co. LLP
Gurugram

Kanika Kohli

Partner

Place: Noida

Membership No.: 511565

Date: 30 April 2024

ICAI UDIN:24511565BKFTCM4331

IndiaMART InterMESH Limited
Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2024
(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	146.37	118.31
Capital work in progress	4	5.04	1.77
Right-of-use assets	5	326.85	412.60
Intangible assets	6	0.60	0.97
Investment in subsidiaries and associates	7	9,002.94	8,864.49
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	8	1,943.82	1,857.10
(ii) Loans	8	1.02	0.84
(iii) Other financial assets	8	41.91	40.67
Deferred tax assets (net)	26	-	19.00
Non-current tax assets (net)	18	50.41	65.49
Other non-current assets	11	1.65	0.54
Total Non-current assets		**11,520.61**	**11,381.78**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	8	21,046.08	21,519.68
(ii) Trade receivables	9	13.45	15.82
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	10	811.42	501.09
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	10	2.27	1.66
(v) Loans	8	4.28	4.36
(vi) Other financial assets	8	219.23	134.69
Other current assets	11	50.85	47.30
Total Current assets		**22,147.58**	**22,224.60**
Total Assets		**33,668.19**	**33,606.38**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	12	599.49	305.79
Other equity	13	17,103.93	20,338.31
Total Equity		**17,703.42**	**20,644.10**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	15	292.45	340.28
(ii) Other financial liabilities	15	46.92	50.50
Contract liabilities	17	5,009.99	4,152.24
Provisions	16	253.95	184.31
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	26	161.94	-
Total Non-current liabilities		**5,765.25**	**4,727.33**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	15	114.22	118.80
(ii) Trade payables	14		
(a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
(b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		121.24	254.79
(iii) Other financial liabilities	15	290.49	218.04
Contract liabilities	17	8,937.01	7,191.74
Other current liabilities	17	408.24	349.22
Provisions	16	77.98	66.53
Current tax liabilities (net)	18	50.34	35.83
Total Current liabilities		**10,199.52**	**8,234.95**
Total Liabilities		**15,964.77**	**12,962.28**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**33,668.19**	**33,606.38**
Material accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 101248W/ W-100022

Kanika

Kanika Kohli
Partner
Membership No.: 311565

Place: Noida
Date: 30 April 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
IndiaMART InterMESH Limited

Dinesh Chandra Agarwal
(Managing Director & CEO)
DIN:00191800

Brijesh Kumar Agrawal
(Whole-time Director)
DIN:00191760

Prateek Chandra
(Chief Financial Officer)

Manoj Bhargava
(Company Secretary)

Place: Noida
Date: 30 April 2024

B S R & Co. LLP Gurugram

IndiaMART InterMESH Limited

IndiaMART InterMESH Limited
Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2024
(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Income:			
Revenue from operations	19	11,389.94	9,388.17
Other income	20	1,696.19	1,128.83
Total income		13,086.13	10,517.00
Expenses:			
Employee benefits expense	21	5,073.75	3,992.19
Finance costs	22	42.70	46.79
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense	23	245.78	192.68
Other expenses	24	2,977.46	2,779.76
Total expenses		8,339.69	7,011.42
Profit before exceptional items and tax		4,746.44	3,505.58
Exceptional items			
Impairment of investment	7	-	(52.61)
Profit before tax		4,746.44	3,452.97
Income tax expense			
Current tax	26	941.52	919.91
Deferred tax	26	182.99	(188.80)
Total tax expense		1,124.51	731.11
Net profit for the year		3,621.93	2,721.86
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Re-measurement (loss)/gain on defined benefit plans	27	(8.16)	53.16
Income tax effect	26	2.05	(13.38)
		(6.11)	39.78
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year, net of tax		(6.11)	39.78
Total comprehensive income for the year		3,615.82	2,761.64
Earnings per equity share:	25		
Basic earnings per equity share (INR) - face value of INR 10 each		59.84	44.57
Diluted earnings per equity share (INR) - face value of INR 10 each		59.70	44.42
Material accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 101248W/ W-100022

Kanika Kohli

Kanika Kohli
Partner
Membership No.: 511565

Place: Noida
Date: 30 April 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
IndiaMART InterMESH Limited

Brijesh Kumar Agrawal
(Whole-time Director)
DIN:00191760

Dinesh Chandra Agarwal
(Managing Director & CEO)
DIN:00191800

Manoj Bhargava
(Company Secretary)

Prateek Chandra
(Chief Financial Officer)

Place: Noida
Date: 30 April 2024

B S R & Co. LLP Gurugram

IndiaMART InterMESH Limited

IndiaMART InterMESH Limited
Standalone Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2024
(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

(a) Equity share capital (Refer Note 12)

Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid up	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Equity share capital at the beginning of the year	306.15	305.69
Bonus issue during the year (Refer Note 12(1))	306.15	-
Equity shares issued to Indiamart Employees Benefit Trust during the year (refer note 13(d))	-	2.01
Equity shares extinguished on buy back during the year (Refer Note 12(2))	(12.50)	(1.55)
Equity share capital at the end of the year	599.80	306.15
Equity shares held by Indiamart Employees Benefit Trust as at year end (refer note 13(d))	(0.31)	(0.36)
Equity share capital at the end of the year net of elimination on account of shares held by Indiamart Employees Benefit Trust	599.49	305.79

(b) Other equity (Refer Note 13)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus					Total other equity
	Securities premium	General reserve	Employee share based payment reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve	Retained earnings	
Balance as at 1 April 2022	15,383.23	8.45	130.15	-	3,094.05	18,615.88
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	2,721.86	2,721.86
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	39.78	39.78
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	2,761.64	2,761.64
Buy-back of equity shares *	-	-	-	-	(1,250.90)	(1,250.90)
Expenses for buy-back of equity shares	-	-	-	-	(12.78)	(12.78)
Amount transferred to capital redemption reserve upon buyback	-	-	-	1.00	(1.00)	-
Employee share based payment expense (Refer Note 21)	-	-	262.50	-	-	262.50
Share based payment pertaining to Subsidiaries	-	-	3.15	-	-	3.15
Issue of equity shares on exercise of share based awards during the year (including bonus effect)	139.27	-	(139.27)	-	-	-
Final dividend paid (INR 2/- per share for financial year ended 31 March 2022)	-	-	-	-	(61.19)	(61.19)
Balance as at 31 March 2023	15,522.50	8.45	256.53	1.00	4,549.23	20,338.31
Balance as at 1 April 2023	15,522.50	8.45	256.53	1.00	4,548.33	20,338.31
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	3,821.93	3,821.93
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	(6.11)	(6.11)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	3,815.82	3,815.82
Amount utilised for bonus issue	(304.15)	-	-	(1.00)	-	(305.15)
Buy-back of equity shares (Refer Note 12(2))*	(6,149.79)	-	-	-	-	(6,149.79)
Expenses for buy-back of equity shares (Refer Note 12(2))	(36.05)	-	-	-	-	(36.05)
Amount transferred to capital redemption reserve upon buyback	(4.05)	(8.45)	-	12.50	-	-
Employee share based payment expense (Refer Note 21)	-	-	243.37	-	-	243.37
Share based payment pertaining to Subsidiaries	-	-	9.23	-	-	9.23
Issue of equity shares on exercise of share based awards during the year (including bonus effect)	137.16	-	(137.25)	-	-	(0.09)
Final dividend paid (INR 20/- per share for financial year ended 31 March 2023)	-	-	-	-	(611.58)	(611.58)
Balance as at 31 March 2024	8,965.60	-	372.88	12.50	7,753.47	17,105.95

* Including tax on buyback of INR 1,161.85 (31 March 2023: INR 232.59)

Loss of INR 6.11 and Profit of INR 39.78 on remeasurement of defined employee benefit plans (net of tax) is recognised as a part of retained earnings for the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 respectively.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Kanika

Kanika Kohli
Partner
Membership No.: 511565

Place: Noida
Date: 30 April 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
IndiaMART InterMESH Limited

Dinesh Chandra Agarwal
(Managing Director & CEO)
DIN: 00191800

Brijesh Kumar Agrawal
(Whole-time Director)
DIN: 00191760

Prateek Chandra
(Chief Financial Officer)

Manoj Bhargava
(Company Secretary)

Place: Noida
Date: 30 April 2024

B S R & Co. LLP Gurugram

IndiaMART InterMESH Limited

IndiaMART InterMESH Limited
Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2024
(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit before tax for the year		4,746.44	3,452.97
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense	23	245.78	192.61
Interest, dividend and other income	20	(8.29)	(18.90)
Gain on de-recognition of Right-of-use assets	20	(4.82)	(4.71)
Exceptional items	7	-	12.61
Fair value gain on measurement, interest and income from sale of mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment funds and investment trust	20	(1,694.05)	(888.24)
Fair value loss on Investment in debt instruments of subsidiaries	20	(61.06)	22.00
Fair value gain on measurement and income from sale of Investment in other entities	20	68.99	(239.80)
Fair value loss on measurement of derivative contract liability	20	23.90	-
Net Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	20	(2.39)	(2.38)
Share-based payment expense	21	244.37	262.50
Gain on sales of investment in Associates	20	-	(0.21)
Finance costs	22	42.70	46.79
Others	20	(1.61)	(1.33)
Operating profit before working capital changes		3,592.86	2,897.51
Net Changes in:			
Trade receivables		2.37	(3.57)
Other financial assets		(75.20)	1.00
Other assets		(5.26)	(3.08)
Other financial liabilities		44.97	23.62
Trade payables		66.45	71.83
Contract liabilities		2,605.02	2,278.01
Provisions and other liabilities		131.85	87.47
Cash generated from operations		6,363.06	5,353.79
Income tax paid (net)		(911.93)	(717.66)
Net cash generated from operating activities		5,451.13	4,636.13
Cash flow from investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		2.66	3.83
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, other intangible assets and capital advances		(142.05)	(157.98)
Purchase of current investments		(21,248.84)	(20,081.90)
Redemption of inter corporate deposits placed with financials institutions		-	417.35
Investment in subsidiaries, associates and other entities		(225.00)	(6,184.25)
Proceeds from sale of investments in subsidiaries, associates and other entities		-	138.32
Proceeds from sale of current investments		23,013.20	21,920.67
Interest, dividend and income from investment units		408.70	516.21
Investment in bank deposits (having original maturity of more than three months)	10	(0.61)	(1.86)
Redemption of bank deposits		-	272.98
Net cash generated/(used in) from investing activities		1,808.06	(3,156.43)
Cash flow from financing activities			
Repayment of lease liabilities (including interest)		(128.86)	(126.92)
Payment of dividends		(611.48)	(60.96)
Expenses for buy-back of equity shares		(36.95)	(12.78)
Buy-back of equity shares including tax on buyback		(6,161.89)	(1,232.59)
Proceeds from issue of equity shares on exercise of share based awards		0.32	1.86
Net cash used in financing activities		(6,948.86)	(1,431.39)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		310.33	48.31
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	10	501.09	452.78
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	10	811.42	501.09
Material accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Kanika

Kanika Kohli
Partner
Membership No.: 511565

Place: Noida
Date: 30 April 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
IndiaMART InterMESH Limited

Dinesh Chandra Agarwal
(Managing Director & CEO)
DIN:00191800

Brijesh Kumar Agrawal
(Whole-time Director)
DIN:00191760

Prateek Chandra
(Chief Financial Officer)

Manoj Bhargava
(Company Secretary)

Place: Noida
Date: 30 April 2024

IndiaMART InterMESH Limited

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1. Corporate Information

IndiaMART Intermesh Limited ("the Company") is a public company domiciled in India and was incorporated on 13 September 1999 under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The equity shares of the Company are listed on BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India. The Company provides an online B2B marketplace for business products and services. It provides a platform to discover products and services and connect with the suppliers of such products and services.. The registered office of the Company is located at 1st Floor, 29-Daryagang, Netaji Subash Marg New Delhi-110002, India.

The standalone financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution passed by Board of Directors on 30 April 2024.

2. Material accounting policies

2.1 Statement of Compliance

The standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and other relevant provisions of the Companies Act 2013 ("the Act") (as amended from time to time).

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest INR million as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

2.2 Basis of preparation

The standalone financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis as explained in the accounting policies below, except for the following:

- certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value where Ind AS requires a different accounting treatment (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments);
- share-based payments.
- net defined benefit (asset)/liability - Fair value of plan assets less present value of defined benefit obligations.

The preparation of these standalone financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and judgements. It also requires the management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas where estimates are significant to the standalone financial statements, or areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, are disclosed in Note 3.

2.3 Material accounting policies

The accounting policies, as set out in the following paragraphs of this note, have been consistently applied, to all the periods presented in these standalone financial statements except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy.

The Company adopted Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to Ind AS 1) from 1 April 2023.Although the amendments did not result in any changes in the accounting policies themselves, they impacted the accounting policy information disclosed in the standalone financial statements.

The amendments require the disclosure of 'material' rather than 'significant' accounting policies. The amendments also provide guidance on the application of materiality to disclosure of accounting policies, assisting entities to provide useful, entity-specific accounting policy information that users need to understand other information in the financial statements.

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a) Current versus non-current classification

Based on the time involved 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 for determining current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet.

b) Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as Investment in optionally convertible preference shares (OCRPS), Investment in equity/preference instrument of other entities, investment in mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, government securities, units of investment trust and units of alternative investment funds 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:

(i) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
(ii) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

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 best economic interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the standalone financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety:

(i) Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
(ii) Level 2 — inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
(iii) Level 3 — Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability reflecting Company's assumptions about pricing by market participants.

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

The Company's management determines the policies and procedures for recurring fair value measurement, such as investment in optionally convertible cumulative redeemable preference instruments (OCRPS), investment in compulsory convertible debentures (CCD) and investment in equity/preference instruments of other entities, investment in mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of investment trust and units of alternative investment funds measured at fair value.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as unquoted investments in OCRPS, and investment in equity/preference instruments of other entities. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the management. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether

professional standards are maintained. The management decides, after discussions with the Company's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

At each reporting date, the management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

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. This note summarises the accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

- Disclosures for significant estimates and assumptions (Note 3)
- Disclosures for valuation methods and quantitative disclosure of fair value measurement hierarchy (Note 29)

c) Revenue from contracts with customers and other income

Revenue from contracts with customers

The Company is primarily engaged in providing web services. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the services is transferred to the customer at a fixed contract price that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those services and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

The disclosures of significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions relating to revenue from contracts with customers are provided in Note 3.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

Rendering of services

Revenue from web services is recognised based on output method i.e. pro-rata over the period of the contract as and when the company satisfies performance obligations by transferring the promised services to its customers. Revenues from lead based services is recognised based on output method i.e. as and when leads are consumed by the customer or on the expiry of contract whichever is earlier. Activation revenue is amortised over the estimated customer relationship period.

Advertising revenue is derived from displaying web based banner ads and sale of online advertisements. Revenue from banner advertisement is recognised pro rata over the period of display of advertisement as per contract. Revenue from sale of online advertisements is recognised based on output method and the Company applies the practical expedient to recognize advertising revenue in the amount to which the Company has a right to invoice.

Contract balances

Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in section m) Financial instruments.

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised. The Company recognises

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contract liability for consideration received in respect of unsatisfied performance obligations and reports these amounts as deferred revenue and advances from customers in the balance sheet. The unaccrued amounts are not recognised as revenue till all related performance obligations are fulfilled. The Company generally receives transaction price in advance for contracts with customers that run up for more than one year. The transaction price received in advance does not have any significant financing component as the difference between the promised consideration and the cash selling price of the service arises for reasons other than the provision of finance.

Other income

Interest income

For all financial assets measured at amortised cost, 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 or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating EIR, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

Dividends

Dividend is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

d) Property, plant and equipment

Capital work in progress and property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing parts of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives.

Capital work in progress includes cost of property, plant and equipment under development as at the balance sheet date.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as capital advances and cost of assets not ready for use at the balance sheet date, are disclosed under capital work- in- progress.

The Company has adopted component accounting as required under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The Company identifies the components separately, if it has useful life different from the respective property, plant and equipment.

Based on the analysis, Company believes that it does not have any asset having useful life of its major components different from the property, plant and equipment, hence Company believes that there is no material impact on the financial statement of the Company due to component accounting.

Depreciation is calculated on a written down value basis using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives prescribed under Schedule II to Companies Act, 2013. The Company has used the following rates to provide depreciation on its Property, plant and equipment:

Asset	Annual rates
Computers	63.16%
Furniture and fittings	25.89%
Office equipment	45.07%
Vehicles	31.23%

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

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de-recognition 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.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as capital advances and cost of assets not ready for use at the balance sheet date are disclosed under capital work- in- progress.

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

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably

e) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses (if any). Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition 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.

Unique telephone numbers are amortised on a written down value basis at 40% annually.

Intangibles being Software acquired by the Company are amortised on a written down value basis at 40% annually.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of intangible assets outstanding at each balance sheet date are classified as capital advances and cost of assets not ready for use at the balance sheet date, are disclosed under capital work-in-progress.

f) Leases

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for buildings. 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: (1) the contact involves the use of an identified asset (2) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (3) 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

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the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Leases for which the Company is a lessor is classified as a finance or operating lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases. When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sublease separately. The sublease is classified as a finance or operating lease by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease. For operating leases, rental income is recognized on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Certain lease arrangements include 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 shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. Right of use assets 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 unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs. The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of the leases. 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. Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

Finance leases were capitalised at the commencement of the lease at the inception date fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments were apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges were recognised in finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

A ROU asset was depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there was no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset was depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

g) Investment in subsidiaries and associates

The Company records the investment in equity, preference and debt (fixed to fixed only) instruments of subsidiaries and associates at cost less impairment loss, if any.

On disposal of investment in subsidiaries and associates, the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is recognised in the Statement of profit and loss.

h) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. 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 group of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such

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transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Company extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the entity operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

An assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

i) Taxes

Current Income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

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

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method 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, except when the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised except when the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

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

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

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

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Sales/ value added taxes/ Service tax/ Goods and service tax (GST) paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses

Expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of sales/ value added taxes/ GST paid, except:

- When the tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of tax included

The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

j) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions

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 of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, 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.

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

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 recognised 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 recognised because it cannot be measured reliably.

The Company does not recognise a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the standalone financial statements.

k) Retirement and other employee benefits

Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid

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when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented under other current financial liabilities in the balance sheet.

Post-employment obligations

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

The Company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan for its employees i.e. gratuity. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income

Other long-term employee benefit obligations

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next twelve months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the reporting period-end. Actuarial gain/loss are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred. The Company presents the entire leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for twelve months after the reporting date.

l) Share-based payments

Employees of the Company and its subsidiaries also receive remuneration in the form of stock options (ESOP) and stock appreciation rights (SAR) as share based payment transactions under the Company's Employee Stock Option Plan and Employee Stock Benefit Scheme. Both of these are equity settled share-based payment transactions.

The cost of equity settled transactions is determined based on the fair value at the date when the grant is made using an appropriate valuation model.

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That cost is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in share-based payment reserves (SBP) in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled in employee benefits expense. The cumulative expense recognised for equity settled transaction at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The statement of profit and loss expense or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period and is recognised in employee benefits expense. The grant date fair value of share-based payment awards granted to employees of subsidiaries is recognised as receivable from subsidiaries, with a corresponding increase in SBP, as a separate component in equity over the vesting period that the employees become entitled to the awards.

Service and non-market performance conditions are not taken into account when determining the grant date fair value of awards, but the likelihood of the conditions being met is assessed as part of the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. Market performance conditions are reflected within the grant date fair value. Any other conditions attached to an award, but without an associated service requirement, are considered to be non-vesting conditions. Non-vesting conditions are reflected in the fair value of an award and lead to an immediate expensing of an award unless there are also service and/or performance conditions.

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest because non-market performance and/or service conditions have not been met. Where awards include a market or non-vesting condition, the transactions are treated as vested irrespective of whether the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.

When the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognised is the expense had the terms not been modified, if the original terms of the award are met. An additional expense is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment transaction, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification. Where an award is cancelled by the entity or by the counterparty, any remaining element of the fair value of the award is expensed immediately through profit or loss.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share.

m) Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value except trade receivables plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are recognised at transaction price in accordance with IND AS 115.

Subsequent measurement

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

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Debt instruments and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

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Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

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

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in other income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to loans to employees, trade and other receivables. For more information on receivables, refer to Note 29.

Debt instruments at FVTOCI

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses and reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the profit and loss. On de-recognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to profit and loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt instruments and equity instruments at FVTPL

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Debt instruments and equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

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Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- Financial assets that are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance
- Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables or contract revenue receivables.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

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

- All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss (P&L). This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the P&L. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

- Financial assets measured as at amortised cost, contractual revenue receivables and lease receivables: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.
- Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: ECL is presented as a provision in the balance sheet, i.e. as a liability.
- Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI: Since financial assets are already reflected at fair value, impairment allowance is not further reduced from its value. Rather, ECL amount is presented as 'accumulated impairment amount' in OCI.

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For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade payables, security deposits and other payables.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through Profit or Loss:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ losses are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to borrowings.

De-recognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

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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n) Foreign currency transactions

The Company's financial statements are presented in INR which is also the Company's functional currency.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at its functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. However, for practical reasons, the Company uses an average rate if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss.

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).

o) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they are entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

p) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

q) Segment reporting

In accordance with Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments", the Company has disclosed the segment information only as part of consolidated financial statements.

r) Share capital

Equity shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

s) Dividends

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the Company, on or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed at the end of the reporting period.

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t) Adoption of new accounting principles

Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction (amendments to Ind AS 12 -Income Taxes)

The amendments clarify that lease transactions give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences and financial statements should reflect the future tax impacts of these transactions through recognizing deferred tax. The Company has adopted this amendment effective 1 April 2023. The Company previously accounted for deferred tax on leases on a net basis. Following the amendments, the Company has recognized a separate deferred tax asset in relation to its lease liabilities and a deferred tax liability in relation to its right-of-use assets. The adoption did not have any impact on the current and comparative periods presented in the standalone financial statements.

u) Recently issued accounting pronouncements

As on 31 March 2024, there are no new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company which has been notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

3. Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

The preparation of standalone financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods. Therefore, actual results could differ from these estimates.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company has based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the standalone financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

a) Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. In assessing the probability the Company considers whether the entity has sufficient taxable temporary differences relating to the same taxation authority and the same taxable entity, which will result in taxable amounts against which the unused tax losses or unused tax credits can be utilised before they expire. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

The Company has recognised deferred tax assets on the deductible temporary differences since the management is of the view that it is probable the deferred tax assets will be recoverable using the estimated future taxable income based on the approved business plans and budgets.

b) Share based payment

The Company initially measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees using a Black–Scholes-Merton option pricing model to determine the fair value of the liability incurred. Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determination of the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determination of the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share options and SAR units, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in Note 28.

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c) Impairment of Non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model or other fair value valuation models. In DCF model, the cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

d) Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefit)

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

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables. Those mortality tables tend to change only at intervals in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

Further details about gratuity obligations are given in Note 27.

e) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. See Note 29 and 31 for further disclosures.

f) Useful life of assets considered for depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment

The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of Company's assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed at each financial year end.

g) Leases

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

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

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the Company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease.

The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

4 Property, plant and equipment

	Computers	Office equipments	Furniture and fixtures	Motor vehicles	Total Property, plant and equipment	Capital work in progress (refer note 1 below)
Gross carrying amount						
As at 1 April 2022	108.35	46.79	4.02	3.79	162.95	1.77
Additions for the year	170.31	3.65	0.59	7.18	181.73	-
Disposals for the year	(9.19)	(2.26)	(0.58)	(3.75)	(15.78)	-
As at 31 March 2023	269.47	48.18	4.03	7.22	328.90	1.77
Additions for the year	130.31	4.81	2.26	-	137.38	5.04
Disposals for the year	(31.88)	(0.61)	(0.09)	-	(32.58)	-
As at 31 March 2024	367.90	52.38	6.20	7.22	433.70	6.81
Accumulated depreciation						
As at 1 April 2022	85.59	40.89	3.26	2.94	132.68	-
Charge for the year	86.86	3.13	0.27	1.99	92.25	-
Disposals during the year	(8.82)	(2.08)	(0.50)	(2.94)	(14.34)	-
As at 31 March 2023	163.63	41.94	3.03	1.99	210.59	-
Charge for the year*	102.86	3.92	0.64	1.63	109.05	1.77
Disposals during the year	(31.63)	(0.60)	(0.08)	-	(32.31)	-
As at 31 March 2024	234.86	45.26	3.59	3.62	287.33	1.77
Net carrying value						
As at 1 April 2022	22.76	5.90	0.76	0.85	30.27	1.77
As at 31 March 2023	105.84	6.24	1.00	5.23	118.31	1.77
As at 31 March 2024	133.04	7.12	2.61	3.60	146.37	5.04

Notes:

1 **Capital work in progress (CWIP)**

The following table presents the ageing schedule for Capital-work-in progress:

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2024**	**As at 31 March 2023**
Projects in Progress	5.04	-
Projects temporarily suspended		
More than 3 years*	-	1.77
Total	5.04	1.77

* Captial work in progress incurred towards construction of boundary wall on leasehold land (refer note 5 for details related to leasehold land).

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

5 Right-of-use assets

	Leasehold land	Buildings	Total
Gross carrying amount			
As at 1 April 2022	37.12	834.60	871.72
Additions for the year	-	30.04	30.04
Disposals for the year (Refer Note 2 below)	-	(75.79)	(75.79)
As at 31 March 2023	37.12	788.85	825.97
Additions for the year	-	97.27	97.27
Disposals for the year	-	(61.04)	(61.04)
As at 31 March 2024	37.12	825.08	862.20
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment			
As at 1 April 2022	2.76	340.53	343.29
Charge for the year	0.46	99.31	99.77
Disposals for the year (Refer Note 2 below)	-	(29.69)	(29.69)
As at 31 March 2023	3.22	410.15	413.37
Charge for the year (refer Note 1 below)	33.90	102.46	136.36
Disposals for the year	-	(14.38)	(14.38)
As at 31 March 2024	37.12	498.23	535.35
Net carrying value			
As at 1 April 2022	34.36	494.07	528.43
As at 31 March 2023	33.90	378.70	412.60
As at 31 March 2024	-	326.85	326.85

Notes:

1. The Company has received a letter issued by the authorities during the year which includes reference of order cancelling the land lease deed as per the terms of the lease arrangement. In the said order, it was also mentioned that to restore the cancelled lease, the concerned persons are required to file an appeal under section 41(3) of the UP Urban Planning and Development Act, 1973 within a stipulated time period. The Company has filed an appeal to restore the cancelled allotment of land within the prescribed timeline and the said appeal is pending before the appropriate authority.
Pursuant to limited visibility on potential outcome of the appeal, the Right to Use asset recognised in respect of such leasehold land and Capital work in progress has been fully provided during the current year.

2. Disposal includes adjustment on account of lease modifications.

3. The Company incurred INR 39.65 for the year ended 31 March 2024 (31 March 2023: INR 20.42) respectively, towards expenses relating to short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

The following table presents a maturity analysis of expected undiscounted cash flows for lease liabilities as at year end

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Within one year	133.23	129.34
Within one - two years	127.96	121.57
Within two - three years	107.85	106.29
Within three - five years	112.26	210.48
Above five years	2.31	6.62
Total lease payments	483.61	574.29

The reconciliation of lease liabilities is as follows:

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Opening balance	459.08	562.80
Additions	94.06	28.54
Amounts recognized in statement of profit and loss as interest expense	42.70	46.79
Payment of lease liabilities	(138.86)	(126.92)
Derecognition	(50.31)	(25.69)
Adjustment for lease modifications	-	(25.11)
Liabilities no longer required written back	-	(1.33)
Balance as at year end (Refer Note-35)	406.67	459.08

(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

6 Intangible assets

	Software	Unique telephone numbers	Total
Gross carrying amount			
As at 1 April 2022	13.73	4.70	18.43
Additions for the year	-	-	-
Disposals for the year	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	13.73	4.70	18.43
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	13.73	4.70	18.43
Accumulated amortisation			
As at 1 April 2022	12.31	4.49	16.80
Amortisation for the year	0.57	0.09	0.66
As at 31 March 2023	12.88	4.58	17.46
Amortisation for the year	0.35	0.02	0.37
As at 31 March 2024	13.23	4.60	17.83
Net carrying value			
As at 1 April 2022	1.42	0.21	1.63
As at 31 March 2023	0.85	0.12	0.97
As at 31 March 2024	0.50	0.10	0.60

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

7 Investment in subsidiaries and associates*

	As at 31 March 2024			As at 31 March 2023		
	No. of shares		Amount	No. of shares		Amount
Investment in subsidiaries - Unquoted						
Fully paid up - at cost						
Investment in Tradezeal Online Private Limited (Refer note (i) below)						
Equity shares of INR 10 each	1,10,000	1.10		1,10,000	1.10	
Compulsorily Convertible Debentures of INR 100 each	93,25,000	932.50		93,25,000	932.50	
Less: Impairment allowance		-	933.60		(1.10)	932.50
Investment in Tolexo Online Private Limited						
Equity shares of INR 10 each	70,01,200	70.02		70,01,200	70.02	
Less: Impairment allowance		(70.02)	-		(70.02)	-
Investment in Pay With Indiamart Private Limited						
Equity shares of INR 10 each	1,00,000	1.00	1.00	1,00,000	1.00	1.00
Investment in Hello Trade Online Private Limited						
Equity shares of INR 10 each	60,000	0.60		60,000	0.60	
Less: Impairment allowance		(0.30)	0.30	30,000	(0.30)	0.30
Investment in Busy Infotech Private Limited						
Equity shares of INR 10 each	45,000	5,000.00	5,000.00	45,000	5,000.00	5,000.00
Investment in Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited						
Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 39,535 each)	8,843	350.01		8,843	350.01	
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 51,138 each)	2,147	109.81		2,147	109.81	
Contractual investment rights		50.50			50.50	
Less: Impairment allowance		(52.61)	457.71		(52.61)	457.71
			6,392.61			6,391.51
Investment in associates - Unquoted						
Fully paid up - at cost						
Investment in Simply Vyapar Apps Private Limited (Refer note (ii) below)						
Compulsory convertible preference shares of INR 100 each (at premium of INR 52,217.90 each)	5,954	311.90		5,954	311.90	
Bonus shares received on above Compulsory convertible preference shares	1,13,126	-		-	-	
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 52,337.90 each)	10	0.52		10	0.52	
Bonus shares received on above Equity shares	190	-		-	-	
Compulsory convertible preference shares of INR 100 each (at premium of INR 2,90,281 each)	1,809	525.26		1,809	525.26	
Bonus shares received on above Compulsory convertible preference shares	34,371	-		-	-	
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 2,23,232 each)	444	99.24		444	99.24	
Bonus shares received on above Equity shares	8,436	-		-	-	
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 2,90,351 each)	137	38.78		137	38.78	
Bonus shares received on above Equity shares	2,603	-	967.30	-	-	967.30
Investment in Mobisy Technologies Private Limited						
Compulsory convertible preference shares of INR 1 each (at premium of INR 776 each)	1,28,593	99.82		1,28,593	99.82	
Equity shares of INR 1 each (at premium of INR 776 each)	100	0.07		100	0.07	
Compulsory convertible preference shares of INR 1 each (at premium of INR 866 each)	1,15,474	100.00		1,15,474	100.00	
Compulsory convertible preference shares of INR 1 each (at premium of INR 1,222 each)	1,05,107	129.20		1,05,107	129.20	
Equity shares of INR 1 each (at premium of INR 837 each)	17,250	14.86		17,250	14.86	
Equity shares of INR 1 each (at premium of INR 1,222/- each)	17,963	21.99		17,963	21.98	
Fair value gain recognised through profit and loss till the date entity has become an associate	-	97.87	462.91	-	97.87	463.80
Investment in Ten Times Online Private Limited						
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 40 each)		-		18,301	0.91	
Sale of Equity shares of INR 10 each (INR 61.70/-)		-		18,301	(1.22)	
Gain on sale of Investment during the year		-	-		0.31	-
Investment in IB Monotaro Private Limited						
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 1,274.15 each)	8,11,250	1,041.77		8,11,250		1,041.77
Investment in Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 1,275.24/- each) (Refer note (iii) below)	1,00,876	137.38	1,179.15			-
			2,610.55			2,472.87
Total Investment in subsidiaries and associates			9,002.54			8,864.49
Aggregate carrying value of unquoted investments			9,002.54			8,864.49
Aggregate impairment in value of investments			122.93			124.03

*Refer note 33 for transactions and outstanding balance pertaining to related parties.

Notes:
i) The instrument is classified as equity as it meets the 'fixed for fixed' evaluation criteria. Further, the interest on the instrument is payable at the discretion of Tradezeal Online Private Limited.
ii) During the year ended 31 March 2024, the Company has received bonus shares from Simply Vyapar Private Limited in the ratio of 1:19 (i.e. 19 Bonus shares for every 1 existing share).
iii) During the year ended 31 March 2024, the Company has further invested INR 137.38 into the equity shares of IB Monotaro Private Limited as a part of right issue resulting in increase of its equity ownership on fully converted and diluted basis to 26.70% from 26.00%.

(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

8 Financial assets

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
i) Investments		
Non-current*		
a) Investment in subsidiaries at FVTPL	183.56	115.50
b) Investment in other entities at FVTPL	1,660.26	1,661.60
c) Investment in debt instruments of associates - Unquoted (measured at FVTPL)	100.00	80.00
	1,943.82	1,857.10
Current		
Investment in mutual funds and exchange traded funds at FVTPL	13,041.88	10,704.53
Investment in bonds and debentures at FVTPL	4,939.42	10,250.94
Investments in Investment Trust- Quoted (measured at FVTPL)	-	454.11
Investment in Government Securities- Quoted (measured at FVTPL)	3,864.58	-
	21,846.88	21,409.58

*Refer note 33 for transactions and outstanding balances pertaining to related parties

Non-current investments

a) Investment in debt instruments of subsidiaries (fully paid-up)

Unquoted (measured at FVTPL)	As at 31 March 2024 No. of shares		Amount	As at 31 March 2023 No. of shares		Amount
Investment in Tolexo Online Private Limited						
Optionally Convertible Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of INR 10 each (Refer note (i) below)	2,05,50,275			2,03,54,235		
Opening balance		-			20.71	
Fair value loss recognised through profit and loss during the year		-	-		(20.71)	-
Optionally Convertible Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 90 each) (Refer note (i) below)	12,88,050	-		12,88,050	1.13	
Fair value loss recognised through profit and loss during the year		-	-		(1.13)	-
Optionally Convertible Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 40 each) (Refer note (i) below)	1,09,000	-		1,09,000	0.16	
Fair value loss recognised through profit and loss during the year		-	-		(0.16)	-
Investment in Tradezeal Online Private Limited						
Optionally Convertible Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of INR 10 each (Refer note (i) below)	78,70,000	60.00		78,70,000	60.00	
Fair value gain recognised through profit and loss during the year		68.06	128.06		-	60.00
Investment in Pay With Indiamart Private Limited						
Optionally Convertible Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 10 each) (Refer note (i) below)	27,75,000	55.50	55.50	27,75,000	55.50	55.50
			183.56			115.50

b) Investment in other entities (fully paid up)
Unquoted (measured at FVTPL) (Refer note (ii) below)

	As at 31 March 2024 No. of shares		Amount	As at 31 March 2023 No. of shares		Amount
Investment in Mynd Solutions Private Limited						
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 57.21 each)	24,74,637	240.56		31,56,499	324.34	
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 117.2 each) (Refer note (iv) below)	60,000	7.65		-	-	
Sale of equity shares of Mynd Solutions Private Limited	-	-		(6,81,862)	(83.78)	
Compulsory convertible preference shares of INR 10 each INR (at premium of INR 149.32 each)	15,31,656	240.68		15,31,656	240.68	
Fair value gain recognised through profit and loss till date		96.12	585.01		96.12	577.36
Investment in Zimyo consulting Private Limited						
Compulsory convertible preference shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 86,306.32/- each)	1,870	161.41		1,870	161.41	
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 86,306.32/- each)	100	8.63	170.04	100	8.63	170.04
Investment in Fleetx Technologies Private Limited						
Compulsory convertible preference shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 67,420/- each)	10,323	696.08		10,323	696.08	
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 57,315/- each)	3,800	211.12		3,800	218.12	
Fair value loss recognised through profit and loss till date		(1.99)	905.21		-	914.20
			1,660.26			1,661.60

c) Investment in debt instruments of associates - Unquoted (measured at FVTPL)

	As at 31 March 2024 No. of shares		Amount	As at 31 March 2023 No. of shares		Amount
Investment in Mobisy Technologies Private Limited						
Investment in Compulsory convertible Debentures of INR 1,000/- each in Mobisy Technologies Private Limited				80,000	80.00	
Opening	80,000	80.00				
Addition during the year (Refer Note (iii) below)	20,000	20.00	100.00		-	80.00
Total non-current investments (a+b+c)			1,943.82			1,857.10

Notes:

i) The Company has invested in optionally convertible cumulative redeemable preference shares ("OCCRPS") of its subsidiaries. Based on the terms of OCCRPS, these have been classified as financial instruments in the nature of financial assets to be measured at fair value. Fair value of these instruments has been determined based on market multiples / replacement cost method / discounted cash flow valuation technique using cash flow projections and discount rate. Gain/loss on subsequent re-measurement is recognised through Statement of Profit and Loss.

ii) The Company has investment in compulsory convertible preference shares and equity shares of other entities. Based on the terms of these instruments they are being measured at fair value through profit and loss.

iii) During the year ended 31 March 2024, the Company has further invested INR 20 in Compulsory Convertible Debentures (CCD) of Mobisy Technologies Private Limited. Such CCDs shall be convertible into Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares within a stipulated period as per terms of investment.

iv) During the year ended 31 March 2024, the Company has further invested INR 7.65 in Mynd Solutions Private Limited thereby increasing the equity ownership to 9.34% on fully converted and diluted basis. This investment has continued to be classified as "Investment at FVTPL" as per Ind-AS 109.

(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

8 Financial assets (Cont'd)

	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	No. of units	Amount	No. of units	Amount
Current investments				
Investment in mutual funds and exchange traded funds - Quoted (measured at FVTPL)				
Aditya Birla Sun Life Corporate Bond Fund	1,16,44,141	1,202.20	1,16,44,141	1,115.24
Aditya Birla Sun Life Liquid Fund	1,15,632	45.06	2,500	0.91
Aditya Birla Sun Life Nifty SDL Apr 2027 Index Fund	3,01,16,998	459.02	3,01,18,998	430.46
Axis Corporate Debt Fund	87,77,620	144.90	87,77,620	151.42
Axis Liquid Fund	16,390	45.00	-	-
Bharat Bond ETF April-2023	-	-	4,00,000	491.63
Bharat Bond ETF April-2025	8,10,419	995.59	3,79,192	415.51
Edelweiss NIFTY PSU Bond Plus SDL Apr 2026 50:50 Index Fund	4,74,70,087	563.66	4,74,78,045	529.57
Edelweiss CRISIL IBX 50:50 Gilt Plus SDL Apr 2037 Index Fund	4,77,24,473	548.05	4,77,24,473	500.03
Edelweiss CRISIL IBX 50:50 Gilt Plus SDL April2033	1,97,73,100	238.92	-	-
HDFC Low Duration Fund	1,54,29,380	874.61	1,54,29,389	810.37
HDFC Corporate Bond Fund	47,28,647	141.61	47,21,547	130.88
ICICI Prudential Savings Fund	14,43,254	720.98	31,13,254	667.64
ICICI Prudential Corporate Bond Fund	2,06,88,320	582.29	2,05,88,320	538.47
ICICI Prudential Nifty SDL Dec 2028 Index Fund	4,62,18,177	542.09	4,62,18,177	502.67
Invesco India Arbitrage Fund	53,94,026	169.22	-	-
Kotak Corporate Bond Fund	2,16,768	766.52	2,05,568	716.18
Kotak Equity Arbitrage Fund	86,09,691	333.15	25,10,642	53.03
Kotak Nifty SDL Apr 2027 Top 12 Equal Weight Index Fund	4,48,15,182	457.89	4,48,15,182	464.84
Kotak Nifty SDL Apr 2032 Top 12 Equal Weight Index Fund	8,46,62,577	1,079.68	9,46,62,577	996.38
Nippon India Dynamic Bond Fund	2,49,40,628	851.38	2,49,40,628	822.49
Nippon India Nivesh Lakshya Fund	1,93,81,968	309.53	-	-
SBI Nifty 50 ETF	5,35,000	134.93	14,50,000	260.41
SBI S&P BSE Sensex ETF	6,48,000	516.96	6,48,000	408.88
SBI Nifty Index Fund	5,03,335	102.35	5,02,535	78.85
SBI Magnum Constant Maturity Fund	91,81,790	545.31	91,81,790	580.27
SBI Arbitrage Opportunities Fund	90,47,895	296.17	-	-
Tata Arbitrage Fund	29,85,342	41.13	-	-
UTI Nifty 50 ETF	13,20,000	324.52	1,35,000	249.57
Total		15,041.58		10,384.65
Investments in bonds and debentures- Quoted (measured at FVTPL)				
Axis Bank Perpetual Bond	-	-	-	-
Bank of Baroda Perpetual Bond	10	103.34	10	102.85
Bajaj Finance Ltd. Bond	2,250	551.89	200	197.18
Canara Bank Perpetual Bond	30	304.09	30	300.85
Export Import Bank of India Bond	-	-	200	196.16
Axis Finance Ltd. Bond	2,500	252.11	-	-
HDFC Bank Perpetual Bond	20	206.51	20	205.59
HDFC 2023 Coupon Bond	500	502.05	600	600.57
HDFC Bank Bond	250	252.45		
HDB Financial Services Ltd Bond	250	261.51	-	-
India Infradebt Ltd Bond	100	98.99	100	99.02
IIFC Ltd Bond	-	-	250	255.18
ICICI Home Finance Company Ltd MLD	-	-	150	153.98
ICICI Bank Infra Bond	-	-	100	100.29
Kotak Mahindra Investment Ltd Zero Coupon Bond	-	-	200	164.23
Kotak Mahindra Prime Ltd. Bond	2,500	256.33	-	-
Tata Cleantech MLD	-	-	200	200.95
LIC Housing Finance Bond	-	-	1,000	1,020.54
Mahindra & Mahindra Financial Services Ltd. Zero Coupon Bond	250	228.41	100	169.78
NABARD Bond	150	150.83	1,750	1,712.86
Piramal Enterprises MLD	-	-	100	105.46
Punjab National Bank Perpetual Bond	10	100.97	10	100.83
Power Grid Corporation of India Limited Bond	-	-	55	75.84
Power Finance Corporation Ltd - Bond	8	8.07	558	577.90
REC Bond	-	-	998	1,012.77
State Bank of India Perpetual Bond	100	1,021.24	210	1,143.85
State Bank of India Tier-II Bond	500	490.41	500	492.58
Shriram Transport MLD	-	-	100	111.30
SIDBI Bond	-	-	650	629.66
Union Bank of India Perpetual Bond	10	101.16	10	101.69
Total		4,939.42		10,259.96
Investments in Investment Trusts- Quoted (measured at FVTPL)				
Powergrid InvIT	-	-	38,51,362	481.19
		-		481.19
Investment in Government Securities- Quoted (measured at FVTPL)				
7.18% Government of India 2033	50,00,000	505.85	-	-
7.18% Government of India 2037	1,25,00,000	1,325.65	-	-
7.44% Government of Karnataka SDS 2034	5,00,000	50.55	-	-
7.43% Government of Tamil Nadu SGS 2034	10,00,000	100.35	-	-
7.49% Government of Karnataka SDS 2037	25,00,000	252.33	-	-
7.73% Government of Maharashtra SGS 2036	35,00,000	385.13	-	-
7.42% Government of Karnataka SDS 2035	25,00,000	251.33	-	-
7.72% Government of Maharashtra Bond SGS 2035	25,00,000	250.52	-	-
Total		3,064.78		-
Aggregate book value of quoted investments		21,046.08		21,819.68
Aggregate market value of quoted investments		21,046.08		21,819.68
Aggregate carrying value of unquoted investments		1,943.82		1,891.10

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(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

8 Financial assets (Cont'd)

ii) Loans (measured at amortised cost)

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Non current		
Considered good- Unsecured		
Loans to employees*	1.07	0.84
	1.07	0.84
Current		
Considered good- Unsecured		
Loans to employees*	4.28	4.36
	4.28	4.36

Notes:
*Represent interest free loans to employees, which are generally recoverable within 24 monthly installments.

iii) Other financial assets (measured at amortised cost)

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Non-current (unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Security deposits	41.91	40.67
	41.91	40.67
Current (unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Security deposits	17.07	3.51
Amount recoverable from payment gateway	192.93	120.03
Other receivables *	9.25	1.15
	219.25	124.69

Notes:
Security deposits are non-interest bearing and are generally on term of 1 to 9 years.
* Refer Note 33 for outstanding balances pertaining to related parties.

9 Trade receivables

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise		
Trade receivables	12.68	13.82
Receivables from related parties (Refer note 33)	0.77	2.00
Total	**13.45**	**15.82**

Notes:
a) No trade receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person.
b) For terms and conditions relating to related party receivables, Refer Note 33.
c) Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 to 180 days.

Outstanding for following periods from date of provision of services	Less than 6 months	6 Months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
31 March 2024						
Undisputed, considered good						
Trade receivables	12.65	0.21	0.40	0.12	0.07	13.45
31 March 2023						
Undisputed, considered good						
Trade receivables	15.39	-	0.35	0.08	-	15.82

10 Cash and bank balances

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
a) Cash and cash equivalents		
Cheques on hand	165.06	237.94
Balance with bank		
- On current accounts	246.78	203.19
- Deposits with original maturity of less than three months*	210.58	-
Total Cash and cash equivalents	**533.42**	[illegible]

*Includes interest accrued.

Note:
Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of cash flow statement comprise cash and cash equivalents as shown above.

b) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
i) Earmarked balances with banks*	2.27	1.66
Amount disclosed under current bank deposits	2.27	1.66

* Earmarked balances includes below items :-		
-Unclaimed/Unpaid dividend	0.25	0.13
-Bank balance with Indiamart Employees Benefit Trust	2.02	1.53

11 Other assets

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Non-current (unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Capital advances	1.40	-
Prepaid expenses	0.25	0.54
Total	1.65	0.54

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Current (unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Advances recoverable	7.25	8.84
Indirect taxes recoverable	5.03	12.37
Prepaid expenses	38.57	26.00
Others	-	0.09
Total	50.85	47.30

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

12 Share capital

Authorised equity share capital (INR 10 per share)

	Number of shares	Amount
As at 1 April 2022	9,94,42,460	994.42
As at 31 March 2023	9,94,42,460	994.42
As at 31 March 2024	9,94,42,460	994.42

Authorised 0.01% cumulative preference share capital (INR 328 per share)

	Number of shares	Amount
As at 1 April 2022	3	0.00
As at 31 March 2023	3	0.00
As at 31 March 2024	3	0.00

Issued equity share capital (subscribed and fully paid up) (INR 10 per share)

	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	3,06,14,574	306.15	3,05,64,574	305.65
Bonus issue during the year (refer note 1 below)	3,06,14,574	306.15	-	-
Equity shares issued to Indiamart Employee Benefit Trust during the year (refer note (d) below)	-	-	2,10,000	2.10
Equity shares extinguished on buy back during the year (refer note 2(i) below)	(12,50,000)	(12.50)	(1,60,000)	(1.60)
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	5,99,79,148	599.80	3,06,14,574	306.15
Equity shares held by Indiamart Employee Benefit Trust as at year end (refer note (d) below)	(30,202)	(0.31)	(35,353)	(0.36)
Shares outstanding at the end of the year net of elimination on account of shared held by Indiamart Employee Benefit Trust	5,99,48,946	599.49	3,05,79,221	305.79

Notes:

1 During the year the Company has issued and allotted 30,614,574 fully paid up Bonus Equity shares (including 35,353 bonus shares issued and held by Indiamart Employee Benefit trust) of Rs.10 each on 22 June 2023 in the ratio of 1:1 (i.e. 1 Bonus Equity shares for every 1 existing equity share of the Company) to the shareholders who held shares on 21 June 2023 i.e. Record date.

2

(i) During the year, the Board of Directors approved a proposal to buy-back upto 12,50,000 equity shares of the Company for an aggregate amount not exceeding INR 5,000, being 2.04% of the total paid up equity share capital at 4,000 per equity share. A Letter of Offer was made to all eligible shareholders. The Company bought back 12,50,000 equity shares out of the shares that were tendered by eligible shareholders and extinguished the equity shares. Capital redemption reserve was created to the extent of share capital extinguished of INR 12.50. The buyback results in a cash outflow of INR 6,198.84 (including transaction costs of INR 36.95 and tax on buyback of INR 1,161.89). The Company funded the buyback from its free reserves including Securities Premium as explained in Section 68 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(ii) During the year ended 31 March 2021, the Company had raised money by the way of Qualified Institutions Placement ("QIP") and allotted 1,242,212 equity shares of face value INR 10 each to the eligible qualified institutional buyers (QIB) at a price of INR 8,615 per equity share (including a premium of INR 8,605 per equity share) aggregating to INR 10,701.66 on 22 February 2021. The issue was made in accordance SEBI (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018, as amended.
Expenses incurred in relation to QIP amounting to INR 189.67 were adjusted from Securities Premium Account which resulted into the QIP's net proceeds of INR 10,511.99.
Out of these proceeds, the Company has utilised till 31 March 2024 INR 10,393.08 (31 March 2023 : INR 10,138.42) towards purposes specified in the placement document from the date of QIP. The balance amount of QIP's net proceeds remain invested in liquid instruments.

(iii) Out of the amount utilised from QIP's net proceeds as mentioned in 2(ii) above, INR 1015.95 has been utilised through Tradezeal Online Private limited, the wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, details of the same are given below :-

Investment made through Tradezeal Online Private Limited	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Truckhall Private Limited	215.10	185.10
Shipway Technology Private Limited	182.00	182.00
Legistify Services Private Limited	87.90	87.90
Agillos E-Commerce Private Limited	260.00	260.00
Edgewise Technologies Private Limited	133.45	133.45
Adansa Solutions Private Limited	137.50	137.50
Total	**1,015.95**	**985.95**

Other than as disclosed above, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediary shall lend or invest in party identified by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries).The company has not received any funds from any party(s) (Funding Party) with the understanding that the company shall whether directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

a) **Terms/ rights attached to equity shares:**
1) The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of INR 10 per share. Each holder of equity is entitled to one vote per share.
2) In event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares would be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

b) **Details of shareholders holding more than 5% equity shares in the Company**

	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	Number	% Holding	Number	% Holding
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid				
Dinesh Chandra Agarwal	1,68,27,523	28.06%	85,90,559	28.06%
Brijesh Kumar Agrawal	1,14,05,046	19.01%	58,21,529	19.01%
Arisaig Asia Fund Limited	14,31,983	2.39%	15,36,494	5.02%

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

12 Share capital (Cont'd)

Details of shareholding of promoters

Promoters	As at 31 March 2024 Number	% Holding	As at 31 March 2023 Number	% Holding	% Change during the year
Dinesh Chandra Agarwal	1,68,27,523	28.06	85,90,559	28.06	-
Brijesh Kumar Agrawal	1,14,03,046	19.01	58,21,339	19.01	-
Promoter Group					
Chetna Agarwal	3,02,600	0.50	1,54,479	0.50	-
Pankaj Agarwal	2,94,413	0.49	1,50,299	0.49	-
Anand Kumar Agrawal	1,37,119	0.23	70,000	0.23	-
Meena Agrawal	1,36,727	0.23	69,800	0.23	-
Dinesh Chandra Agarwal (HUF)	1,16,987	0.20	59,722	0.20	-
Naresh Chandra Agarwal	78,745	0.13	40,200	0.13	-
Prakash Chandra Agarwal	1,16,989	0.20	40,014	0.13	0.07
Gunjan Agarwal	38,908	0.07	19,908	0.07	-
Kishori Devi Agarwal	-	-	19,709	0.06	(0.06)
Vijay Jalan	19,389	0.03	10,000	0.03	-
Naresh Chandra Agarwal (HUF)	17,530	0.03	8,949	0.03	-
Anand Kumar Agrawal (HUF)	11,701	0.02	5,973	0.02	-
Prakash Chandra Agrawal (HUF)	11,701	0.02	5,973	0.02	-
Hamirwasia Business Trust	400	0.00	200	0.00	-
Hamirwasia Family Trust	400	0.00	200	0.00	-
Narpura Business Trust	200	0.00	100	0.00	-
Narpura Family Trust	200	0.00	100	0.00	-
Total	**2,95,14,308**	**49.22**	**1,50,67,524**	**49.21**	

c) Shares reserved for issue under options

Information relating to the Company's share based payment plans, including details of options and SAR units issued, exercised and lapsed during the financial year, options and SAR units outstanding at the end of the reporting year, is set out in note 28.

d) Shares held by Indiamart employee benefit trust against employees share based payment plans (face value: INR 10 each)

	As at 31 March 2024 Number	Amount	As at 31 March 2023 Number	Amount
Opening balance	35,353	0.36	11,584	0.12
Purchased during the year	-	-	2,10,000	2.10
Bonus issued during the year	35,353	0.36	-	-
Transfer to employees pursuant to SAR/ESOP exercised	(40,504)	(0.41)	(1,86,231)	(1.86)
Closing Balance	**30,202**	**0.31**	**35,353**	**0.36**

13 Other equity

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Securities premium	9,165.06	15,522.50
Capital redemption reserve	12.50	1.60
General reserve	-	8.45
Employee share based payment reserve	372.90	256.33
Retained earnings	7,553.47	4,549.23
Total other equity	**17,103.93**	**20,338.11**

Nature and purpose of reserves and surplus:

a) **Securities premium:** The Securities premium account is used to record the premium on issue of shares and is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

b) **Capital redemption reserve:** The Capital redemption reserve is created when company purchases its own shares out of free reserves or securities premium. A sum equal to the nominal value of the shares so purchased is transferred to capital redemption reserve. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of section 69 of the Companies Act, 2013.

c) **General reserve:** The general reserve is used from time to time to transfer profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes, as the same is created by transfer from one component of equity to another.

d) **Employee share based payment reserve:** The Employee share based payment reserve is used to recognise the compensation related to share based awards issued to employees under Company's Share based payment scheme.

e) **Retained earnings:** Retained earnings represent the amount of accumulated earnings of the Company, and re-measurement gains/losses on defined benefit plans.

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

14 Trade payables*

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Payable to micro, small and medium enterprises**	-	-
Other trade payables		
- Outstanding dues to others	2.20	0.15
Accrued expenses	319.04	254.64
Total	321.24	254.79

Outstanding for following years from due date of payment / transaction	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
31 March 2024						
(i) MSME** - undisputed	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others - undisputed	-	2.20	-	-	-	2.20
Accrued expenses	319.04	-	-	-	-	319.04
						321.24
31 March 2023						
(i) MSME** - undisputed	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others - undisputed	-	0.15	-	-	-	0.15
Accrued expenses	254.64	-	-	-	-	254.64
						254.79

* Refer note 33 for outstanding balances pertaining to related parties.

** MSME as per the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.

15 Lease and other financial liabilities

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Lease liabilities		
Non current	372.45	340.25
Current	114.22	118.83
Total	**486.67**	**459.08**
Other financial liabilities		
Non-current		
Derivative contract liability*	46.92	50.58
Total	**46.92**	**50.58**
Current		
Payable to employees	254.34	205.74
Security deposits	-	0.78
Derivative contract liability*	27.48	-
Other payable**	8.67	8.52
Total	**290.49**	**215.04**

* This pertains to the liability on account of embedded derivatives as per the shareholders agreement of Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited.

**Includes unclaimed/unpaid dividend of INR 0.23 (31 March 2023: INR 0.15).

16 Provisions

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Non-current		
Provision for employee benefits (Refer Note 27)		
Provision for gratuity	127.44	71.64
Provision for Leave encashment	126.51	32.87
Total	253.95	104.51
Current		
Provision for employee benefits (Refer Note 27)		
Provision for gratuity	36.21	10.60
Provision for leave encashment	26.39	20.57
Provision others*	15.36	15.36
Total	77.96	46.53

* Contingency provision towards indirect taxes. There is no change in this provision during the year ended 31 March 2024.

17 Contract and other liabilities

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Contract liabilities*		
Non-current		
Deferred revenue	5,388.59	4,132.24
	5,388.59	4,132.24
Current		
Deferred revenue	8,002.39	6,558.67
Advances from customers	554.90	633.07
	8,557.29	7,191.74
Total	13,945.88	11,323.98

* Contract liabilities include consideration received in advance to render web services in future periods. Refer Note 33 for outstanding balances pertaining to related parties.

Other liabilities-Current

Statutory dues		
Tax deducted at source payable	40.32	30.62
GST payable	348.94	307.41
Others	18.98	11.19
Total	408.24	349.22

18 Income tax assets (net)

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Income tax assets and liabilities (net of provisions)		
Non current		
Income tax assets	90.72	1,681.21
Less: Provision for income tax	(0.31)	(1,615.52)
Total non current tax assets (net)	90.41	65.69
Current		
Income tax assets	791.16	884.10
Less: Provision for income tax	(941.52)	(909.01)
Total current tax liabilities (net)	(150.36)	(24.91)

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

19 Revenue from operations*

Set out below is the disaggregation of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers:

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Sale of services		
Income from web services	11,274.35	9,188.05
Advertisement and marketing services	115.59	200.12
Total	11,389.94	9,388.17

*Refer note 33 for transactions pertaining to related parties.

Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations

The performance obligation is satisfied after the services are rendered for which customers has paid.

The transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations (unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied) i.e. contract liabilities, as at March 31, are as follows:

	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	Within 12 months	More than 12 months	Within 12 months	More than 12 months
Web services	8,909.20	4,998.10	7,167.06	4,133.15
Advertisement and marketing services	27.81	11.89	24.68	19.09
	8,937.01	5,009.99	7,191.74	4,152.24

The Company has Nil contract assets as at 31 March 2024 (31 March 2023 : Nil).

No single customer represents 10% or more of the Company's total revenue during the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023.

Changes in the contract liability balances during the year are as follows:

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Opening balance at the beginning of the year	11,343.98	9,065.97
Less: Revenue recognised from contract liability balance at the begining of the year	(6,346.98)	(5,192.60)
Add: Amount received from customers during the year	13,992.96	11,666.17
Less: Revenue recognised from amounts received during the year	(5,042.96)	(4,195.57)
Closing balance at the end of the year	13,947.00	11,343.98

Revenue from External Customers	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
India	11,343.39	9,305.16
Others	46.55	83.01
Total	11,389.94	9,388.17

(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

20 Other income	**For the year ended 31 March 2024**	**For the year ended 31 March 2023**
Fair value gain/(loss) on measurement and income from sale of financial assets		
-Fair value gain/(loss) (net) on measurement, interest and income from sale of mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment funds and investment trust	1,694.05	865.24
-Fair value gain/(loss) on Investment in debt instruments of subsidiaries	68.06	(22.00)
-Fair value (loss)/gain on measurement and income from sale of Investment in other entities	(68.99)	239.80
Fair value loss on measurement of financial liabilities		
-Fair value loss on measurement of derivative contract liability	(23.90)	-
Interest income from financial assets measured at amortised cost		
- on bank deposits	1.30	3.15
- on corporate deposits and loans	-	1.73
- on security deposits	2.98	2.96
Other interest income	-	5.91
Dividend Income	4.11	10.46
Gain on sales of investment in Associates	-	0.28
Gain on de-recognition of Right-of-use assets	4.82	4.71
Liabilities and provisions no longer required written back	0.51	4.56
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	2.39	2.38
Miscellaneous income	10.86	9.65
Total	**1,696.19**	**1,128.83**

21 Employee benefits expense	**For the year ended 31 March 2024**	**For the year ended 31 March 2023**
Salaries, allowance and bonus	4,557.86	3,536.34
Gratuity expense (Refer Note 27)	74.27	69.82
Leave encashment expense (Refer Note 27)	73.93	54.12
Contribution to provident and other funds	69.70	47.51
Employee share based payment expense (Refer Note 28)	244.37	262.50
Staff welfare expenses	53.62	21.90
Total	**5,073.75**	**3,992.19**

22 Finance costs	**For the year ended 31 March 2024**	**For the year ended 31 March 2023**
Interest cost of lease liabilities	42.70	46.79
Total	**42.70**	**46.79**

23 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense	**For the year ended 31 March 2024**	**For the year ended 31 March 2023**
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Refer Note 4)	109.05	92.25
Depreciation and impairment of Right-of-use assets (Refer Note 5)	136.36	99.77
Amortisation of intangible assets (Refer Note 6)	0.37	0.66
Total	**245.78**	**192.68**

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

24 Other expenses*	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Content development expenses	296.65	285.32
Buyer Engagement Expenses	123.23	133.80
Customer Support Expenses	266.39	209.73
Outsourced sales cost	1,348.55	1,304.42
Internet and other online expenses	496.76	458.18
Rates and taxes	8.11	3.56
Outsourced support cost	15.96	17.45
Advertisement expenses	17.10	19.59
Power and fuel	17.41	14.40
Repair and maintenance:		
- Plant and machinery	7.40	6.43
- Others	57.05	39.04
Travelling and conveyance	40.65	28.56
Recruitment and training expenses	28.76	26.35
Legal and professional fees	37.87	73.36
Directors' sitting fees	7.30	4.86
Auditor's remuneration	7.22	6.41
Insurance expenses	61.80	41.70
Collection charges	34.35	29.56
Corporate social responsibility activities expenses	58.16	51.38
Rent	39.65	20.42
Miscellaneous expenses	6.89	5.24
Total	**2,977.46**	**2,779.76**

*Refer note 33 for transactions pertaining to related parties.

Payment to Auditors*	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
As auditor:		
- Audit fee	6.60	6.00
- Reimbursement of expenses	0.62	0.41
	7.22	**6.41**

25 Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the earnings for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS are calculated by dividing the earnings for the year attributable to the equity holders of the Company by weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares. The following reflects the basic and diluted EPS computations:

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Basic		
Net profit as per the statement of profit and loss for computation of EPS (A)	3,621.93	2,721.86
Weighted average number of equity shares used in calculating basic EPS (B)*	6,05,22,532	6,10,66,500
Basic earnings per equity share (A/B)	59.84	44.57
Diluted		
Weighted average number of equity shares used in calculating basic EPS*	6,05,22,532	6,10,66,500
Potential equity shares*	1,51,044	2,12,040
Total no. of shares outstanding (including dilution) (C)	6,06,73,576	6,12,78,540
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating diluted EPS		
Diluted earnings per equity share (A/C)	59.70	44.42

*Previous year numbers are adjusted for bonus shares issued during the current year.

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

26 Income tax

a) Income tax expense/(income) recognised in Statement of profit and loss

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Current tax expense		
Current tax for the year	941.52	919.91
	941.52	**919.91**
Deferred tax expense/(benefit)		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	182.99	(188.80)
	182.99	**(188.80)**
Total income tax expense	**1,124.51**	**731.11**

b) Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income/(loss) (OCI)

Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during the year

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Net (loss)/gain on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	(2.05)	13.38

c) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by statutory income tax rate

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Profit before tax	4,746.44	3,452.97
Accounting profit before income tax	**4,746.44**	**3,452.97**
Tax expense at the statutory income tax rate @25.17%	1,194.68	869.11
Adjustments in respect of differences taxed at lower tax rates	(90.96)	(185.59)
Adjustment in respect of change in carrying amount of investment in subsidiaries	17.11	44.84
Adjustment in respect of buyback expenses	(9.30)	(3.22)
Dividend income received	(1.03)	(2.63)
Other non-deductible expenses and non-taxable income	14.01	8.60
Tax expense at the effective income tax rate of 23.69% (31 March 2023: 21.17%)	**1,124.51**	**731.11**

The effective tax rate has been increased to 23.69% for the year ended 31 March 2024 from 21.17% for the year ended 31 March 2023, primarily on account of long term capital gain realised on sale of mutual funds units and investments taxed at lower rate in the previous year.

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

26 Income tax (Cont'd)

d) Breakup of deferred tax recognised in the Balance sheet

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Deferred tax asset		
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	22.67	12.90
Provision for gratuity	41.19	30.76
Provision for compensated absences	38.48	28.50
Provision for diminution of investments in subsidiaries	12.04	12.04
Provision for expenses, allowable in subsequent year	47.22	42.33
Ind AS 116 - Leases Liability	102.35	115.54
Others	2.61	-
Total deferred tax assets (A)	**266.56**	**242.07**
Deferred tax liabilities		
Investment in mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, Govt securities, units of alternative investment fund and investment trust measured at fair value	(287.21)	(78.64)
Investment in other entities measured at fair value	(59.03)	(44.39)
Accelerated deduction on lease rent for tax purposes	-	(1.73)
Ind AS 116 - Right of Use asset	(82.26)	(95.31)
Others	-	(3.00)
Total deferred tax liabilities (B)	**(428.50)**	**(223.07)**
Net deferred tax assets/liabilities (C) = (A) - (B)	**(161.94)**	**19.00**

e) Breakup of deferred tax expense/(income) recognised in Statement of profit and loss and OCI

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Deferred tax expense/(income) relates to the following:		
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(9.77)	(7.61)
Provision for gratuity	(10.43)	36.19
Provision for compensated absences	(9.98)	(9.96)
Provision for diminution of investments in subsidiaries	-	(12.04)
Investment in other entities measured at fair value	14.64	42.62
Provision for diminution of investments in subsidiaries	-	39.30
Investment in mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, Govt Securities, units of alternative investment fund and investment trust measured at fair value	208.57	(238.00)
Provision for expenses, allowable in subsequent year	(4.89)	(2.60)
Ind AS 116 - Right of Use asset	(13.05)	29.04
Ind AS 116 - Leases Liability	11.46	(31.97)
Others	(5.61)	(0.34)
Deferred tax expense/(benefit)	**180.94**	**(175.42)**

f) Reconciliation of Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (Net):

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Opening balance as of 1 April	19.00	(156.42)
Tax (expense)/ benefit during the year recognised in Statement of profit and loss	(182.99)	188.80
Tax impact during the year recognised in OCI	2.05	(13.38)
Closing balance at the end of the year	**(161.94)**	**19.00**
Net deferred tax assets/liabilities	(161.94)	19.00

The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

27 Defined benefit plan and other long-term employee benefit plan

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed statutory defined period of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The scheme is funded with insurance company in form of qualifying insurance policy. This defined benefit plan exposes the Company to actuarial risks, such as longevity risk, interest rate risk and salary risk.

The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the Company's obligation in respect of its gratuity plan and leave encashment is as follows:

Gratuity - defined benefit plan

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Present value of defined benefit obligation	416.08	332.44
Fair value of plan assets	(252.43)	(210.22)
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	163.65	122.22

Leave encashment - other long-term employee benefit plan

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Present value of other long-term empoyee benefit plan	152.90	113.24
	152.90	113.24

a) Reconciliation of the net defined benefit (asset)/liability and other long term employee benefit plan

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for the net defined benefit (asset)/liability and other long term employee benefit plan and its components.

Reconciliation of present value of defined benefit obligation for Gratuity and Leave encashment

	Gratuity	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	332.44	332.58
Benefits paid	(23.08)	(22.63)
Current service cost	65.33	57.24
Interest cost	24.32	22.43
Actuarial (gains)/losses		
- changes in demographic assumptions		(12.90)
- changes in financial assumptions	9.40	(25.85)
- experience adjustments	7.88	(18.43)
Transfer Out*	(0.21)	-
Balance at the end of the year	**416.08**	**332.44**

The weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation as at 31 March 2024 is 12 years (31 March 2023: 12 years)

	Leave encashment	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	113.24	73.65
Benefits paid	(34.27)	(14.53)
Current service cost	38.19	56.04
Interest cost	8.28	4.97
Past service cost	-	2.82
Actuarial (gains)/losses		
- changes in demographic assumptions	7.06	(4.53)
- changes in financial assumptions	3.24	(8.47)
- experience adjustments	17.16	3.29
Balance at the end of the year	**152.90**	**113.24**

Movement in fair value of plan assets

	Gratuity	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Opening fair value of plan assets	210.22	146.02
Interest income	15.38	9.85
Acturial gains/(losses)	9.12	(4.02)
Contributions from the employer	41.00	81.00
Benefits paid	(23.29)	(22.63)
Closing fair value of plan assets	**252.43**	**210.22**

Each year the management of the Company reviews the level of funding requried as per its risk management strategy. The Company expects to contribute to gratuity INR 65.33 in FY 2024-25 (31 March 2023: INR 57.24).

The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of the total plan assets are as follows:

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Funds managed by insurer	100%	100%

The overall expected rate of return on assets is determined based on the market prices prevailing on that date, applicable to the period over which the obligation is to be settled.

(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

27 Defined benefit plan and other long-term employee benefit plan (Cont'd)

b) Expense recognised in profit or loss

	Gratuity	
	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Current service cost	65.33	57.24
Net interest expense	8.94	12.58
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in profit or loss	74.27	69.82
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability		
Actuarial (gain)/loss on plan assets	(9.12)	4.02
Actuarial (gain)/loss on defined benefit obligation	17.28	(57.18)
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive loss	8.16	(53.16)

	Leave encashment	
	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Current service cost	38.19	56.04
Past service cost	-	2.82
Net interest expense	8.28	4.97
Actuarial/(gain) loss on other long term employee benefit plan	27.46	(9.71)
Components of other long term employee benefit costs recognised in profit or loss	73.93	54.12

c) Actuarial assumptions

Principal actuarial assumptions as at reporting date (expressed as weighted averages):

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Discount rate	7.10%	7.30%
Expected rate of return on assets	7.10%	7.30%

Attrition rate:	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
Ages	Upto 4 years of service	Above 4 years of service	Upto 4 years of service	Above 4 years of service
Upto 30 years	32.00%	32.00%	32.00%	32.00%
Above 30 years	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
Future salary growth				
Year 1	12.25%	12.25%	12.25%	12.25%
Year 2	12.25%	12.25%	12.25%	12.25%
Year 3 and onwards	12.25%	12.25%	12.25%	12.25%
Mortality table	India Assured Life Mortality (2012-14)		India Assured Life Mortality (2012-14)	

The Company regularly assesses these assumptions with the projected long-term plans and prevalent industry standards.

d) Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below:

Gratuity

As at 31 March 2024	Increase	Decrease
Impact of change in discount rate by 0.50%	(22.81)	25.13
Impact of change in salary by 0.50%	9.59	(9.97)

As at 31 March 2023	Increase	Decrease
Impact of change in discount rate by 0.50%	(18.19)	20.06
Impact of change in salary by 0.50%	7.85	(8.19)

Although the analysis does not take account of the full distribution of cash flows expected under the plan, it does provide an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumptions shown.

e) The table below summarises the maturity profile and duration of the gratuity liability:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Within one year	36.21	30.59
Within one - three years	56.50	45.19
Within three - five years	54.42	40.88
Above five years	268.95	215.78
Total	416.08	332.44

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

28 Share based payment plans

The Indiamart Employee Stock Benefit Scheme-2018 was approved by shareholders in annual general meeting held on May 07, 2018. The scheme is designed to provide incentives to employees to deliver long-term returns. Under the plan, participants are granted options which vest upon completion of upto 72 months of service from the grant date. Participation in the plan is at the board appointed committee's discretion and no individual has a contractual right to participate in the plan or to receive any guaranteed benefits.

The Company has set up a trust to administer the scheme under which Stock Appreciation Rights (SAR) and Stock options(ESOP), with substantially similar types of share based payment arrangements, have been granted to employees. The scheme only provides for equity settled grants to employees where by the employees can purchase equity shares by exercising SAR units/options as vested at the exercise price specified in the grant, there is no option of cash settlement.

a) Employee Stock Option Plan (ESOP)

The details of activity have been summarized below:

	For the year ended 31 March 2024		For the year ended 31 March 2023	
	Number of options	Weighted Average Exercise Price (INR)	Number of options	Weighted Average Exercise Price (INR)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	35,784	10	45,050	10
Granted during the year	-	-	-	-
Forfeited/ expired during the year	1,141	10	5,061	10
Exercised during the year	7,952	10	4,205	10
Outstanding at the end of the year	26,691	10	35,784	10
Exercisable at the end of the year	-	-	-	-

Figures for the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 are as follows:

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Range of exercise prices (INR)	10	10
Number of options outstanding	26,691	35,784
Weighted average remaining contractual life of options (in years)	2	3
Weighted average exercise price (INR)	10	10
Weighted average share price for the options exercised during the year (INR)	10	10

Stock Options granted

The key inputs used in the measurement of the grant date fair valuation of equity settled ESOPs are given in the table below:

Figures for the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 are as follows:

	ESOP 2022	
	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Weighted average share price (INR)	6,652	6662
Exercise price (INR)	10	10
Life of the options granted (Vesting and exercise period) in years	4	4
Value of options method	Market price of stock*	Market price of stock*

* Fair value has been considered as stock price of the day prior to the grant date and hence volatility, expected dividends and average risk-free interest rate is not applicable.

b) Stock appreciation rights (SAR)

The Company has granted stock appreciation rights to its employees. Details of activity summarized below:

i) SAR 2018*	For the year ended 31 March 2024		For the year ended 31 March 2023	
	Number of SAR units	Weighted Average Exercise Price (INR)	Number of SAR units	Weighted Average Exercise Price (INR)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	-	-	2,03,658	300
Granted during the year	-	-	-	-
Lapsed during the year	-	-	2,028	300
Exercised during the year	-	-	2,01,630	300
Expired during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	-	-	-	-
Exercisable at the end of the year	-	-	-	-

* 31 March 2024 : Nil (31 March 2023 : 175,893) shares have been issued against the SAR exercised under this scheme during the year.

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

28 Share based payment plans (Cont'd)

SAR 2018 units granted

The key inputs used in the measurement of the grant date fair valuation of equity settled plans are given in the table below:

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Weighted average share price (INR)	597	597
Exercise Price (INR)	500	500
Expected Volatility	41%	41%
Historical Volatility	41%	41%
Life of the options granted (Vesting and exercise year) in years	4 years	4 years
Expected dividends	Nil	Nil
Average risk-free interest rate	7.8%	7.80%
Value of options method	Black-Scholes valuation model	Black-Scholes valuation model

(ii) SAR-Others*	For the year ended 31 March 2024		For the year ended 31 March 2023	
	Number of SAR units	Weighted Average Exercise Price (INR)	Number of SAR units	Weighted Average Exercise Price (INR)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	60,066	10	73,600	10
Granted during the year	70,590	-	-	-
Lapsed during the year	7,546	-	6,813	-
Exercised during the year	12,944	10	3,300	10
Expired during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	1,10,166	10	60,066	10
Exercisable at the end of the year	-	-	-	-

* 31 March 2024 : 24,600 (31 March 2023 : 6,165) shares have been issued against the SAR exercised under this scheme during the year.

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Range of exercise prices (INR)	10	10
Number of units outstanding	1,10,166	60,066
Weighted average remaining contractual life of units (in years)	2.96	2.38
Weighted average exercise price (INR)	10	10

SAR units granted

The key inputs used in the measurement of the grant date fair valuation of equity settled plans are given in the table below:

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Range of weighted average share price (INR)	5,198-7,135	4,662-7,135
Exercise Price (INR)	10	10 - 500
Life of the options granted (Vesting and exercise year) in years	4.0 years	4 years
Value of options method	Market price of stock*	Market price of stock*

* Fair value has been considered as stock price of the day prior to the grant date and hence volatility, expected dividends and average risk-free interest rate is not applicable.

Effect of the employee share-based payment plans on the profit and loss:

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Total Employee Compensation Cost pertaining to share-based payment plans	244.37	262.50
Compensation Cost pertaining to equity-settled employee share-based payment plan included above	244.37	262.50

Effect of the employee share-based payment plans on its financial position:

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Total reserve for employee share based payments outstanding as at year end	372.90	256.53

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39 Fair value measurements

a) Category wise details as to carrying value, fair value and the level of fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's financial instruments are as follows:

	Level	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Financial assets			
a) Measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)			
- Investment in mutual funds, exchange traded funds and government securities (Refer Note b(iii) below)	Level 1	16,100.00	10,711.55
-Investment in Investment Trust (Refer Note b(iii) below)	Level 1	-	484.19
- Investment in bonds & debentures (Refer Note b(v) below)	Level 2	4,939.42	10,250.86
- Investment in debt instruments of subsidiaries and equity/preference instruments of other entities (Refer Note b(iv) below)	Level 3	1,783.82	1,773.10
- Investment in debt instruments of associates at FVTPL (Refer Note b(vii) below)	Level 3	160.00	85.00
		22,989.00	23,274.28
b) Measured at amortised cost (Refer Note b(i) and (ii) below)			
- Trade receivables		13.45	15.83
- Cash and cash equivalents		811.42	501.09
- Loans to employees		5.30	5.21
- Security deposits		58.50	40.13
- Deposits with Banks		2.27	1.00
- Other financial assets		202.16	129.18
		1,093.56	693.14
Total (a+b)		**24,083.48**	**23,967.42**
Financial liabilities			
a) Measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)			
- Other financial liabilities (Refer Note b(vi) below)	Level 3	74.40	50.90
		74.40	50.90
b) Measured at amortised cost (Refer Note b(i) and (ii) below)			
- Trade payables		321.24	234.79
- Security deposits		-	0.78
- Other financial liabilities		265.01	217.36
- Lease liabilities		406.07	459.08
Total		990.92	931.91
		1,065.32	**982.81**

b) The following methods / assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

i) The carrying value of deposits with banks, trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, loans to employees, trade payables, security deposits, lease liabilities and other financial assets and other financial liabilities measured at amortised cost approximate their fair value due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.
These have been assessed basis counterparty credit risk.

ii) The fair value of non-current financial assets and financial liabilities are determined by discounting future cash flows using current rates of instruments with similar terms and credit risk. The current rates used do not reflect significant changes from the discount rates used initially. Therefore, the carrying value of these instruments measured at amortised cost approximate their fair value.

iii) Fair value of quoted mutual funds, exchange traded funds, investment trust and government securities is based on quoted market prices at the reporting date. We do not expect material volatility in these financial assets.

iv) Fair value of debt instruments of subsidiaries, equity/preference instruments of other entities is estimated based on replacement cost method / discounted cash flows / market multiple valuation technique using cash flow projections, discount rate and credit risk and are classified as Level 3.

v) Fair value of the quoted bonds and debentures is determined using observable market's inputs and is classified as Level 2.

vi) Fair value of derivative contract liability is determined using Monte Carlo Simulation method and is classified as Level 3.

vii) Fair value of debt instruments of of associates is estimated based on replacement cost method / discounted cash flows / market multiple valuation technique using cash flow projections, discount rate and credit risk and are classified as Level 3.

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29 Fair value measurements (Cont'd)

c) Following table describes the valuation techniques used and key inputs thereto for the level 3 financial assets:

Financial assets	Valuation technique(s)	Significant Unobservable inputs	Significant Unobservable input range: For the year ended 31 March 2024	Significant Unobservable input range: For the year ended 31 March 2023	Inter-relationship between significant unobservable input and fair value measurement
Investment in debt instruments of subsidiaries and equity/preference instruments of other entities					
Pay With Indiamart Private Limited, Tolexo Online Private Limited and Tradezeal Online Private Limited	Market multiple approach/Replacement cost method	Market multiples (Comparable Companies)/Replacement cost method	NA	1.7x	The estimated fair value of investment in subsidiaries will increase/ (decrease) if the Market multiple is higher/ (lower).
Zimyo Consulting Private Limited, Fleetx Technologies Private Limited and Mynd Solutions Private Limited	Market multiple approach and discounted cash flow approach	i) Discount rate ii) Terminal growth rate iii) Market multiples (Comparable Companies) iv) Revenue growth rate	i) 23.60%-28.50% ii) 4%-5% iii) 4.15x-12.2x iv) Budgeted and forecasted revenue	i) 25.80%-28.50% ii) 4% iii) 2.1x-7.2x iv) Budgeted and forecasted revenue	The estimated fair value of investment in other entities will increase/ (decrease) if the terminal growth rate, Market multiple and revenue growth rate is higher/ (lower). The estimated fair value of investment in other entities will increase/ (decrease) if the Discount Rate is (lower)/higher.

Financial Liability	Valuation technique	Significant Unobservable input range			Inter-relationship between significant unobservable input and fair value measurement
Derivative contract Liability	Monte Carlo Simulation method	i) Discount rate ii) Terminal growth rate	i) 19.45% ii) 4%	i) 18% ii) 4%	The estimated fair value of derivative contract liability will increase/ (decrease) if the Discount Rate is (lower)/higher. The estimated fair value of derivative contract liability will increase/ (decrease) if the Terminal growth Rate is (lower)/higher.

Investment in debt instruments of associates at FVTPL represents amount invested in Compulsory Convertible Debentures instruments which shall be convertible into Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares in the near future. Considering the nature of investments, there is no material change in the significant unobservable inputs for investment in debt instruments of associates as at 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023.

Sensitivity

For the fair value of investment in subsidiaries and other entities, reasonably possible changes in significant unobservable inputs at the reporting date would have the following effect:

	Financial asset: For the year ended 31 March 2024	Financial asset: For the year ended 31 March 2023	Financial Liability: For the year ended 31 March 2024	Financial Liability: For the year ended 31 March 2023
(a) Discount Rate:				
+1% change	(52.84)	(42.21)	17.21	32.24
-1% change	58.15	46.81	(19.25)	(37.19)
(b) Long term Growth Rate:				
+1% change	25.99	16.35	(13.30)	(25.32)
-1% change	(23.51)	(14.96)	12.40	22.30
(c) Market Multiple:				
+2.5% change	19.41	15.13	NA	NA
-2.5% change	(19.42)	(15.13)	NA	NA
(d) Revenue growth rate:				
+1% change	19.65	43.95	(5.64)	(28.99)
-1% change	(19.31)	(40.60)	5.57	24.28

d) **Reconciliation of level 3 fair value measurements**

	Investment in Optionally Convertible Cumulative Redeemable Preference instruments of subsidiaries: For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Opening balance	115.50	137.50
Gain/(loss) recognised in profit or loss	68.06	(22.00)
Closing balance	**183.56**	**115.50**

	Investment in equity/preference instruments of other entities/investment in debt instruments of associates: For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Opening balance	1,741.60	1,631.15
Fair value change recognised in profit or loss	(68.99)	239.80
Additions	87.65	320.68
Disposals/Extinguishment	-	(137.31)
Change in status of investment to Associate	-	(312.72)
Closing balance	**1,760.26**	**1,741.60**

	Derivative contract Liability: For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Opening balance	50.50	-
Additions	-	50.50
Loss recognised in profit or loss	23.90	-
Closing balance	**74.40**	**50.50**

e) During the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 there were no transfers due to re-classification into and out of Level 3 fair value measurements.

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30 Capital management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the borrowings and equity balance.

The capital structure of the Company consists of no borrowings and only equity of the Company.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company reviews the capital structure on a regular basis. As part of this review, the Company considers the cost of capital, risks associated with each class of capital requirements and maintenance of adequate liquidity.

31 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

- The Company's Board oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The Board is assisted in its oversight role by internal audit. Internal audit undertakes regular reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the audit committee.

I) Credit risk management

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 Cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits and investments in mutual funds, bonds, exchange traded funds, debentures, units of alternative investment funds and units of investment trust.

The carrying amounts of financial assets represent the maximum credit risk exposure.

Credit risk management considers available reasonable and supportive forward-looking information including indicators like external credit rating (as far as available), macro-economic information (such as regulatory changes, government directives, market interest rate).

Trade receivables

The Company primarily collects consideration in advance for the services to be provided to the customer. As a result, the Company is not exposed to significant credit risk on trade receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents and investments

Cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits and investments in mutual funds, bonds, exchange traded funds, debentures, units of alternative investment funds and units of investment trust.

The company maintains its cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits, inter-corporate deposits and investment in mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment funds and units of investment trust with reputed banks and financial institutions. The credit risk on these instruments is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit ratings assigned by international credit rating agencies.

Security deposits and Loans

The Company monitors the credit rating of the counterparties on regular basis. These instruments carry very minimal credit risk based on the financial position of parties and Company's historical experience of dealing with the parties.

II) Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the board of directors, who has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short-term, medium-term and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

31 Financial risk management objectives and policies (Cont'd)

Maturities of financial liabilities

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's undiscounted financial liabilities based on contractual payments:

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities

31 March 2024	Within 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years and thereafter	Total
Trade payables	321.24	-	321.24
Lease liabilities	133.23	350.38	483.61
Other financial liabilities	290.49	46.92	337.41
	744.96	397.30	1,142.26

31 March 2023	Within 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years and thereafter	Total
Trade payables	254.79	-	254.79
Lease liabilities	129.34	444.95	574.29
Other financial liabilities	218.04	57.49	275.53
	602.17	502.44	1,104.61

iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include foreign currency receivables, deposits, investments in mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment funds, units of investment trust and investment in other entities.

a) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure 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 foreign currency). The company's exposure to unhedged foreign currency risk as at 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 is not material. Currency risks related to the principal amounts of the company's US dollar trade receivables.

b) Interest rate risk

Investment of short-term surplus funds of the Company in liquid schemes of mutual funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment fund and investment trust provides high level of liquidity from a portfolio of money market securities and high quality debt and categorized as 'low risk' product from liquidity and interest rate risk perspectives.

Sensitivity	Impact on profit before tax	
	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
+ 5% change in NAV of mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment funds and investment trust.	1,052.30	1,075.98
- 5% change in NAV of mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment funds and investment trust.	(1,052.30)	(1,075.98)

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32 Segment information

As per Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments", the Company has disclosed the segment information only as part of consolidated financial statements.

33 Related party transactions

i) Names of related parties and related party relationship

a) Entity's subsidiaries & associates	**Subsidiaries**	Hello Trade Online Private Limited
		Tradezeal Online Private Limited
		Tolexo Online Private Limited
		Pay With Indiamart Private Limited
		Busy Infotech Private Limited (with effect from 06 April 2022)
		Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited (Formerly known as Finlite Technologies Private Limited) (with effect from 23 May 2022)
		Livekeeping Private Limited (Subsidiary of Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited, with effect from 23 May 2022)
	Associates	Simply Vyapar Apps Private Limited
		Tax Times Online Private Limited (ceased to be an associate with effect from 16 March 2023)
		IB Monotaro Private Limited
		Mobisy Technologies Private Limited (with effect from 03 November 2022)

b) Key Management Personnel (KMP)

Name	**Designation**
Dinesh Chandra Agarwal	Managing Director & CEO
Brijesh Kumar Agrawal	Whole time director
Prateek Chandra	Chief financial officer
Manoj Bhargava	Company Secretary
Dhruv Prakash	Non-executive director
Rajesh Sawhney	Independent director
Elizabeth Lucy Chapman	Independent director (Resigned with effect from 05 October 2023)
Vivek Narayan Gour	Independent director
Pallavi Dinodia Gupta	Independent director (Appointed with effect from 20 October 2022)
Aakash Chaudhry	Independent director (Appointed with effect from 20 July 2023)

c) Relatives of Key Management Personnel (KMPs)*

Bharat Agarwal
Chetna Agarwal
Gunjan Agarwal
Anand Kumar Agrawal
Meena Agrawal
Pankaj Agarwal
Naresh Chandra Agarwal
Prakash Chandra Agrawal
Bhawani Prakash
Anjani Prakash
Megha Bhargava
Sphurti Gupta

d) Entities where Key Management Personnel (KMP) exercise significant influence*

Mansa Enterprises Private Limited
Mynd Solutions Private Limited
S R Dinodia & Co LLP
Dinesh Chandra Agarwal HUF
Naapara Family Trust
Naapara Business Trust
Hamirwasia Business Trust
Hamirwasia Family Trust
National Engineering Industries Limited

e) Other related parties

Indiamart Employee Benefit Trust (administered Trust to manage employees share based payment plans of the Company)
Indiamart Intermesh Employees Group Gratuity Assurance Scheme (administered Trust to manage post employment defined benefits of employees of the Company)

*With whom the Company had transactions during the reporting year.

ii) Key management personnel compensation

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Short-term employee benefits	168.07	154.24
Post- employment benefits	9.28	0.04
Other long-term employee benefits	3.67	1.73
Employee share based payment	28.67	13.75
	209.69	169.83

(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

33 Related party transactions (Cont'd)

The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with the related parties for the relevant financial year:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Entities where KMP exercise Significant influence		
Rent & related miscellaneous expenses		
Mansa Enterprises Private Limited	5.34	2.64
Tax consultancy and litigation support service		
S R Dinodia & Co LLP	1.60	-
Purchase of Investment		
Mynd Solutions Private Limited	-	240.68
Sale of Investment		
Mynd Solutions Private Limited	-	137.31
KMP and relatives of KMP's		
Recruitment and training expenses		
Key management personnel	3.00	2.25
Bonus share issued (Face Value 10/- each)		
Key management personnel	145.54	-
Relatives of Key Management Personnel	5.72	-
Entities where Key Management Personnel exercise significant influence	0.60	-
Dividend paid		
Key management personnel	291.09	17.18
Relatives of Key Management Personnel	11.45	11.64
Entities where Key Management Personnel exercise significant influence	1.21	0.23
Remuneration		
Relatives of Key Management Personnel	0.98	-
Director's sitting fees	7.30	4.86
Other services availed		
Relatives of Key Management Personnel	0.96	-
Subsidiaries and Associates		
Investment in subsidiaries		
Tradezeal Online Private Limited	-	212.50
Hello Trade Online Private Limited	-	0.30
Busy Infotech Private Limited	-	5,000.00
Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited*	-	510.32
Investment in associates		
Simply Vyapar Apps Private Limited	-	39.78
Mobisy Technologies Private Limited	80.00	231.18
IB Monotaro Private Limited	137.36	-

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

33 Related party transactions (Cont'd)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Sale of Investment in associates		
Ten Times Online Pvt. Ltd	-	1.21
Bonus Shares Received		
-Equity Shares Capital (Face value 10/- each)	0.11	-
-Compulsory convertible preference shares (Face value 100/- each)	14.75	-
Web, advertisement & marketing services provided to		
Pay With Indiamart Private Limited	6.53	4.49
Simply Vyapar Apps Private Limited	7.25	16.47
IB Monotaro Private Limited	1.39	0.32
Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited	0.19	0.12
Busy Infotech Private Limited	0.32	0.14
Mynd Solutions Private Limited	5.00	-
National Engineering Industries Limited	0.01	-
Indemnification payments		
Pay With Indiamart Private Limited	0.63	0.61
Customer support services availed from		
Pay With Indiamart Private Limited	2.71	1.85
Miscellaneous services provided to		
Simply Vyapar Apps Private Limited		0.43
Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited	6.82	1.24
Pay With Indiamart Private Limited	1.21	0.76
Internet and online services availed from		
Ten Times Online Pvt. Ltd	-	0.05
Marketing services availed from		
IB Monotaro Private Limited	0.08	-
Purchase of Fixed Assets		
IB Monotaro Private Limited	0.02	-
Share Based payment pertains to subsidiary		
Busy Infotech Private Limited	7.41	3.15
Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited	1.82	-
Indiamart Employee Benefit Trust		
Share capital issued	-	2.10
Bonus share capital issued	0.36	-
Dividend paid	0.71	0.15

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The transactions with related parties are entered on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. This assessment is undertaken each financial period through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

33 Related party transactions (Cont'd)

The following table discloses the balances with related parties at the relevant year end:

Balance Outstanding at the year end	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Subsidiary companies		
Investment in debt instruments of subsidiaries (Measured at FVTPL)		
Tradezeal Online Private Limited	128.06	60.00
Pay With Indiamart Private Limited	55.50	55.50
Investment in equity instruments and debentures of subsidiaries (At cost)*		
Tolexo Online Private Limited	70.02	70.02
Tradezeal Online Private Limited	933.60	933.60
Hello Trade Online Private Limited	0.60	0.60
Pay With Indiamart Private Limited	1.00	1.00
Busy Infotech Private Limited	5,000.00	5,000.00
Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited**	510.32	510.32
Investment in equity instruments in associates (at cost)		
Simply Vyapar Apps Private Limited	967.30	967.30
IB Monotaro Private Limited	1,179.13	1,041.77
Mobisy Technologies Private Limited	463.90	463.90
Investment in debt instruments in associates (at FVTPL)		
Mobisy Technologies Private Limited	160.00	80.00
Trade receivables		
Simply Vyapar Apps Private Limited	0.57	2.00
Busy Infotech Private Limited	0.19	-
Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited	0.01	-
Other Receivable		
Busy Infotech Private Limited	7.41	3.15
Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited	1.82	-
Trade Payable (including accrued expenses)		
S R Dinodia & Co LLP	0.98	-
Mansa Enterprises Private Limited	0.07	-
Key management personnel	0.25	-
Contract Liabilities		
Simply Vyapar Apps Private Limited	-	2.53
Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited	0.13	0.12
Busy Infotech Private Limited	0.15	0.30
IB Monotaro Private Limited	3.71	1.10
Pay With Indiamart Private Limited	0.10	-
Investment in Entities where KMP and Individuals exercise Significant influence (at FVTPL)		
Mynd Solutions Private Limited	585.01	577.36

*Does not include provision for diminution of investment in equity shares.
** Includes Contractual investment rights of INR 50.50 (Mar'23 50.50) in Livekeeping technologies private limited.

(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

34 The Company has provided following function wise results of operations on a voluntary basis

The management has presented the below function wise results because it also monitors its performance in the manner explained below and it believes that this information is relevant to understanding the Company's financial performance. The basis of calculation is also mentioned for reference.

		For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
A	Revenue from operations	11,389.94	9,388.17
B	Customer service cost	(3,088.05)	(2,371.39)
C	**Surplus over customer service cost (A-B)**	**8,301.89**	**7,016.78**
	Selling & Distribution Expenses	2,050.98	1,843.68
	Technology and Content Expenses	1,989.50	1,748.73
	Marketing Expenses	55.65	47.50
	General and Administrative Expenses	867.03	760.63
D	**Total**	**4,963.16**	**4,400.56**
E	**Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization (C-D)**	**3,338.73**	**2,616.22**
	Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense	(245.78)	(192.68)
	Finance costs	(42.70)	(46.79)
	Other income	1,696.19	1,128.83
F	**Total**	**1,407.71**	**889.36**
	Profit before exceptional items and tax	4,746.44	3,505.58
	Exceptional item	-	(52.61)
G	**Profit before tax (E+F)**	**4,746.44**	**3,452.97**
	Tax expense	1,124.51	731.11
	Profit for the year	**3,621.93**	**2,721.86**

Below is the basis of classification of various function wise expenses mentioned above:

Customer service cost
Customer service cost primarily consists of employee benefits expense (included in "Employee benefit expense" in Note 23) for employees involved in servicing of our clients; website content charges (included in "Content development expenses" in Note 24); Outsourced service cost i.e. cost of outsourced activities towards servicing of our clients (included in "Customer Support Expenses" in Note 24); PNS charges i.e. rental for premium number service provided to our paying suppliers (included in "Buyer Engagement Expenses" in Note 24); SMS & Email charges i.e. cost of notifications sent to paying suppliers through SMS or email (included in "Buyer Engagement Expenses" in Note 24); Buy Lead Verification & Enrichment i.e. costs incurred in connection with the verification of RFQs posted by registered buyers on Indiamart and provided to our paying suppliers as a part of our subscription packages (included in "Customer Support Expenses" in Note 24); other expenses such as rent, power and fuel, repair & maintenance, travelling & conveyance, Insurance cost allocated based on employee count; collection charges; domain registration & renewal charges (included in "Internet and other online expenses" in Note 24) for serving our clients.

Selling & Distribution Expenses
Selling & Distribution Expenses primarily consists of Outsourced sales cost i.e. costs incurred towards acquisition of new paying suppliers through our outsourced sales team and Channel partners; employee benefits expense for employees involved in acquisition of new paying suppliers; other expenses such as rent, power and fuel, repair & maintenance, travelling & conveyance and Insurance cost allocated based on employee count.

Technology & Content Expenses
Technology and content expenses include employee benefits expense for employees involved in the research and development of new and existing products and services, development, design, and maintenance of our website and mobile application, curation and display of products and services made available on our websites, and digital infrastructure costs; Data Verification & Enrichment i.e. amount paid to third parties to maintain and enhance our database (included in "Content development expenses" in Note 24); PNS charges i.e. rental for premium number service provided to our free suppliers (included in "Buyer Engagement Expenses" in Note 24); SMS & Email charges i.e. cost of notifications sent to buyers and free suppliers through SMS or email (included in "Buyer Engagement Expenses" in Note 24); Buy Lead Verification & Enrichment i.e. costs incurred in connection with the verification of RFQs posted by registered buyers on Indiamart and provided to our free suppliers (included in "Customer Support Expenses" in Note 24), other expenses such as rent, power and fuel, repair & maintenance, travelling & conveyance and Insurance cost allocated based on employee count; Complaint Handling (1-800) Exp. (included in "Customer Support Expenses" in Note 24); Server Exp. (Web Space for Hosting), Software Expenses, Server Exp. (Google Emails-Employees) & Website Support & Maintenance (included in "Internet and other online expenses" in Note 24).

Marketing Expenses
While most of our branding and marketing is done by our sales representatives through meetings with potential customers (included in Selling & Distribution Expenses), our branding is aided by our spending on marketing, such as targeted digital marketing, search engine advertisements and offline advertising, and we also engage in advertising campaigns from time to time through television and print media. Employee benefits expense for employees involved in marketing activities are also included in marketing expenses.

Other Operating Expenses
Other operating expenses primarily include employee benefits expense for our support function employees; expenses such as rent, power and fuel, repair & maintenance, travelling & conveyance and Insurance cost allocated basis employee count; browsing & connectivity-branch & employees (included in "Internet and other online expenses" in Note 24); telephone expenses-branch & employees (included in "Communication Costs" in Note 24); recruitment and training expenses; legal and professional fees; Corporate Social Responsibility expenses and other miscellaneous operating expenses.

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IndiaMART InterMESH Limited

(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

35 **Contingent liabilities and commitments**

a) **Contingent liabilities**

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Service tax/ GST demand (refer note (1) below)	15.38	15.38

1) Pursuant to the service tax audit for the financial year 2013-14 to 2017-18 (i.e upto 30 June 2017), a demand has been raised on non-payment of service tax under rule 6(3) of CCR, 2004 on "Net gain on sale of current investments" of INR 15.38. The Company has already recorded the provision for the said amount in the books of accounts in the financial year 2019-20. The Company was contesting the aforesaid mentioned demand against commissioner (Appeals). During the current year, the order has been received rejecting the appeal and imposing 100% penalty of INR 15.38. The Company has filed the appeal before Tribunal against the order, and the management believes that the Company's position in the matter will be tenable.

2. On February 28, 2019, a judgment of the Supreme Court of India interpreting certain statutory defined contribution obligations of employees and employers altered historical understandings of such obligations, extending them to cover additional portions of the employee's income. However, the judgment isn't explicit if such interpretation may have retrospective application resulting in increased contribution for past and future years for certain employees of the Company. The Company, based on an internal assessment, evaluated that there are numerous interpretative challenges on the retrospective application of the judgment which results in impracticability in estimation of and timing of payment and amount involved. As a result of lack of implementation guidance and interpretative challenges involved, the Company is unable to reliably estimate the amount involved. Accordingly, the Company shall evaluate the amount of provision, if any, on further clarity of the above matter.

3. The Company is involved in various lawsuits, claims and proceedings that arise in the ordinary course of business, the outcome of which is inherently uncertain. Some of these matters include speculative and frivolous claims for substantial or indeterminate amounts of damages. The Company records a liability when it is both probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated. Significant judgment is required to determine both probability and the estimated amount. The Company reviews these provisions and adjusts these provisions accordingly to reflect the impact of negotiations, settlements, rulings, advice of legal counsel, and updated information. The Company believes that the amount or estimable range of reasonably possible loss with respect to loss contingencies for legal and other contingencies, will not, either individually or in the aggregate, have a material adverse effect on its business, financial position, results or cash flows of the Company as at 31 March 2024.

4. The Indian Parliament has approved the Code on Social Security, 2020 which would impact the contributions by the Company towards Provident Fund and Gratuity. The effective date from which the changes are applicable is yet to be notified and the final rules are yet to be notified. The Company will carry out an evaluation of the impact and record the same in the financial statements in the period in which the Code becomes effective and the related rules are notified.

b) **Capital and other commitments**

- As at 31 March 2024, the Company has INR 8.29 capital commitment (31 March 2023: NIL).
- The Company will provide financial support to its wholly owned subsidiaries, so as to meet their liabilities as and when the same is required.

36 **Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Expenditure**

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
a) Amount required to be spent by the company during the year	58.16	51.38
b) Amount of expenditure incurred on:		
(i) construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
(ii) on purpose other than (i) above	38.31	39.81
c) (Shortfall) /excess at the end of year #	(19.85)	(11.57)
d) Total previous year (Shortfall) /excess	-	-
e) Reason for shortfall	Pertains to ongoing projects	Pertains to ongoing projects
f) Nature of CSR Activities	**	*
g) Details of related party transaction in relation to CSR expenditure	Nil	Nil
h) Where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation, the movements in the provision year shall be shown separately	-	-

* Primary Education and Skill Development

** Education and skill development, sanitation and making available safe drinking water and any activity covered under schedule VII of Companies Act 2013.

\# The Company has transferred the unspent CSR liability to "Indiamart Intermesh Limited unspent CSR account FY-2023-24" amounting to INR 19.85, basis the approved projects.

37 **Scheme of Amalgamation**

A composite scheme of amalgamation ("the Scheme") amongst wholly owned subsidiaries Busy Infotech Private Limited ("Busy " or "Transferor Company 1"), Hello Trade Online Private Limited ("Hello" or "Transferor Company 2"), Tolexo Online Private Limited ("Tolexo" or "Transferee Company") and their respective shareholders and creditors under Section 230 to 232 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 (read with the Rules made thereunder) was approved by the Board of Directors of the respective companies in their meeting held on 28 March 2024.

The petition for the Scheme was filed with National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT") on March 30, 2024. The Scheme is subject to scrutiny by statutory authorities and other interested parties before NCLT examines it from judicial and overall perspective. Given that the Scheme will become effective on filing of the NCLT order with the Registrar of Companies, the financial impact of the Scheme is not incorporated in the financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2024.

38 **Additional Regulatory Information**

a) - **Relationship with Struck off companies**

The Company did not have any material transactions with companies struck off under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of Companies Act, 1956 during the financial year.

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

b) - Ratios

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Current year	Previous year	% Variance *
Current Ratio (in times)	Current Assets	Current liabilities	2.17	2.71	-20%
Debt-Equity Ratio (in times)	Total debts (represents lease liabilities) (Refer Note 1 below)	Shareholder's equity	0.02	0.02	0%
Debt Service Coverage Ratio (in times)	Earning available for debt service (Refer Note 2 below)	Debt Service (Refer Note 3 below)	10.19	7.00	46%
Interest Coverage ratio (in times)	Profit before interest, tax & exceptional items	Finance cost	112.16	75.92	48%
Return on Equity Ratio (in %)	Profit after tax, attributable to equity shareholders	Average Shareholder's Equity	18.89%	13.76%	37%
Trade Receivables turnover ratio (in times)	Net Credit sales during the year	Average trade receivable	18.64	23.38	-20%
Trade payables turnover ratio (in times)	Other expenses	Average trade payable	10.34	12.70	-19%
Net capital turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations	Working capital (Current Assets-Current liabilities)	0.95	0.67	42%
Net profit ratio (in %)	Net profit after tax	Revenue from operations	31.80%	28.99%	10%
Operating Profit Margin ratio (in %)	Profit before interest, tax, exceptional items & other income	Revenue from operations	27.16%	25.81%	5%
EBITDA Margin ratio (in %)	EBITDA (Refer Note 8 below)	Revenue from operations	29.33%	27.87%	5%
Return on Capital employed (ROCE) (in %)	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital employed (Refer Note 4 below)	26.21%	16.58%	58%
Return on investment (ROI) (in %)	Income generated from invested funds (Refer Note 5 below)	Average invested funds in treasury investments (Refer Note 6 below)	8.31%	4.46%	87%
Debt to EBITDA (in times)	Total debts (represents lease liabilities) (Refer Note 1 below)	EBITDA (Refer Note 8 below)	0.12	0.18	-33%

Notes
1) Total debt represents lease liabilities.
2) Earning available for debt service = Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and amortizations + Interest + other adjustments like gain on sale of Fixed assets, share based expenses etc.
"Net Profit after tax" means reported amount of "Profit for the year" and it does not include items of other comprehensive income.
3) Debt service = Lease Payments (Interest + Principal)
4) Capital Employed = Total shareholder's equity + Deferred tax liability + Lease liabilities
5) Income generated from invested funds = FVTPL gain on mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment funds and investment trust + Interest income from Bank deposits + Interest income on inter corporate deposits
6) Average invested funds in treasury investments = Average of (Average quarterly opening treasury investments and quarterly closing treasury investments #)
Treasury Investments = Mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment funds and investment trust + Inter - corporate deposits + Bank deposits
7) Average is calculating based on simple average of opening and closing balances.
8) EBITDA stands for profit before interest, tax, depreciation, amortisation & exceptional items.

* Explanation where variance in ratio is more than 25%

- **Debt Service Coverage Ratio (in times)**
  Due to increase in earnings and reduction in debt.
- **Interest Coverage ratio (in times)**
  Change due to increase in profit before interest,tax and exceptional & decrease in interest cost.
- **Return on Equity Ratio (in %)**
  Change due to increase in profit after tax, attributable to equity shareholders
- **Net capital turnover ratio (in times)**
  On account of increase in the revenue for the year an decrease in the net working capital.
- **Return on Capital employed (ROCE) (in %)**
  Due to increase in earnings and reduction in capital employed on account of buy back during the year.
- **Return on investment (ROI)**
  Due to increase in income generated from investment by the company
- **Debt to EBITDA (in times)**
  Due to increase in earnings & reduction in debt

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IndiaMART InterMESH Limited

(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

39 Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under MSMED Act 2006:

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year		
- Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	-	-
- Interest due on above	-	-
	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the year of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act 2006.	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006	-	-

40 Events after the reporting period

a) The Company has evaluated all the subsequent events through 30 April 2024 which is the date on which these standalone financial statements were issued, and no events have occurred from the balance sheet date through that date except for matters that have already been considered in the standalone financial statements.

b) **Dividend**

Dividends paid during the year ended 31 March, 2024 include an amount of Rs. 20/- per equity share (pre bonus share issue of 1:1) towards final dividend for the year ended 31 March, 2023 (Dividend paid during the year ended 31 March 2023 : Rs 2/per equity share).

Dividend declared by the Company is based on the profit available for distribution. On April 30 2024, the Board of Directors of the Company have proposed a final dividend of INR 20/- per share in respect of the year ended 31 March 2024.

As per our report of even date

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 101248W/ W-100022

Kanika

Kanika Kohli
Partner
Membership No.: 511565

Place: Gurugram
Date: 30 April 2024

B S R & Co. LLP Gurugram

IndiaMART InterMESH Limited

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
IndiaMART InterMESH Limited

Dinesh Chandra Agarwal
(Managing Director & CEO)
DIN:00191800

Brijesh Kumar Agrawal
(Whole-time Director)
DIN:00191760

Prateek Chandra

Prateek Chandra
(Chief Financial Officer)

Manoj Bhargava

Manoj Bhargava
(Company Secretary)

Place: Noida
Date: 30 April 2024

B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants

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DLF Cyber City, Phase - II
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Independent Auditors Report

To the Members of IndiaMART InterMESH Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of IndiaMART InterMESH Limited (hereinafter referred to as the "Holding Company") and its subsidiaries (Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group"), and its associates, which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at 31 March 2024, and the consolidated statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, and based on the consideration of reports of the other auditors on separate financial statements of such subsidiaries as were audited by the other auditors, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group and its associates as at 31 March 2024, of its consolidated profit and other comprehensive loss, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group and its associates in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in terms of the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the relevant provisions of the Act, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us along with the consideration of reports of the other auditors referred to in paragraph (a) of the "Other Matters" section below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment and based on the consideration of reports of other auditors on separate financial statements of components audited by them, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Revenue Recognition - Web Services	
See Note 2.3(d) and 19 to consolidated financial statements	
The key audit matter	**How the matter was addressed in our audit**
The Group generates revenue primarily from	In view of the significance of the matter we applied

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web services and follows a prepaid model for its business. Revenue from web services is recognised over the period of the contract as and when the Group satisfies performance obligations by actually rendering the promised services to its customers. These services are delivered using IT systems which manage very high volume on daily basis and generate reports from which the Group recognises revenue, and hence there is inherent risk around the existence and accuracy of revenue recognition. We have identified revenue recognition from web services as a key audit matter because of the significance of web services revenue to the financial statements and its recognition based on high volume of data generated by internal IT systems.	the following audit procedures in this area, among others to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence: i. We assessed the appropriateness of the revenue recognition accounting policy and its compliance with applicable accounting standards. ii. We evaluated the design and implementation of key internal financial controls and operating effectiveness of the relevant key controls with respect to existence and accuracy of revenue recognition on selected transactions. iii. We, with the involvement of IT specialists, evaluated the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of management's general IT controls and key application controls over the Group's IT systems which govern revenue recognition, including access controls, controls over program changes and interfaces between different systems. iv. We selected a sample of transactions using statistical sampling and performed tests of details including reading the contract, identifying performance obligation and its link with actual rendition to assess whether the criteria for revenue recognition are met. v. We tested completeness and accuracy of web services revenue and collection from underlying relevant source documents generated by IT systems with the underlying accounting records. vi. We assessed the adequacy of disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.

Goodwill Impairment

See Note 6A to consolidated financial statements

The key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
The Group had recognised goodwill related to the business acquistion of Busy Infotech Private Limited and Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited, amounting to INR 4,122.34 million and INR 420.38 million respectively, during the year ended 31 March 2023. Goodwill has been allocated to the Busy Infotech Private Limited and Livekeeping	In view of the significance of the matter we applied the following audit procedures in this area, among others to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence: i. We evaluated the design and implementation and also tested the operating effectiveness of key internal financial controls implemented by the Group in relation to impairment testing of goodwill.

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Technologies Private Limited cash-generating units (CGUs). The annual impairment testing of goodwill is considered to be a key audit matter due to the complexity of the accounting requirements and the significant judgement required in determining the assumptions to be used to estimate the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of the CGUs, which is based on the higher of the value in use or fair value less costs to sell, has been derived from discounted forecast cash flow model. The model uses several key assumptions, including estimates of future revenue, operating costs, terminal value growth rate and the weighted-average cost of capital (discount rate).	ii. We evaluated the Group's valuation methodology applied in determining the recoverable amount of CGUs in accordance with applicable Ind AS. Further, we also assessed the objectivity and independence of the specialists involved in the process. iii. We evaluated the appropriateness of assumptions applied to key inputs of the cash flow forecasts including expected revenue growth rates, terminal growth rate and discount rate. iv. We engaged valuation specialists to assess the appropriateness of valuation methodology used and key inputs such as Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) rate, terminal growth rate and terminal value for the determination of the recoverable amount of each CGU. Further, we also compared the recoverable amount determined above with the carrying value of CGU. v. We performed our own sensitivity analysis, which included assessing the effect of reasonably possible reductions in growth rates and forecast cash flows to evaluate the impact on the currently estimated headroom for the Busy Infotech Private Limited and Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited CGUs. vi. We tested the arithmetical accuracy of the models. vii. We evaluated the adequacy of disclosures in the consolidated financial statements, including disclosures of key assumptions, judgements and sensitivities.

Valuation of investments in associates and other entities

See Note 7 and 8 to consolidated financial statements

The key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
The Group has significant investments in associates and other entities amounting to INR 2,731.67 million and INR 2,504.81 million respectively, as at 31 March 2024. Management keeps track of all investments in reference to their financial performance. In addition, management also performs: i. Review of indicators of impairment (if any) on	In view of the significance of the matter, we applied the following audit procedures in this area, among others to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence: i. We evaluated the design and implementation and also tested the operating effectiveness of key internal financial controls implemented by the Group in relation to valuation of investments in associates and other entities.

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investments in associates at regular intervals and performs impairment testing if any indicators are noted. ii. Fair valuation of investments in other entities which are measured at fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL"). Significant judgements are involved to determine the key assumptions used for the purpose of impairment testing/ fair valuation, such as revenue growth, discount rates, etc. The aforesaid activity of impairment testing/ fair valuation is highly dependent on the assumptions and other inputs considered to carry out such activity. We have identified valuation of investments in associates and other entities as a key audit matter because of the complexity involved in determination of key assumptions and judgements for the purpose of impairment testing/ fair valuation of respective investments.	ii. We evaluated the Group's valuation methodology applied in determining the fair value ("recoverable amount") in accordance with relevant applicable Ind AS. Further, we also assessed the objectivity and independence of the specialists involved in the valuation process. iii. We evaluated the appropriateness of assumptions around the key drivers of the cash flow forecasts such as revenue growth rates and terminal growth rate. iv. We also assessed the valuation methodology for recent market transactions and key assumptions adopted in the cash flow forecasts considering current economic scenario, including retrospective reviews to prior year's forecasts against actual results. v. We engaged valuation specialists to assess the appropriateness of valuation methodology and market driven assumptions used for assessment of the valuation of investments. vi. We tested the arithmetical accuracy of the models. vii. We assessed the adequacy of disclosures in the consolidated financial statements, including disclosures of key assumptions, judgments and sensitivities.

Other Information

The Holding Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Holding Company's annual report, but does not include the financial statements and auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed and based on the work done/audit reports of other auditors, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Holding Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of these consolidated financial statements in term of the requirements of the Act that give a true and fair view of the consolidated state of affairs, consolidated profit/loss and other comprehensive

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income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group including its associates in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act. The respective Management and Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associates are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of each company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; the selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Management and Board of Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Management and Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associates are responsible for assessing the ability of each company to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the respective Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associates are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of each company.

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of consolidated financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the appropriateness of this assumption. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group and its associates to cease to continue as a going concern.

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- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial statements of such entities or business activities within the Group and its associates to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion. Our responsibilities in this regard are further described in paragraph (a) of the section titled "Other Matters" in this audit report.

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Holding Company and such other entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Other Matters

a. We did not audit the financial statements of five subsidiaries (including its subsidiary), whose financial statements reflects total assets (before consolidation adjustments) of INR 2,210.49 million as at 31 March 2024, total revenues (before consolidation adjustments) of INR 54.71 million and net cash outflows (before consolidation adjustments) amounting to INR 5.81 million for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. These financial statements have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the Management and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries, and our report in terms of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries is based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

   Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of this matter with respect to our reliance on the work done and the reports of the other auditors.

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b. The consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of net loss (and other comprehensive income) of INR 403.94 million for the year ended 31 March 2024, as considered in the consolidated financial statements, in respect of eight associates, whose financial information have not been audited either by us or by other auditors. These unaudited financial information have been furnished to us by the Management and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these associates, and our report in terms of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act in so far as it relates to the aforesaid associates, is based solely on such unaudited financial information. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the Management, these financial information are not material to the Group.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of this matter with respect to the financial information certified by the Management.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2 A. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of reports of the other auditors on separate financial statements of such subsidiaries, as were audited by other auditors, as noted in the "Other Matters" paragraph, we report, to the extent applicable, that:

a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements.

b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and the reports of the other auditors except for the matters stated in the paragraph 2(B)(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

c. The consolidated balance sheet, the consolidated statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

d. In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company as on 01 April 2024 and 02 April 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company and the reports of the statutory auditors of its subsidiary companies incorporated in India, and on the basis of written representations received by the management from directors of its eight associate companies incorporated in India, none of the directors of the Group companies and its associate companies incorporated in India is disqualified as on 31 March 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

f. the modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph 2(A)(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) of the Act and paragraph 2(B)(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

g. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies and associate companies incorporated in India, to the extent applicable, and the operating effectiveness of such controls,

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refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

B. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors on separate financial statements of the subsidiaries, as noted in the 'Other Matters' paragraph:

a. The consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations as at 31 March 2024 on the consolidated financial position of the Group and its associates. Refer Note 37 to the consolidated financial statements.

b. The Group and its associates did not have any material foreseeable losses on long-term contracts including derivative contracts during the year ended 31 March 2024.

c. There are no amounts which are required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company or its subsidiary companies and associate companies incorporated in India during the year ended 31 March 2024.

d (i) The management of the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies and associate companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us and the other auditors of such subsidiary companies respectively that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the Note 12(3) to the consolidated financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies and associate companies incorporated in India to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies and associate companies incorporated in India ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(ii) The management of the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies and associate companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us and the other auditors of such subsidiary companies respectively that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 12(3) to the consolidated financial statements, no funds have been received by the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies and associate companies incorporated in India from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies and associate companies incorporated in India shall directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Parties ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(iii) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (i) and (ii) above, contain any material misstatement.

e. The final dividend paid by the Holding Company during the year, in respect of the previous year ended 31 March 2023, is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to payment of dividend. As stated in Note 41 to the consolidated financial statements, the Board of Directors of the Holding Company have proposed final dividend for the year which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The dividend declared is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to declaration of dividend.

f. Based on our examination, which included test checks, and that performed by the respective auditors of the subsidiaries, which are companies incorporated in India whose financial

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statements have been audited under the Act, except for the instances mentioned below, the Holding company, and subsidiaries have used accounting softwares for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the softwares.

- the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was not enabled at the database level to log any direct data changes for the accounting softwares used for maintaining its books of account.
- the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was not enabled at the application level of the accounting software used for maintaining its books of account for the period from 1 April 2023 to 27 January 2024 for one of the subsidiary company. Further, audit trail (edit log) facility was not enabled for full year in relation to certain master data records of such accounting software.
- the accounting softwares relating to revenue did not have the feature of audit trail (edit log) facility in respect of one of the subsidiary company.
- the feature of recording of audit trail (edit log) facility was not enabled for the accounting software used for maintaining its books of accounts for the period from 1 April 2023 to 30 June 2023 for one of the subsidiary company.
- the feature of recording of audit trail (edit log) facility was not enabled for the accounting software used for maintaining its books of accounts for the period from 1 April 2023 to 31 May 2023 for four subsidiary companies.

Further, for the periods where audit trail (edit log) was enabled and operated, during the course of our audit, we and respective auditors of the above referred subsidiaries did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with.

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C. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and based on the reports of the statutory auditors of such subsidiary companies incorporated in India which were not audited by us, the remuneration paid during the current year by the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies to its directors is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The associate companies are private limited companies and accordingly the requirements as stipulated by the provisions of section 197(16) are not applicable to the associate companies. The remuneration paid to any director by the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

B S R & Co. LLP Gurugram

Kanika

Kanika Kohli

Partner

Membership No.: 511565

ICAI UDIN:24511565BKFTCN4621

Place: Noida

Date: 30 April 2024

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements of IndiaMART InterMESH Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

(xxi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no qualifications or adverse remarks by the respective auditors in the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 reports of the Holding company and subsidiary companies incorporated in India and included in the consolidated financial statements.

The above does not include comments, if any, in respect of the following entities as the CARO report relating to them has not been issued by its auditor till the date of principal auditor's report.

Name of the entities	CIN	Subsidiary/ JV/ Associate
IB MonotaRO Private Limited	U52609DL2020PTC368982	Associate
Mobisy Technologies Private Limited	U72900KA2008PTC045157	Associate

According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of six associate companies incorporated in India, CARO is not applicable:

Name of the entities	CIN	Subsidiary/ JV/ Associate
Shipway Technology Private Limited	U72300HR2015PTC056319	Associate
Truckhall Private Limited	U80221WB2018PTC217183	Associate
Agillos E-Commerce Private Limited	U52300KA2016PTC092938	Associate
Edgewise Technologies Private Limited	U72200KA2015PTC078474	Associate
Simply Vyapar Apps Private Limited	U74110KA2018PTC110858	Associate
Adansa Solutions Private Limited	U74999WB1973PTC028813	Associate

B S R & Co. LLP Gurugram

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements of IndiaMART InterMESH Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024 *(Continued)*

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

B S R & Co. LLP Gurugram

Kanika

Kanika Kohli

Partner

Place: Noida

Date: 30 April 2024

Membership No.: 511565

ICAI UDIN:24511565BKFTCN4621

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the consolidated financial statements of IndiaMART InterMESH Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid consolidated financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

(Referred to in paragraph 2(A)(g) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Opinion

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of IndiaMART InterMESH Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company") as of and for the year ended 31 March 2024, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company and such companies incorporated in India under the Act which are its subsidiary companies and its associate company, as of that date.

In our opinion and based on the consideration of reports of the other auditors on internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of subsidiary companies, as were audited by the other auditors, the Holding Company and such companies incorporated in India which are its subsidiary companies, have, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2024, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by such companies considering the essential components of such internal controls stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note").

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for Internal Financial Controls

The respective Company's Management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the respective company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the respective company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors of the relevant subsidiary companies in terms of their reports referred to in the Other Matters paragraph

B S R & Co. LLP Gurugram

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the consolidated financial statements of IndiaMART InterMESH Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024 *(Continued)*

below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Other Matters

Our aforesaid report under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements insofar as it relates to five subsidiary companies, which are companies incorporated in India, is based on the corresponding reports of the auditors of such companies incorporated in India.

The internal financial controls with reference to financial information insofar as it relates to an associate company, which is a company incorporated in India and included in these consolidated financial statements, have not been audited either by us or by other auditor. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the Management, such unaudited associate company is not material to the Holding Company.

B S R & Co. LLP
Gurugram

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the consolidated financial statements of IndiaMART InterMESH Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024 *(Continued)*

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

B S R & Co. LLP Gurugram

Kanika

Kanika Kohli
Partner
Membership No.: 511565
ICAI UDIN:24511565BKFTCN4621

Place: Noida
Date: 30 April 2024

IndiaMART InterMESH Limited
Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2024
(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5A	155.01	128.31
Capital work in progress	5A	5.04	1.77
Right-of-use assets	5B	326.85	412.62
Goodwill	6A	4,542.72	4,542.72
Other intangible assets	6B	335.23	447.43
Investment in associates	7	2,341.67	2,751.48
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	8	2,896.81	2,367.52
(ii) Loans	8	65.32	0.84
(iii) Other financial assets	8	42.04	40.73
Deferred tax assets (net)	26	-	21.75
Non-current tax assets (net)	18	60.27	84.26
Other non-current assets	9	13.83	13.21
Total Non-current assets		**10,784.79**	**10,812.64**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	8	22,221.76	22,718.33
(ii) Trade receivables	10	47.82	70.55
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	11	848.04	581.06
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	11	163.87	1.69
(v) Loans	8	108.31	56.48
(vi) Other financial assets	8	248.12	149.62
Other current assets	9	62.32	55.93
Total current assets		**23,701.24**	**23,633.66**
Total Assets		**34,486.03**	**34,446.30**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	12	599.49	305.79
Other equity	13	16,761.65	20,279.13
Total Equity		**17,361.14**	**20,584.92**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	15 (a)	292.45	340.28
(ii) Other financial liabilities	15 (b)	269.57	355.68
Contract liabilities	17	5,189.79	4,205.57
Provisions	16	268.47	196.40
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	26	429.47	202.86
Total Non-current liabilities		**6,449.75**	**5,300.79**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	15 (a)	114.22	118.80
(ii) Trade payables	14		
(a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		0.55	1.07
(b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		343.07	271.13
(iii) Other financial liabilities	15 (b)	433.94	270.61
Contract liabilities	17	9,210.82	7,419.06
Other current liabilities	17	425.67	367.09
Provisions	16	97.38	77.02
Current tax liabilities (net)	18	50.29	35.83
Total Current liabilities		**10,675.14**	**8,560.59**
Total Liabilities		**17,124.89**	**13,861.38**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**34,486.03**	**34,446.30**
Material accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 101248W/W-100022

Kanika

Kanika Kohli
Partner
Membership No.: 511565
Place: Noida

Date: 30 April 2024

B S R & Co. LLP Gurugram

IndiaMART InterMESH Ltd.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
IndiaMART InterMESH Limited

Dinesh Chandra Agarwal
(Managing Director and CEO)
DIN:00191800

Brijesh Kumar Agrawal
(Whole-time director)
DIN:00191760

Prateek Chandra
(Chief Financial Officer)

Manoj Bhargava
(Company Secretary)

Place: Noida
Date: 30 April 2024

IndiaMART InterMESH Limited
Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2024
(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Income:			
Revenue from operations	19	11,967.75	9,853.99
Other income	20	2,106.10	1,805.26
Total income		**14,073.85**	**11,659.25**
Expenses:			
Employee benefits expense	21	5,440.72	4,247.35
Finance costs	22	89.13	81.51
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense	23	364.61	310.75
Other expenses	24	3,213.45	2,927.81
Total expenses		**9,107.91**	**7,567.42**
Net profit before share of loss in associates, exceptional items and tax		**4,965.94**	**4,091.83**
Share in net loss of associates		(403.94)	(379.05)
Profit before exceptional items and tax		**4,562.00**	**3,712.78**
Exceptional items			
Impairment of investment	7	(18.23)	-
Profit before tax		**4,543.77**	**3,712.78**
Income tax expense			
Current tax	26	953.86	950.11
Deferred tax	26	250.38	(75.60)
Total tax expense		1,204.24	874.51
Net profit for the year		**3,339.53**	**2,838.27**
Other comprehensive (loss)/income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Re-measurement (loss)/gain on defined benefit plans		(8.83)	60.37
Income tax effect		2.02	(15.31)
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year, net of tax		**(6.81)**	**45.06**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**3,332.72**	**2,883.33**
Earnings per equity share:	25		
Basic earnings per equity share (INR) - face value of INR 10 each		55.18	46.48
Diluted earnings per equity share (INR) - face value of INR 10 each		55.04	46.32
Material accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 101248W/W-100022

Kanika

Kanika Kohli
Partner
Membership No.: 511565
Place: Noida

Date: 30 April 2024

B S R & Co. LLP Gurugram

Indiamart Intermesh Ltd.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
IndiaMART InterMESH Limited

Dinesh Chandra Agarwal
(Managing Director and CEO)
DIN:00191800

Brijesh Kumar Agrawal
(Whole-time director)
DIN:00191760

Prateek Chandra
(Chief Financial Officer)

Manoj Bhargava
(Company Secretary)

Place: Noida
Date: 30 April 2024

(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

(a) Equity share capital (Refer Note 12)

Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid up	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Equity share capital at the beginning of the year	306.15	305.74
Bonus issue during the year (Refer Note 12(1))	306.15	-
Equity shares issued to Indiamart Employee Benefit Trust during the year (refer note 12(4))	-	2.01
Equity shares extinguished on buy back during the year (Refer Note 12(1))	(12.50)	(1.60)
Equity share capital at the end of the year	599.80	306.15
Equity shares held by Indiamart Employee Benefit Trust as at year end (refer note 12(4))	(0.31)	(0.38)
Equity share capital at the end of the year net of elimination on account of shares held by Indiamart Employee Benefit Trust	599.49	305.77

(b) Other equity (Refer Note 13)

Particulars	Attributable to the equity holders of parent					Total other equity
	Reserves and surplus					
	Securities premium	General reserve	Employee share based payment reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve	Retained earnings	
Balance as at 1 April 2022	15,583.27	8.45	150.16	-	2,913.16	18,655.04
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	2,836.27	2,836.27
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	45.06	45.06
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	2,881.33	2,881.33
Buy-back of equity shares*	-	-	-	-	(1,230.99)	(1,230.99)
Expenses for buy-back of equity shares	-	-	-	-	(12.19)	(12.19)
Amount transferred to capital redemption reserve upon buyback	-	-	-	1.60	(1.60)	-
Employee share based payment expense (Refer Note 23)	-	-	265.66	-	-	265.66
Issue of equity shares on exercise of share based awards during the year	139.23	-	(139.23)	-	-	-
Final dividend paid (INR 20/- per share for financial year ended 31 March 2022)	-	-	-	-	(611.59)	(611.59)
Balance as at 31 March 2023	15,722.50	8.45	276.59	1.60	3,938.12	19,947.26
Balance as at 1 April 2023	15,722.50	8.45	276.59	1.60	4,690.65	20,279.13
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	3,359.53	3,359.53
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(6.81)	(6.81)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	3,352.72	3,352.72
Amount utilised for bonus issue	(304.55)	-	-	(1.60)	-	(306.15)
Buy-back of equity shares (Refer Note 12(1))*	(6,118.90)	-	-	-	-	(6,118.90)
Expenses for buy-back of equity shares (Refer Note 12(1))	(26.95)	-	-	-	-	(26.95)
Amount transferred to capital redemption reserve upon buyback	(4.05)	(8.45)	-	12.50	-	-
Employee share based payment expense (Refer Note 21)	-	-	233.61	-	-	233.61
Issue of equity shares on exercise of share based awards during the year (including bonus effect)	121.14	-	(137.23)	-	-	(16.09)
Final dividend paid (INR 20/- per share for financial year ended 31 March 2023)	-	-	-	-	(611.50)	(611.50)
Balance as at 31 March 2024	9,163.06	-	372.97	12.50	7,431.87	16,733.40

* Including tax on buyback of INR 1,161.38 (31 March 2023: 232.59)

(Loss)/ Gain of INR (6.81) and INR 45.06 on remeasurement of defined benefit plans (net of tax) is recognised as a part of retained earnings for the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 respectively.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Kanika Kohli
Partner
Membership No.: 511565
Place: Noida

Date: 30 April 2024

B S R & Co. LLP
Gurugram

Indiamart Intermesh Ltd.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
IndiaMART InterMESH Limited

Dinesh Chandra Agarwal
(Managing Director and CEO)
DIN:00191800

Brijesh Kumar Agrawal
(Whole-time director)
DIN:00191760

Prateek Chandra
(Chief Financial Officer)

Manoj Bhargava
(Company Secretary)

Place: Noida
Date: 30 April 2024

IndiaMART InterMESH Limited
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2024
(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit before tax for the year		4,543.77	3,712.78
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense	23	364.61	310.75
Interest, dividend and other income	20	(29.27)	(32.22)
Gain on de-recognition of Right-of-use assets	20	(4.82)	(4.71)
Liabilities and provisions no longer required written back	20	(1.55)	(1.55)
Fair value gain/(loss) (net) on measurement, interest and income from sale of mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of investment trust and alternative investment funds	20	(1,778.75)	(908.20)
Fair value gain on measurement and sale of Investment in other entities	20	(286.64)	(837.99)
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	20	(2.00)	(2.86)
Finance costs	22	89.13	81.51
Allowances for doubtful debts		-	0.18
Share-based payment expense	21	253.60	265.66
Gain on sale of investment in Associates	20	-	(0.28)
Share of net loss of associates		403.94	379.05
Impairment of investment	7	18.23	-
Operating profit before working capital changes		**3,570.25**	**2,962.12**
Net changes in:			
Trade receivables		22.73	27.20
Other financial assets		(98.19)	(3.47)
Other assets		(7.21)	(2.77)
Other financial liabilities		30.69	33.13
Trade payables		71.44	72.89
Contract liabilities		2,775.18	2,332.76
Provisions and other liabilities		142.18	99.90
Cash generated from operations		**6,507.07**	**5,512.76**
Income tax paid (net)		(915.41)	(754.48)
Net cash generated from operating activities		**5,591.66**	**4,758.28**
Cash flow from investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		2.75	11.55
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, other intangible assets and capital advances		(146.77)	(172.03)
Purchase of current investments		(22,198.70)	(21,821.59)
Inter-corporate deposits placed with financials institutions		(272.81)	(57.12)
Redemption of inter-corporate deposits placed with financials institutions and body corporates		156.00	440.95
Proceeds from sale of current investments		24,051.19	22,960.84
Interest, dividend and income from investment units		441.21	535.68
Payment for acquisition (net of cash acquired)		-	(5,068.37)
Investment in bank deposits (having original maturity of more than three months)	11	(167.54)	(1.86)
Redemption of bank deposits		5.26	371.29
Investment in associates and other entities		(255.01)	(724.13)
Proceeds from sale of investment in associates and other entities		-	273.69
Net cash flow from/(used in) investing activities		**1,624.18**	**(3,240.10)**
Cash flow from financing activities			
Repayment of lease liabilities (including interest)		(138.86)	(128.11)
Dividend paid		(611.48)	(60.98)
Expenses for buy-back of equity shares		(36.99)	(12.78)
Buy-back of equity shares including tax on buyback		(6,161.85)	(1,232.59)
Proceeds from issue of equity shares on exercise of share based awards		0.32	1.87
Net cash used in financing activities		**(6,948.86)**	**(1,432.59)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**266.98**	**85.59**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	11	581.06	495.47
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	11	**848.04**	**581.06**

Material accounting policies 2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 101248W/W-100022

Kanika

Kanika Kohli
Partner
Membership No.: 511565
Place: Noida

Date: 30 April 2024

B S R & Co. LLP Gurugram

Indiamart Intermesh Ltd

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
IndiaMART InterMESH Limited

Dinesh Chandra Agarwal
(Managing Director and CEO)
DIN:00191800

Brijesh Kumar Agrawal
(Whole-time director)
DIN:00191760

Prateek Chandra
(Chief Financial Officer)

Manoj Bhargava
(Company Secretary)

Place: Noida
Date: 30 April 2024

1. Corporate Information

IndiaMART Intermesh Limited ("the Company" or "the Parent Company") is a public company domiciled in India and was incorporated on 13 September 1999 under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The equity shares of the Company are listed on BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India. The Company and its consolidated subsidiaries (hereinafter collectively referred to as "the Group") provides an online B2B marketplace for business products and services. It provides a platform to discover products and services and connect with the suppliers of such products and services. The registered office of the Company is located at 1st Floor, 29-Daryagang, Netaji Subash Marg New Delhi-110002, India.

The consolidated financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution passed by Board of Directors on 30 April 2024.

2. Material accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis as explained in the accounting policies below, except for the following:

- certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value where Ind AS requires a different accounting treatment (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments);
- share-based payments
- net defined benefit (asset)/liability - Fair value of plan assets less present value of defined benefit obligations.

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and judgements. It also requires the management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas where estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements, or areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, are disclosed in Note 3.

2.2 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries and associates as at 31 March 2024. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights result in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights
- The size of the group's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of the holdings of the other voting rights holders

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(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

Group subsidiaries and associates are as follows:

S. No.	Name of Subsidiaries and Associates and date of shareholding	Proportion of ownership interest as at 31 March, 2024	Proportion of ownership interest as at 31 March 2023
(A)	**Subsidiaries:**		
1	Tradezeal Online Private Limited (from 31 May 2005) (formerly Known as Tradezeal International Private Limited)	100.00%	100.00%
2	Hello Trade Online Private Limited (from 03 July 2008)	100.00%	100.00%
3	Busy Infotech Private Limited (from 06 April 2022)	100.00%	100.00%
4	Livekeeping technologies Private Limited (Formerly known as Finlite Technologies Private Limited) (from 23 May 2022)	51.01%	51.01%
5	Pay With IndiaMART Private Limited (from 07 February 2017)	100.00%	100.00%
6	Tolexo Online Private Limited (from 28 May 2014)	100.00%	100.00%
(B)	**Associates:**		
7	Simply Vyapar Apps Private Limited (from 03 September 2019)	27.45% (on Fully diluted basis)	27.45% (on Fully diluted basis)
8	Truckhall Private Limited (from 05 June 2021)	31.20% (on Fully diluted basis)	25.02% (on Fully diluted basis)-
9	Shipway Technologies Private Limited (from 29 April 2021)	26.00% (on Fully diluted basis)	26.00% (on Fully diluted basis)-
10	Agillos E-Commerce Private Limited (from 13 August 2021)	26.23% (on Fully diluted basis)	26.23% (on Fully diluted basis)-
11	Edgewise Technologies Private Limited (from 04 February 2022)	26.01% (on Fully diluted basis)	26.01% (on Fully diluted basis)-
12	IB Monotaro Private Limited (from 03 March 2022)	26.70% (on Fully diluted basis)	26.00% (on Fully diluted basis)
14	Mobisy Technologies Private Limited (from 03 November 2022)	25.08%	25.08%
15	Adansa Solutions Private Limited (from 06 April 2022)	26.01%	26.01%

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group

obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year/quarter are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. If a member of the group uses accounting policies other than those adopted in the consolidated financial statements for like transactions and events in similar circumstances, appropriate adjustments are made to that group member's financial statements in preparing the consolidated financial statements to ensure conformity with the group's accounting policies.

The financial statements of all entities used for the purpose of consolidation are drawn up to same reporting date as that of the parent company, i.e., year ended on 31 March 2024 since the Group's subsidiaries and associate have the same reporting period end.

Consolidation procedure:

a) Combine like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the parent with those of its subsidiaries. For this purpose, income and expenses of the subsidiary are based on the amounts of the assets and liabilities recognised in the consolidated financial statements at the acquisition date.
b) Offset (eliminate) the carrying amount of the parent's investment in each subsidiary and the parent's portion of equity of each subsidiary.
c) Eliminate in full intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities of the group (profits or losses resulting from intragroup transactions that are recognised in assets, such as inventory and fixed assets, are eliminated in full). Intragroup losses may indicate an impairment that requires recognition in the consolidated financial statements. Ind AS 12 Income Taxes applies to temporary differences that arise from the elimination of profits and losses resulting from intragroup transactions.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, if any, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- Derecognises the assets (including goodwill, if any) and liabilities of the subsidiary
- Derecognises the carrying amount of any non-controlling interests
- Derecognises the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity
- Recognises the fair value of the consideration received
- Recognises the fair value of any investment retained
- Recognises any surplus or deficit in profit or loss
- Reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognised in OCI to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate, as would be required if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities

2.3 Material accounting policies

The accounting policies, as set out in the following paragraphs of this note, have been consistently applied, by all the group entities, to all the periods presented in these consolidated financial statements except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy.

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The group adopted Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to Ind AS 1) from 1 April 2023.Although the amendments did not result in any changes in the accounting policies themselves, they impacted the accounting policy information disclosed in the consolidated financial statements.

The amendments require the disclosure of 'material' rather than 'significant' accounting policies. The amendments also provide guidance on the application of materiality to disclosure of accounting policies, assisting entities to provide useful, entity-specific accounting policy information that users need to understand other information in the financial statements.

a) Statement of Compliance

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and other relevant provisions of the Companies Act 2013 ("the Act") (as amended from time to time).

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest INR million as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

b) Current versus non-current classification

Based on the time involved between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash-equivalents, the group has identified twelve months as its operating cycle for determining current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet.

c) Fair value measurement

The Group measures financial instruments, such as Investment in equity/preference/debt instrument of other entities, Investment in mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment funds and investment trust 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:

(i) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
(ii) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group.

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 best economic interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety:

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

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(ii) Level 2 — inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and

(iii) Level 3 — Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability reflecting Group's assumptions about pricing by market participants

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

The Group's management determines the policies and procedures for recurring fair value measurement, such as investment in optionally convertible cumulative redeemable preference instruments (OCRPS), investment in compulsory convertible debentures (CCD), investment in equity/preference/debt instruments of other entities, investment in mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, government securities, units of investment trust and units of alternative investment funds measured at fair value.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as unquoted investments in equity/preference/ debt instruments of other entities. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the management. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. The management decides, after discussions with the Group's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

At each reporting date, the management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Group's accounting policies. For this analysis, the management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group 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. This note summarises the accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

- Disclosures for significant estimates and assumptions (Note 3)
- Disclosures for valuation methods and quantitative disclosure of fair value measurement hierarchy (Note 29)

d) Revenue from contracts with customers and other income

Revenue from contracts with customers

The Group is primarily engaged in providing web related services and accounting software services. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the services is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those services and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

The disclosures of significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions relating to revenue from contracts with customers are provided in Note 3.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

Rendering of services

Revenue from web services is recognised based on output method i.e. pro-rata over the period of the contract as and when the Group satisfies performance obligations by transferring the promised services to its customers. Revenues from lead based services is recognised based on output method i.e. as and when leads are consumed by the customer or on the expiry of contract whichever is earlier. Activation revenue is amortised over the estimated customer relationship period.

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Revenue from term license software for accounting software services is recognized at a point in time when control is transferred to the end user. Control is transferred when the end user activates the license procured from the Company. In case of renewals of proprietary term licenses with existing customers, revenue from term license is recognized at a point in time when the renewal is activated by the end user. Revenue from support and subscription (S&S) is recognized over the contract term on a straight-line basis as the Company is providing a service of standing ready to provide support, when-and-if needed, and is providing unspecified software upgrades on a when-and-if available basis over the contract term. In case softwares are bundled with support and subscription for term based license, such support and subscription contracts are generally priced as a percentage of the net fees paid by the customer to purchase the license and are generally recognized as revenues rateably over the contractual period that the support services are provided.

Revenue from sale of services is based on the fixed price agreed with the customers, net of discounts.

Advertising revenue is derived from displaying web based banner ads and sale of online advertisements. Revenue from banner advertisement is recognised pro rata over the period of display of advertisement as per contract. Revenue from sale of online advertisements is recognised based on output method and the Group applies the practical expedient to recognize advertising revenue in the amount to which the Group has a right to invoice.

Contract balances

Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Group's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in section o) Financial instruments.

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Group transfers services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised. The Group recognises contract liability for consideration received in respect of unsatisfied performance obligations and reports these amounts as deferred revenue and advances from customers in the balance sheet. The unaccrued amounts are not recognised as revenue till all related performance obligations are fulfilled. The Group generally receives transaction price in advance for contracts with customers that run up for more than one year. The transaction price received in advance does not have any significant financing component as the difference between the promised consideration and the cash selling price of the service arises for reasons other than the provision of finance.

Other income

Interest income

For all financial assets measured at amortised cost, 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 or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating EIR, the Group estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

Dividends

Dividend is recognised when the Group's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

e) Business combinations, goodwill and Intangibles

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is the aggregate of the consideration transferred which is measured at fair value at the acquisition date and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Group measures the non-controlling

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interest in the acquiree at fair value. Acquisition related costs are expensed as incurred. Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer is recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as financial liability is measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognized for non-controlling interest, and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the excess is recognized as capital reserve after reassessing the fair values of the net assets.

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination are measured at their fair value at the date of acquisition.

Goodwill is tested annually on 31 March, for impairment, or sooner whenever there is an indication that goodwill may be impaired, relying on a number of factors including operating results, business plans and future cash flows.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to the Group's cash generating units (CGU) expected to benefit from the synergies arising from the business combination. A CGU is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets.

Impairment occurs when the carrying amount of a CGU including the goodwill, exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the CGU. The recoverable amount of a CGU is the higher of its fair value less cost to sell and its value-in-use. Value-in-use is the present value of future cash flows expected to be derived from the CGU. Total impairment loss of a CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of goodwill allocated to the CGU and then to the other assets of the CGU, pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the CGU. An impairment loss on goodwill recognized in the statement of profit and loss is not reversed in the subsequent period.

f) Property, plant and equipment

Capital work in progress and property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing parts of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives.

Capital work in progress includes cost of property, plant and equipment under development as at the balance sheet date.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as capital advances and cost of assets not ready for use at the balance sheet date are disclosed under capital work- in- progress.

The Group has adopted component accounting as required under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The Group identifies the components separately, if it has useful life different from the respective property, plant and equipment.

Based on the analysis, Group believes that it does not have any asset having useful life of its major components different from the property, plant and equipment, hence Group believes that there is no material impact on the financial statement of the Group due to component accounting.

Depreciation is calculated on a written down value basis using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives prescribed under Schedule II to Companies Act, 2013. The Group has used the following rates to provide depreciation on its Property, plant and equipment:

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Asset	Annual rates
Computers	63.16%
Furniture and fittings	26.89%
Office equipment	45.07%
Vehicles	31.23%

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 de-recognition 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.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as capital advances and cost of assets not ready for use at the balance sheet date are disclosed under capital work- in- progress.

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

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

g) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses (if any). Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition 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.

Unique telephone numbers are amortised on a written down value basis at 40% annually.

Intangibles being Software acquired by the Group are amortised as follows:

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Entity	Method	Rate (p.a.)
Indiamart Intermesh Limited (Identified intangibles acquired under business combination)	Straight line method	20%
Indiamart Intermesh Limited (other intangibles)	Written down value	40%
Tolexo Online Private Limited	Written down value	40%
Busy Infotech Private Limited	Straight Line	33.33%
Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited	Written down value	63.16%

Advances paid towards the acquisition of intangible assets outstanding at each balance sheet date are classified as capital advances and cost of assets not ready for use at the balance sheet date, are disclosed under capital work-in-progress.

h) Leases

The Group's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for buildings. The Group 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 group assesses whether: (1) the contact involves the use of an identified asset (2) the Group has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (3) the Group has the right to direct the use of the asset. At the date of commencement of the lease, the Group 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 Group recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Leases for which the group is a lessor is classified as a finance or operating lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases. When the Group is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sublease separately. The sublease is classified as a finance or operating lease by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease. For operating leases, rental income is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Certain lease arrangements include 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 shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. Right of use assets 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 unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs. The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of the leases. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Group changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option. Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

Finance leases were capitalised at the commencement of the lease at the inception date fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments were apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the

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remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges were recognised in finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

A ROU asset was depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there was no reasonable certainty that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset was depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

i) Investment in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

The results and assets and liabilities of associates are incorporated in these consolidated financial statements using the equity method of accounting, except when the investment, or, a portion thereof, is classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted for in accordance with Ind AS 105.

Under the equity method, an investment in an associate is initially recognised in the consolidated balance sheet at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate. Distributions received from an associate reduce the carrying amount of the investment. When the Group's share of losses of an associate exceeds the Group's interest in that associate (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associate), the Group discontinues recognising its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

An investment in an associate is accounted for using the equity method from the date on which the investee becomes an associate. On acquisition of the investment in an associate, any excess of the cost of the investment over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the investee is recognised as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment.

After application of the equity method of accounting, the Group determines whether there is any objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the net investment in an associate and that event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows from the net investment that can be reliably estimated. If there exists such objective evidence of impairment, then it is necessary to recognise impairment loss with respect to the Group's investment in an associate. When necessary, the entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment in accordance with Ind AS 36 Impairment of Assets as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less costs of disposal) with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognised forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognised in accordance with Ind AS 36 to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

j) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

The Group bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Group's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast

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calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Group extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the entity operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

An assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

k) Taxes

Current Income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

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

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method 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, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future

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

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

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

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

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

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Sales/ value added taxes/ Service tax/ Goods and service tax (GST) paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses

Expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of sales/ value added taxes/ GST paid, except:

- When the tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of tax included

The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

l) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group 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 Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, 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.

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

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 Group or a present obligation that is not recognised 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 recognised because it cannot be measured reliably.

The Group does not recognise a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the consolidated financial statements.

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m) Retirement and other employee benefits

Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented under other current financial liabilities in the balance sheet.

Post-employment obligations

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Group has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Group recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

The Group operates a defined benefit gratuity plan for its employees i.e. gratuity. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the Group recognises related restructuring costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Group recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income

Other long-term employee benefit obligations

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next twelve months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Group measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The Group treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the reporting period-end. Actuarial gain/loss are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred. The Group presents the entire leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for twelve months after the reporting date.

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n) Share-based payments

Employees of the Group also receive remuneration in the form of stock options (ESOP) and stock appreciation rights (SAR) as a share based payment transactions under the Group's Employee stock option plan and Employee stock benefit scheme. Both of these are equity settled share based payment transactions.

The cost of equity settled transactions is determined based on fair value at the date when the grant is made using an appropriate valuation model.

That cost is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in share-based payment reserves (SBP) in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled in employee benefits expense. The cumulative expense recognised for equity settled transaction at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The statement of profit and loss expense or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period and is recognised in employee benefits expense.

Service and non-market performance conditions are not taken into account when determining the grant date fair value of awards, but the likelihood of the conditions being met is assessed as part of the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. Market performance conditions are reflected within the grant date fair value. Any other conditions attached to an award, but without an associated service requirement, are considered to be non-vesting conditions. Non-vesting conditions are reflected in the fair value of an award and lead to an immediate expensing of an award unless there are also service and/or performance conditions.

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest because non-market performance and/or service conditions have not been met. Where awards include a market or non-vesting condition, the transactions are treated as vested irrespective of whether the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.

When the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognised is the expense had the terms not been modified, if the original terms of the award are met. An additional expense is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment transaction or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification. Where an award is cancelled by the entity or by the counterparty, any remaining element of the fair value of the award is expensed immediately through profit or loss.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share.

o) Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value except trade receivables plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are recognised at transaction price in accordance with IND AS 115.

Subsequent measurement

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

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

- Debt instruments and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

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

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in other income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to loans to employees, trade and other receivables. For more information on receivables, refer to Note 29.

Debt instruments at FVTOCI

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Group recognizes interest income, impairment losses and reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the profit and loss. On de-recognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to profit and loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt instrument and equity instruments at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Group may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

Debt instruments and equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Group's balance sheet) when:

a) The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
b) The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the

asset, the Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Group applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

a. Financial assets that are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance
b. Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115

The Group follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables or contract revenue receivables.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Group to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Group determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider:

- All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss (P&L). This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the P&L. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

- Financial assets measured as at amortised cost, contractual revenue receivables and lease receivables: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Group does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.
- Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: ECL is presented as a provision in the balance sheet, i.e. as a liability.

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- Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI: Since financial assets are already reflected at fair value, impairment allowance is not further reduced from its value. Rather, ECL amount is presented as 'accumulated impairment amount' in OCI.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Group combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Group's financial liabilities include trade payables, security deposits and other payables.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through Profit or Loss:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ losses are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Group may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to borrowings.

De-recognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

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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p) Foreign currency transactions

The Group's financial statements are presented in INR which is also the Group's functional currency.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group at its functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. However, for practical reasons, the Group uses an average rate if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss.

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).

q) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they are entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

r) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

s) Segment reporting

Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise for which discrete financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker, in deciding how to allocate resources and assessing performance.

Pursuant to acquisition of Busy Infotech Private Limited and Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited (Formerly known as Finlite Technologies Private Limited) during the year ended 31 March 2023, the Group had identified two business segments namely "Web and related Services" and "Accounting Software Services" as reportable segments based on the nature of the products, the risks and returns, the organization structure and the internal financial reporting systems.

Web and related services pertains to online B2B marketplace for business products and services. It provides a platform to discover products and services and connect with the suppliers of such products and services. Accounting software services include business of development, system analysis, designing and marketing of integrated business accounting software to help and manage businesses with increased efficiency.

The accounting principles used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistently applied to record revenue and expenditure in individual segments and are as set out in Note 2 on significant accounting policies. The accounting policies in relation to segment accounting are as under:

(a) Segment revenue and expenses

Segment revenue is directly attributable to the segment and segment expenses have been allocated to various segments on the basis of specific identification. However, segment revenue does not include other income.

(b) Segment assets and liabilities

Assets and liabilities directly attributable or allocable to segments are disclosed under each reportable segment.

t) Share Capital

Equity shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

u) Dividends

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the Group, on or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed at the end of the reporting period.

v) Adoption of new accounting principles

Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction (amendments to Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes)

The amendments clarify that lease transactions give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences and financial statements should reflect the future tax impacts of these transactions through recognizing deferred tax. The group has adopted this amendment effective 1 April 2023. The group previously accounted for deferred tax on leases on a net basis. Following the amendments, the group has recognized a separate deferred tax asset in relation to its lease liabilities and a deferred tax liability in relation to its right-of-use assets. The adoption did not have any impact on the current and comparative periods presented in the consolidated financial statements.

3. Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods. Therefore, actual results could differ from these estimates.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Group has based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

a) Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. In assessing the probability, the Group considers whether

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the entity has sufficient taxable temporary differences relating to the same taxation authority and the same taxable entity, which will result in taxable amounts against which the unused tax losses or unused tax credits can be utilised before they expire. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

The Group has recognised deferred tax assets on the deductible temporary differences since the management is of the view that it is probable the deferred tax assets will be recoverable using the estimated future taxable income based on the approved business plans and budgets.

b) Share based payment

The Group initially measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees using a Black–Scholes–Merton option pricing model to determine the fair value of the liability incurred. Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determination of the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determination of the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option and SAR units, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in Note 28.

c) Impairment of Non- financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model or other fair value valuation models. In DCF model, the cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

d) Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefit)

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

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables. Those mortality tables tend to change only at intervals in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases, and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

Further details about gratuity obligations are given in Note 27.

e) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the

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Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. See Note 29 and 31 for further disclosures.

f) Useful life of assets considered for depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment

The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of Group's assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed at each financial year end.

g) Leases

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

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

The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

4. Recently issued accounting pronouncements

As on 31 March 2024, there are no new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the group which has been notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

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(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

5A Property, plant and equipment

	Computers	Office equipments	Furniture and fixtures	Motor vehicles	Total Property, plant and equipment	Capital work in progress
Gross carrying amount						
As at 01 April 2022	115.58	48.68	4.03	3.78	172.07	1.77
Acquisitions through business combinations (refer note 54)	1.73	1.29	1.61	4.42	9.05	
Additions for the year	184.22	3.79	0.59	7.18	195.78	-
Disposals for the year	(10.01)	(3.92)	(2.11)	(8.11)	(24.15)	-
As at 31 March 2023	291.52	49.84	4.12	7.27	352.75	1.77
Additions for the year	136.31	5.03	2.26	-	143.60	5.04
Disposals for the year	(32.12)	(0.61)	(0.09)	-	(32.82)	-
As at 31 March 2024	395.71	54.26	6.29	7.27	463.53	6.81
Accumulated depreciation						
As at 01 April 2022	92.51	42.73	3.26	2.95	141.45	-
Charge for the year	92.60	3.39	0.44	2.01	98.44	-
Disposals during the year	(9.08)	(2.66)	(0.65)	(2.96)	(15.35)	-
As at 31 March 2023	176.03	43.46	3.05	2.00	224.54	-
Charge for the year*	110.12	4.02	0.66	1.64	116.44	1.77
Disposals during the year	(31.78)	(0.60)	(0.08)	-	(32.46)	-
As at 31 March 2024	254.37	46.88	3.63	3.64	308.52	1.77
Net Carrying value						
As at 01 April 2022	23.07	5.95	0.77	0.83	30.62	1.77
As at 31 March 2023	115.49	6.38	1.07	5.27	128.21	1.77
As at 31 March 2024	141.34	7.38	2.66	3.63	155.01	5.04

(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

5B Right-of-use asset

	Leasehold land	Buildings	Total
Gross carrying amount			
As at 01 April 2022	37.12	834.60	871.72
Acquisitions through business combinations (refer note 34)	-	2.79	2.79
Measurement period adjustments (refer note 34)	-	(0.07)	(0.07)
Additions for the year	-	30.05	30.05
Disposals for the year (refer note 2 below)	-	(79.41)	(79.41)
As at 31 March 2023	37.12	787.96	825.08
Additions for the year	-	97.27	97.27
Disposals for the year	-	(61.04)	(61.04)
As at 31 March 2024	37.12	824.19	861.31
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment			
As at 01 April 2022	2.76	340.53	343.29
Charge for the year	0.46	100.22	100.68
Disposals for the year (refer note 2 below)	-	(31.51)	(31.51)
As at 31 March 2023	3.22	409.24	412.46
Charge for the year (refer Note 1 below)	33.90	102.46	136.36
Disposals for the year	-	(14.36)	(14.36)
As at 31 March 2024	37.12	497.34	534.46
Net Carrying value			
As at 01 April 2022	34.36	494.07	528.43
As at 31 March 2023	33.90	378.72	412.62
As at 31 March 2024	-	326.85	326.85

1. The Company has received a letter issued by the authorities during the year which includes reference of order cancelling the land lease deed as per the terms of the lease arrangement. In the said order, it was also mentioned that to restore the cancelled lease, the concerned persons are required to file an appeal under section 41(3) of the UP Urban Planning and Development Act, 1973 within a stipulated time period. The Company has filed an appeal to restore the cancelled allotment of land within the prescribed timeline and the said appeal is pending before the appropriate authority.
Pursuant to limited visibility on potential outcome of the appeal, the Right to Use asset recognised in respect of such leasehold land and Capital work in progress has been fully provided during the current year.

2. Disposal includes adjustment on account of lease modifications

The following table presents a maturity analysis of expected undiscounted cash flows for lease liabilities as at year end:

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Within one year	133.25	129.34
Within one - two years	127.96	121.57
Within two - three years	107.83	106.29
Within three - five years	112.26	210.48
Above five years	2.31	6.62
Total lease payments	483.61	574.30

The reconciliation of lease liabilities is as follows:

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Opening balance	459.08	582.80
Additions	94.06	28.56
Addition due to business combination	-	3.18
Amounts recognized in statement of profit and loss as interest expense	42.70	47.10
Payment of lease liabilities	(138.86)	(128.11)
Derecognition	(50.31)	(28.01)
Adjustment for lease modifications	-	(25.11)
Liabilities no longer required written back	-	(1.33)
Balance as at year end (Refer Note 15)	406.67	459.08

(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

6A Goodwill

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Acquisitions through business combinations	4,542.72	4,542.72

The following table presents the changes in the carrying value of goodwill based on identified CGUs:

	Busy Infotech Private Limited	Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited	Total
Opening balance as at 1 April 2022	-	-	-
Acquisitions through business combination (refer note 34)	4,137.71	419.92	4,557.63
Measurement period adjustments (refer note 34)	(15.37)	0.46	(14.91)
Closing balance as at 31 March 2023	**4,122.34**	**420.38**	**4,542.72**
Changes during the year	-	-	-
Closing balance as at 31 March 2024	**4,122.34**	**420.38**	**4,542.72**

The Group tests goodwill for impairment on March 31, or more frequently when there is indication for impairment. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to a CGU representing the lowest level within the Group at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes, and which is not larger than the Group's operating segment.

The recoverable amount of the CGU was based on its value in use and was determined by discounting the future cash flows to be generated from the continuing use of the CGU. These calculations use cash flow projections over a period of five to six years (31 March 2023: five to seven years) and then on perpetuity on the basis of certain assumptions which include revenue growth, earnings before interest and taxes, taxes, capital outflow and working capital requirement, based on next year financial budgets approved by the management, with extrapolation for the remaining period. Future cash flows are discounted with 'Weighted Average Cost of Capital'. The key assumptions are as follows:

For the year ended 31 March 2024:

Particulars	**Busy Infotech Private Limited**	**Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited**
Discount rate (pre tax) (%)	26.77%	21.39%
Terminal value growth rate (%)	4.00%	4.00%

For the year ended 31 March 2023:

Particulars	**Busy Infotech Private Limited**	**Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited**
Discount rate (pre tax) (%)	25.97%	19.61%
Terminal value growth rate (%)	4.00%	4.00%

Average annual revenue growth rate is 29.95% (31 March 2023: 37.03%) for Busy Infotech Private Limited and 180.76% (31 March 2023: 168.15%) for Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited for the above stated period(s). Further, the discount rate is based on the Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) of a comparable market participant, which is adjusted for specific risks. These estimates are likely to differ from future actual results of operations and cash flows.

Based on the above, no impairment was identified as at 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 as the recoverable value of the CGUs exceeded the carrying value.

With regard to the assessment of value-in use for Busy Infotech Private Limited and Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited , no reasonably possible change in any of the above key assumptions would cause the carrying amount of the CGUs to exceed its recoverable amount.

(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

6B Other Intangible assets

	Software	Unique telephone numbers	Technology	Channel Network	Total
Gross carrying amount					
As at 01 April 2022	15.07	4.70	-	-	19.77
Acquisitions through business combinations (refer note 34)	0.77	-	191.08	365.62	557.47
As at 31 March 2023	15.84	4.70	191.08	365.62	577.24
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	(0.51)	-	-	-	(0.51)
As at 31 March 2024	15.33	4.70	191.08	365.62	576.73
Accumulated amortization					
As at 01 April 2022	13.69	4.49	-	-	18.18
Amortisation for the year	0.78	0.09	37.64	73.12	111.63
As at 31 March 2023	14.47	4.58	37.64	73.12	129.81
Amortisation for the year	0.45	0.02	38.22	73.12	111.81
Disposals	(0.12)	-	-	-	(0.12)
As at 31 March 2024	14.80	4.60	75.86	146.24	241.50
Net Carrying value					
As at 01 April 2022	1.38	0.21	-	-	1.59
As at 31 March 2023	1.37	0.12	153.44	292.50	447.43
As at 31 March 2024	0.53	0.10	115.22	219.38	335.23

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024
(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

7 Investment in associates- Unquoted*

(Accounted under equity method)	As at 31 March 2024 No. of units		Amount	As at 31 March 2023 No. of units		Amount
Fully paid up - unless						
Investments in Simply Vyapar Apps Private Limited (refer note 1 below)						
Compulsorily convertible preference shares of INR 100 each (at premium of INR 53,217.50 each)	5,854	311.51		5,854	311.51	
Bonus shares received on above Compulsorily convertible preference shares	1,11,226	-		-	-	
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 53,307.50 each)	10	0.52		10	0.52	
Bonus shares received on above Equity shares	190	-		-	-	
Compulsorily convertible preference shares of INR 100 each (at premium of INR 3,05,251 each)	1,809	525.26		1,809	525.26	
Bonus shares received on above Compulsorily convertible preference shares	34,371			-	-	
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 2,05,242 each)	444	90.24		444	90.24	
Bonus shares received on above Equity shares	8,436	-		-	-	
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 2,90,251 each)	137	39.78		137	39.78	
Bonus shares received on above Equity shares	2,603	-	967.31		-	967.31
Less: Share of loss of associate			(963.73)			(912.04)
Investments in Mobisy Technologies Private Limited						
Compulsorily convertible preference shares of INR 1 each (at premium of INR 774 each)	1,28,205	99.02		1,28,205	99.02	
Equity shares of INR 1 each (at premium of INR 774 each)	100	0.07		100	0.07	
Compulsorily convertible preference shares of INR 1 each (at premium of INR 869.83 each)	1,15,474	100.00		1,15,474	100.00	
Compulsorily convertible preference shares of INR 1 each (at premium of INR 1,222 each)	1,05,697	129.20		1,05,697	129.20	
Equity shares of INR 1 each (at premium of INR 869.83 each)	17,250	15.00		17,250	15.00	
Equity shares of INR 1 each (at premium of INR 1,222 each)	17,903	21.88	356.03	17,903	21.88	356.03
Fair value gain recognised through profit and loss till the date entity has become an associate			97.87			97.87
Less: Share of loss of associate			(157.70)			(99.54)
Investments in Ten Times Online Private Limited						
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 90 each)		-		18,550	0.93	
Sale of Equity shares of INR 10 each (INR 64.7024)		-		(18,550)	(1.21)	
Gain on sale of investment during the year		-			0.28	
Less: Share of loss of associate			-			-
Investments in Truckhall Private Limited						
Compulsorily convertible preference shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 7,467 each)	12,840	96.05		12,840	96.05	
Compulsorily convertible preference shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 14,290 each) (Refer Note 4 below)	5,246	75.01		-	-	
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 7,467 each)	1,875	14.10	193.18	1,875	14.10	110.15
Less: Share of loss of associate			(54.50)			(31.74)
Investments in Shipway Technology Private Limited						
Compulsorily convertible preference shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 43,440 each)	4,059	177.83		4,059	177.83	
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 43,440 each)	100	4.35	182.18	100	4.35	182.18
Less: Share of loss of associate			(23.59)			(17.25)
Investments in Agillos E-Commerce Private Limited						
Compulsorily convertible preference shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 61,311 each)	2,994	183.58		2,994	183.58	
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 43,437 each)	2,241	97.32	280.90	2,241	97.32	280.90
Less: Impairment allowance for investment in shares (Refer note 2 below)			(118.22)			
Less: Share of loss of associate			(131.30)			(34.38)
Investments in Edgewise Technologies Private Limited						
Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 27,314 each)	4,784	130.72		4,784	130.72	
Equity Shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 27,314 each)	100	2.73	133.45	100	2.73	133.45
Less: Share of loss of associate			(22.30)			(11.88)
Investments in IB Monotaro Private Limited						
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 1,259.14 each)	8,11,250	1,041.77		8,11,250	1,041.77	
Investment in Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 1,279.24 each) (Refer note 3 below)	1,05,970	137.36	1,179.13		-	1,041.77
Less: Share of loss of associate			(263.81)			(126.38)
Investments in Adaequare Solutions Private Limited						
Equity shares of INR 1000 each (at premium of INR 11,25,431.58 each)	20	20.60		20	20.60	
Compulsory Convertible Preference shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 14,655 each)	7,950	116.90	137.50	7,950	116.90	137.50
Less: Share of loss of associate			(49.32)			(13.49)
			2,341.67			2,781.48

*Refer note 33 for transactions and outstanding balances pertaining to related parties.

Notes:

1. During the year ended 31 March 2024, the Group has received bonus shares from Simply Vyapar Private Limited in the ratio of 1:19 (i.e. 19 Bonus shares for every 1 existing share).

2. During the year ended 31 March 2024, impairment loss amounting to INR 118.22 has been recorded for "Agillos E-Commerce Private Limited" based on impairment testing performed due to actual performance being lower than projected performance. The said impairment has been classified as an exceptional item in the statement of profit and loss.

3. During the year ended 31 March 2024, the Group has further invested INR 137.36 towards equity shares of IB Monotaro Private Limited as a part of right issue resulting in increase of its equity ownership on fully converted and diluted basis to 26.39% from 26.00%.

4. During the year ended 31 March 2024, 0.001% Compulsorily convertible debentures in Truckhall Private Limited amounting to INR 75 has been converted into 5,246 0.001% Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares of face value of INR 10 each resulting in increase of its equity ownership on fully converted and diluted basis to 31.30% from 25.52%.

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(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

8 Financial assets

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
i Investments		
Non-current*		
(i) Investment in other entities at FVTPL	2,604.81	3,214.52
(ii) Investment in debt instruments of associates at FVTPL	190.00	155.00
	2,794.81	3,369.52
Current		
Investment in mutual funds and exchange traded funds at FVTPL	13,837.17	11,776.18
Investment in bonds and debentures at FVTPL	8,293.81	13,457.15
Investments in fixed deposits-Term-Quoted (measured at FVTPL)	-	404.19
Investment in Government Securities-Quoted (measured at FVTPL)	2,083.78	-
	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Refer note 35 for transactions and outstanding balances pertaining to related parties.

	As at 31 March 2024			As at 31 March 2023		
a) Non-current investments	No. of units		Amount	No. of units		Amount
(i) Investment in other entities						
Unquoted (measured at FVTPL) (Refer note 1 below)						
Instant Procurement Services Private Limited						
Equity shares held of INR 10 each (at premium of INR [illegible] each)	10	-		5,500	[illegible]	
Equity shares sold during the year	-	-		(5,500)	[illegible]	
0.001% Compulsorily convertible preference shares of INR 10 each	10,250	13.30		10,250	10.90	
Fair value gain recognised through profit and loss till date		803.15	816.45		375.24	386.74
Legistify Services Private Limited						
Compulsory convertible preference shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 3,132.68 each)	1,130	3.55		1,140	3.05	
Compulsory convertible preference shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 4,104.84 each)	1,500	6.20		1,500	6.50	
Compulsory convertible preference shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 58,420.00 each)	1,250	75.00		1,250	75.00	
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 3,132.68 each)	100	3.21		100	[illegible]	
Fair value gain recognised through profit and loss till date		-	87.96		21.26	112.18
Mynd Solutions Private Limited						
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR [illegible] each)	24,74,037	244.25		33,36,488	121.34	
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 137.46 each) (Refer Note 5 below)	40,000	7.65		-	-	
Sale of equity shares	-	-		(8,61,832)	(81.70)	
Compulsory convertible preference shares of INR 10 each INR (at premium of INR 141.32 each)	15,32,530	243.68		15,32,530	240.48	
Fair value gain recognised through profit and loss till date		59.22	585.05		96.12	377.36
Zimyo Consulting Private Limited						
Compulsory convertible preference shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 85,305.35 each)	1,875	161.40		1,875	161.41	
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 46,306.35 each)	103	8.65	170.05	103	8.65	170.06
Fleetx Technologies Private Limited						
Compulsory convertible preference shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 47,458 each)	11,323	400.00		11,323	400.00	
Equity shares of INR 10 each (at premium of INR 41,515 each)	3,403	118.12		3,403	218.12	
Fair value loss recognised through profit and loss till date		100.59	518.71		-	618.20
			2,604.81			3,214.52
(ii) Investment in debt instruments of associates at FVTPL						
Unquoted (measured at FVTPL)						
Investment in Truckhall Private Limited						
Investment (made in) 0.001% Compulsorily convertible debentures of INR 1,000 each in Truckhall Private Limited						
Opening	75,000	75.00		-	-	
Addition during the year (Refer Note 2 below)	30,000	30.00		75,000	75.00	75.00
Conversion during the year (Refer Note 4 below)	(75,000)	(75.00)	30.00			
Investment in Mobisy Technologies Private Limited						
Investment in Compulsorily convertible debentures of INR 1000 each in Mobisy Technologies Private Limited						
Opening	80,000	80.00		-	-	
Addition during the year (Refer Note 3 below)	80,000	80.00	160.00	80,000	80.00	80.00
			190.00			155.00

Notes:

1. The Group has invested in equity, convertible preference and convertible debt instruments of other entities and associates, based on the terms of these instruments they are measured at fair value through profit and loss.

2. During the year ended 31 March 2024, the Group has further invested INR 30 in Truckhall Private Limited in Compulsory Convertible Debentures.

3. During the year ended 31 March 2024, the Group has further invested INR 80.00 in Compulsory Convertible Debentures (CCD) of Mobisy Technologies Private Limited. Such CCDs shall be convertible into Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares within a stipulated period as per terms of investment.

4. During the year ended 31 March 2024, 0.001% Compulsory convertible debentures in Truckhall Private Limited amounting to INR 75 has been converted into [illegible] 0.001% Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares of the face value of INR 10 each resulting in increase of the equity ownership (on a fully converted and diluted basis) to 31.25% from 25.02%.

5. During the year ended 31 March 2024, the Group has further invested INR 7.65 in Mynd Solutions Private Limited thereby increasing the equity ownership to 5.30% on a fully converted and diluted basis. This investment has continued to be classified as "Investment at FVTPL" as per Ind-AS 109.

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

8 Financial assets (Cont'd)

b) Current investments

	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
Investment in mutual funds and exchange traded funds - Quoted (measured at FVTPL)	No. of units	Amount	No. of units	Amount
Aditya Birla Sun Life Corporate Bond Fund - Regular Growth	12,48,376	128.95	5,50,610	56.31
Aditya Birla Sun Life Corporate Bond Fund	1,16,46,143	1,242.23	1,11,56,476	1,144.12
Aditya Birla Sun Life Overnight Fund	-	-	4	8.01
Aditya Birla Sun Life Nifty SDL Apr 2027 Index Fund	6,43,71,459	436.02	4,48,39,018	491.73
Aditya Birla Sun Life CRISIL AAA Jun 2023 Index Fund	-	-	39,89,553	42.03
Axis Corporate Debt Fund	87,71,629	141.55	1,22,91,232	240.59
Axis Liquid Fund	16,790	45.00	-	-
Bajaj Finserv Liquid Fund- Direct growth	15,005	30.94	-	-
Bharat Bond ETF April 2023	-	-	4,00,000	490.52
Bharat Bond ETF April 2025	8,23,419	102.21	3,79,552	422.51
Bharat Bond FOF April 2023	-	-	35,34,167	67.84
Edelweiss NIFTY PSU Bond Plus SDL Apr 2026 50:50 Index Fund	4,34,75,047	503.61	4,38,76,947	525.35
Edelweiss CRISIL IBX 50:50 Gilt Plus SDL Apr 2037 Index Fund	4,77,24,473	588.03	4,77,54,473	509.05
Edelweiss CRISIL IBX 50:50 Gilt Plus SDL April 2033	1,07,73,160	236.91	-	-
Edelweiss Arbitrage Fund	17,61,657	32.70	-	-
HDFC Short Term Debt Fund	-	-	1,04,587	7.81
HDFC Low Duration Fund	3,56,23,555	874.61	1,50,29,585	813.77
HDFC Corporate Bond Fund	87,39,647	141.01	47,38,547	123.88
ICICI Prudential Banking & PSU Debt Fund	-	-	4,12,300	11.36
ICICI Prudential Corporate Bond Fund - Growth	6,64,641	17.51	6,64,541	15.08
ICICI Prudential Savings Fund	14,34,170	738.87	14,74,179	691.59
ICICI Prudential Short Term Fund	-	-	3,61,120	19.55
ICICI Prudential Corporate Bond Fund	2,06,88,331	582.59	2,25,00,540	363.56
ICICI Prudential Nifty SDL Dec 2028 Index Fund	4,82,59,171	542.09	4,81,19,177	501.61
IDFC Banking & PSU Debt Fund - Direct - Growth	-	-	12,00,734	23.18
Invesco India Arbitrage Fund	55,54,626	169.22	-	-
Kotak Corporate Bond Fund	2,57,066	838.58	2,22,098	827.90
Kotak Nifty SDL Apr 2027 Top 12 Equal Weight Index Fund	4,87,90,991	552.91	3,47,06,797	387.29
Kotak Equity Arbitrage Fund	1,17,75,671	615.92	19,88,441	53.69
Kotak Nifty SDL Apr 2032 Top 12 Equal Weight Index Fund	9,40,53,577	1,079.69	9,40,82,577	993.26
Nippon India Dynamic Bond Fund	2,43,40,628	881.33	2,40,40,609	801.40
Nippon India Nivesh Lakshya Fund	2,00,96,758	330.22	-	-
SBI Nifty 50 ETF	6,02,503	141.75	14,50,000	250.41
SBI Mutual Fund ETF Sensex Open Ended	13,542	22.18	-	-
SBI Savings Fund - Direct Growth	45,42,055	65.18	45,42,601	60.54
SBI Liquid Fund- Direct - Growth Plan	-	-	7,127	25.11
Aditya Birla Sun Life Liquid Fund	15,33,572	76.76	3,65,113	65.02
SBI S&P BSE Sensex ETF	6,00,008	350.86	6,49,000	401.88
SBI Nifty Index Fund	5,02,535	102.35	5,80,337	35.85
SBI Magnum Constant Maturity Fund	91,91,798	535.21	95,91,798	550.27
SBI Arbitrage Opportunities Fund	93,11,582	313.90	-	-
Tata Arbitrage Fund	29,93,542	41.17	-	-
Invesco India Arbitrage Fund - DG	57,54,104	167.80	-	-
UTI Nifty 50 ETF	15,200,500	324.82	1,25,000	249.57
UTI Liquid Cash Plan	-	-	14,595	51.83
Total		13,877.37		11,734.89

	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
Investments in bonds and debentures- Quoted (measured at FVTPL)	No. of units	Amount	No. of units	Amount
Bajaj Finance Ltd. Bond	2,650	683.61	200	191.86
Canara Bank perpetual Bond	30	354.89	35	354.85
Export Import Bank Of India Bond	-	-	200	186.10
Axis Finance Ltd. Bond	2,500	252.11	-	-
HDFC bank Perpetual Bond	20	206.21	20	200.59
HDFC 2027-Coupon Bond	500	502.85	500	505.50
HDFC Bank Bond	250	252.43	-	-
HDB Financial Services Ltd Bond	350	313.95	-	-
ICICI Bank India Bond	-	-	300	303.20
Kotak Mahindra Investment Ltd Zero Coupon Bond	-	-	200	186.23
Kotak Mahindra Prime Ltd. Bond	2,500	256.23	-	-
India Infradebt Ltd Bond	100	98.05	100	98.02
IRFC Ltd Bond	-	-	250	251.18
ICICI Home Finance Company Ltd MLD	-	-	350	353.98
LIC Housing Finance Bond	-	-	1,000	1,038.58
Mahindra & Mahindra Financial Services Ltd. Zero Coupon Bond	300	218.05	400	212.23
NABARD Bond	150	151.83	1,750	1,752.98
Piramal Enterprises MLD	-	-	500	597.46
Punjab National Bank Perpetual Bond	10	101.05	10	100.83
Power Grid Corporation of India Limited Bond	-	-	25	71.04
Power Finance Corporation Ltd - Bond	8	8.07	550	577.00
REC Bond	-	-	500	1,042.71
State Bank of India Perpetual Bond	100	1,027.24	200	1,861.88
7.35% SIDBI Sept 2027	15	355.51	5	51.01
Shriram Transport MLD	-	-	100	614.59
Bank of Baroda Perpetual Bond	10	102.34	101	102.92
State Bank of India Tier 2 Bond	900	986.43	500	498.55
SIDBI Bond	-	-	650	529.46
Tata Cleantech MLD	-	-	250	254.93
Union Bank of India Perpetual Bond	15	151.46	15	151.08
Total		5,299.81		10,497.55

	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
Investments in Investment Trust- Quoted (measured at FVTPL)				
Powergrid InvIT	-	-	35,01,003	484.10
Total		-		484.10

	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
Investments in Government Securities- Quoted (measured at FVTPL)				
7.18% Government of India 2033	50,00,000	509.55	-	-
7.18% Government of India 2037	1,25,00,000	1,275.55	-	-
7.44% Government of Karnataka SGS 2038	5,00,000	50.50	-	-
7.43% Government of Tamilnadu SGS 2034	10,00,000	100.15	-	-
7.48% Government of Karnataka SGS 2037	25,00,000	252.34	-	-
7.77% Government of Maharashtra SGS 2033	35,00,000	365.15	-	-
7.42% Government of Karnataka SGS 2035	25,00,000	251.99	-	-
7.75% Government of Maharashtra Bond SGS 2033	25,00,000	259.62	-	-
Total		3,604.78		-
Total current investments		22,221.56		22,716.54
Aggregate book value of quoted investments		22,221.56		22,716.54
Aggregate market value of quoted investments		22,221.56		22,716.54
Aggregate carrying value of unquoted investments		2,084.81		2,361.92

(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

8 Financial assets (Cont'd)

c) Loans (measured at amortised cost)

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
(i) Loans		
Non-current (unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Inter corporate deposits*		
-Bajaj Finance Limited	64.50	-
Loans to employees**	1.02	8.84
	65.22	8.84
Current (unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Inter corporate deposits*		
-PNB Housing Finance Limited	104.33	-
-Bajaj Finance Limited	-	52.12
Loans to employees **	4.38	4.54
	108.71	56.66
Total loans	173.63	57.32

Notes:
*Inter-corporate deposits placed with financial institutions yield fixed interest rate.
**Represent interest free loans to employees, which are generally recoverable within 24 monthly instalments.

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
d) Other financial assets (measured at amortised cost)		
Non current (unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Security deposits	41.96	42.33
Deposits with remaining maturity for more than twelve months (Refer Note 11)	3.08	-
Total	45.04	46.53
Current (unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Security deposits	15.44	3.71
Amount recoverable from payment gateway	225.03	145.91
Other receivables	0.35	-
Total	245.82	149.62

Notes:
Security deposits are non-interest bearing and are generally on term of 3 to 9 years.

9 Other assets

	As at	As at
Non-current (unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Prepaid expenses	0.37	0.60
Indirect taxes recoverable	14.01	14.61
Capital advances	1.40	-
Total	15.83	15.21
Current (unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Advances recoverable	9.37	10.03
Indirect taxes recoverable	13.29	13.28
Prepaid expenses	60.21	53.13
Others	-	0.07
Total	82.87	88.62

10 Trade receivables

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise		
Trade receivables	47.25	68.23
Receivables from related parties (Refer Note 33)	0.57	2.61
Total	47.82	70.55

Notes:
a) No trade receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Group either severally or jointly with any other person.
b) For terms and conditions relating to related party receivables (Refer Note 33)
c) Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 to 180 days.

Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment / transaction	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 Months-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
31 March 2024							
Undisputed, considered good							
Trade receivables	33.18	12.87	0.21	1.40	0.12	0.07	47.85
31 March 2023							
Undisputed, considered good							
Trade receivables	53.22	16.77	1.02	1.36	0.08	-	70.55

11 Cash and bank balances

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
a) Cash and cash equivalents		
Cheques on hand	169.06	257.09
Balance with bank		
- On current accounts	264.91	241.45
- Deposits with original maturity of less than three months*	774.05	91.73
Total Cash and cash equivalents	[illegible]	[illegible]
*includes interest accrued.		

Note:
Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of cash flow statement comprise cash and cash equivalents as shown above.

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
b) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents		
(i) Deposits with banks		
- remaining maturity upto twelve months	165.70	8.83
- remaining maturity for more than twelve months	3.08	-
	168.78	8.83
Less: Amount disclosed under Other financial assets non-current	(3.08)	-
	165.70	8.83
(ii) Earmarked balances with banks*	3.33	1.86
Amount disclosed under current bank deposits	169.03	10.69
* Earmarked balances include below items :-		
-Unclaimed/Unpaid dividend	0.23	0.33
-Bank balance with Indiamart Employee Benefit Trust	3.04	1.53

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(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

12 Share capital

Authorised equity share capital (INR 10 per share)

	Number of shares	Amount
As at 01 April 2022	9,94,42,468	994.42
As at 31 March 2023	9,94,42,468	994.42
As at 31 March 2024	9,94,42,468	994.42

Authorised 0.01% cumulative preference share capital (INR 228 per share)

	Number of shares	Amount
As at 01 April 2022	3	0.00
As at 31 March 2023	3	0.00
As at 31 March 2024	3	0.00

Issued equity share capital (subscribed and fully paid up) (INR 10 per share)

	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	3,06,34,574	306.35	3,05,64,574	305.65
Bonus issue during the year (refer note 1 below)	3,06,34,574	306.35	-	-
Equity shares issued to Indiamart Employee Benefit Trust during the year (refer note (i) below)	-	-	2,30,000	2.30
Equity shares extinguished on buy back during the year (refer note 2 below)	(12,50,000)	(12.50)	(1,60,000)	(1.60)
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	**5,99,79,148**	**599.80**	**3,06,34,574**	**306.35**
Equity shares held by Indiamart Employee Benefit Trust as at year end (refer note (i) below)	(30,202)	(0.31)	(35,353)	(0.36)
Shares outstanding at the end of the year net of elimination on account of shares held by Indiamart Employee Benefit Trust	**5,99,48,946**	**599.48**	**3,05,99,221**	**305.99**

Notes:

1 During the year the Company has issued and allotted 30,614,574 fully paid up Bonus Equity shares (including 25,251 bonus shares issued and held by Indiamart Employee Benefit trust) of Rs.10 each on 22 June 2023 in the ratio of 1:1 (i.e. 1 Bonus Equity shares for every 1 existing equity share of the Company) to the shareholders who held shares on 21 June 2023 i.e. Record date.

2 During the year, the Board of Directors approved a proposal to buy back upto 12,50,000 equity shares of the Company for an aggregate amount not exceeding INR 5,000, being 2.04% of the total paid up equity share capital at 4,000 per equity share. A Letter of Offer was made to all eligible shareholders. The Company bought back 12,50,000 equity shares out of the shares that were tendered by eligible shareholders and extinguished the equity shares on 25 September 2023. Capital redemption reserve was created to the extent of share capital extinguished of INR 12.50. The buyback results in a cash outflow of INR 6,199.84 (including transaction costs of INR 36.55 and tax on buyback of INR 1,163.29). The Company funded the buyback from its free reserves including Securities Premium as explained in Section 68 of the Companies Act, 2013.

3 **Utilisation of Qualified Institutions Placement ("QIP") funds**

(i) During the year ended 31 March 2021, the Company had raised money by the way of QIP and allotted 1,242,212 equity shares of face value INR 10 each to the eligible qualified institutional buyers (QIB) at a price of INR 8,615 per equity share (including a premium of INR 8,605 per equity share) aggregating to INR 10,701.66 Millions on 22 February 2021. The issue was made in accordance SEBI (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018, as amended.
Expenses incurred in relation to QIP amounting to INR 189.67 has been adjusted from Securities Premium Account which resulted into the QIP's net proceeds of INR 10,511.99.
Out of these proceeds, the Company has utilised till 31 March 2024 INR 10,391.06 (31 March 2023 : 10,338.42) towards purposes specified in the placement document from the date of QIP. The balance amount of QIP's net proceeds remain invested in liquid instruments.

(ii) Out of the amount utilised from QIP's net proceeds as mentioned in (i) above, INR 1,015.95 has been utilised through Tradezeal Online Private limited, the wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, details of the same are given below :-

Investment made through Tradezeal Online Private Limited	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Truckhall Private Limited	215.10	185.10
Shipway Technology Private Limited	152.00	152.00
Legistify Services Private Limited	87.90	87.90
Agillos E-Commerce Private Limited	290.00	290.00
Edgewise Technologies Private Limited	133.45	133.45
Adansa Solutions Private Limited	137.50	137.50
Total	**1,015.95**	**985.95**

Other than as disclosed above, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Group and its associates to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediary shall lend or invest in party identified by or on behalf of the Group and its associates (Ultimate Beneficiaries).The Group and its associates have not received any funds from any party(s) (Funding Party) with the understanding that the Group and its associates shall whether directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified by or on behalf of the Group and its associates (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

4) **Terms/ rights attached to equity shares:**
1) The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of INR 10 per share. Each holder of equity is entitled to one vote per share.
2) In event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares would be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

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(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

12 Share capital (Cont'd)

b) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% equity shares in the Company

	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	Number	% Holding	Number	% Holding
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid				
Dinesh Agarwal	1,68,27,523	28.06%	85,90,559	28.08%
Brijesh Agrawal	1,13,85,080	19.03%	58,21,529	19.01%
Arkaig Asia Fund Limited	13,71,803	2.29%	15,56,484	5.02%

Details of shareholding of promoters

Promoters	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023		
	Number	% Holding	Number	% Holding	% Change during the year
Dinesh Chandra Agarwal	1,68,27,523	28.06	85,93,599	28.08	-
Brijesh Kumar Agrawal	1,14,80,046	19.18	58,21,529	19.01	-
Promoter Group					
Chetna Agarwal	3,02,600	0.51	1,54,475	0.50	-
Pankaj Agarwal	2,94,413	0.49	1,50,250	0.49	-
Anand Kumar Agrawal	1,37,119	0.23	70,000	0.23	-
Meenu Agarwal	1,36,727	0.23	69,800	0.23	-
Dinesh Chandra Agarwal (HUF)	1,16,987	0.20	59,722	0.20	-
Naresh Chandra Agrawal	78,749	0.13	40,201	0.13	-
Prakash Chandra Agrawal	1,16,903	0.20	40,314	0.13	0.07
Gunjan Agarwal	38,919	0.07	19,900	0.07	-
Kishan Devi Agrawal	-	-	19,718	0.06	(0.06)
Vijay Jolan	19,589	0.03	10,000	0.03	-
Naresh Chandra Agrawal (HUF)	17,510	0.03	8,939	0.03	-
Anand Kumar Agrawal (HUF)	11,701	0.02	5,973	0.02	-
Prakash Chandra Agrawal (HUF)	11,701	0.02	5,973	0.02	-
Hamlewala Business Trust	400	0.00	200	0.00	-
Hamlewala Family Trust	400	0.00	200	0.00	-
Nangesa Business Trust	200	0.00	100	0.00	-
Nangesa Family Trust	200	0.00	100	0.00	-
Total	2,95,14,808	49.21	1,50,05,813	49.21	

c) Shares reserved for issue under options

Information relating to the Company's share based payment plans, including details of options and SAR units issued, exercised and lapsed during the financial year, options and SAR units outstanding at the end of the year, is set out in note 28.

d) Shares held by Indiamart Employee Benefit Trust against employees share based payment plans (face value: INR 10 each)

	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Opening balance	35,353	0.36	11,584	0.12
Purchased during the year	-	-	2,10,000	2.10
Bonus issued during the year	35,353	0.36	-	-
Transfer to employees pursuant to SAR/ESOP exercised	(40,505)	(0.40)	(1,86,231)	(1.86)
Closing balance	30,201	0.31	35,353	0.36

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(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

13 Other equity

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Securities premium	9,165.90	15,912.91
General reserve	-	8.45
Employee share based payment reserve	312.92	236.55
Capital redemption reserve	12.50	1.00
Retained earnings	7,211.17	4,490.03
Total other equity	**16,701.48**	**20,259.11**

Nature and purpose of reserves and surplus:

a) **Securities premium:** The Securities premium account is used to record the premium on issue of shares and is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2013.

b) **General reserve:** The General reserve is used from time to time to transfer profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes, as the same is created by transfer from one component of equity to another.

c) **Employee share based payment reserve:** The Employee share based payment reserve is used to recognise the compensation related to share based awards issued to employees under Company's Share based payment scheme.

d) **Capital redemption reserve:** The Capital redemption reserve is created when company purchases its own shares out of free reserves or securities premium. A sum equal to the nominal value of the shares so purchased is transferred to capital redemption reserve. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of section 69 of the Companies Act, 2013.

e) **Retained earnings:** Retained earnings represent the amount of accumulated earnings of the Group, and re-measurement gains/losses on defined benefit plans.

14 Trade payables*

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Payable to micro, small and medium enterprises	0.55	1.07
Other trade payables		
- outstanding dues to others	4.50	3.18
Accrued expenses	338.57	267.93
Total	343.62	272.18

Outstanding for following years from due date of payment / transaction	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
31 March 2024						
(i) MSME* - undisputed	0.55					0.55
(ii) Others - undisputed	2.18	2.32	-	-	-	4.50
Accrued expenses	338.58	-	-	-	-	338.59
31 March 2023						
(i) MSME* - undisputed	1.07	-	-	-	-	1.07
(ii) Others - undisputed	2.42	0.48	0.26	0.02	-	3.18
Accrued expenses	267.93	-	-	-	-	267.93

* MSME as per the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.

15 Lease and other financial liabilities

		As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
(a)	Lease liabilities		
	Non-current	292.45	348.28
	Current	114.22	111.60
		406.67	**459.88**
(b)	Other financial liabilities		
	Non-current		
	Deferred Consideration	269.57	355.68
	Total	**269.57**	**355.68**
	Current		
	Payable to employees	276.12	238.01
	Deferred Consideration	132.54	-
	Security deposits	-	0.78
	Other payable*	25.28	31.82
	Total	**433.94**	**270.61**

*Includes unclaimed/unpaid dividend of INR 0.23 (31 March 2023: INR 0.13).

16 Provisions

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Non-current		
Provision for employee benefits (Refer note 27)		
Provision for gratuity	141.35	105.38
Provision for leave encashment	127.12	91.02
Total	**268.47**	**196.40**
Current		
Provision for employee benefits (Refer note 27)		
Provision for gratuity	40.19	33.54
Provision for leave encashment	41.81	28.13
Provision-others*	15.38	15.36
Total	**97.38**	**77.03**

* Contingency provision towards indirect taxes. There is no change in this provision during the year ended 31 March 2024.

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17 Contract and other liabilities

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Contract liabilities*		
Non-current		
Deferred revenue	5,382.99	4,205.57
	5,382.99	4,205.57
Current		
Deferred revenue	7,341.37	6,781.96
Advances from customers	875.45	637.10
	8,216.82	7,419.06
Total	13,599.81	11,624.63
Other liabilities- current		
Statutory dues		
Tax deducted at source payable	51.33	31.23
GST payable	354.40	321.02
Others	19.94	14.84
Total	425.67	367.09

* Contract liabilities include consideration received in advance to render services in future periods. Refer Note 33 for outstanding balances pertaining to related parties.

18 Income tax assets and liabilities

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Income tax assets (net of provisions)		
Non current		
Income tax assets	72.28	1,699.58
Less: Provision for income tax	(33.01)	(1,615.22)
Total non current tax assets (net)	39.27	84.36
Current		
Income tax assets	421.99	54.08
Less: Provision for income tax	(872.28)	(89.91)
Total current tax assets/(liability) (net)	(450.29)	(35.83)

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19 Revenue from operations*

Set out below is the disaggregation of the Group's revenue from contracts with customers

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Sale of services		
Income from web services	11,314.22	9,220.14
Income from accounting software services	537.94	433.73
Advertisement and marketing services	115.59	200.12
Total	11,967.75	9,853.99

*Refer note 33 for transactions pertaining to related parties.

Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations

The performance obligation is satisfied after the services are rendered for which customer has paid.
The transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations (unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied) i.e. Contract liabilities, as at March 31, are as follows:

	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	Within 12 months	More than 12 months	Within 12 months	More than 12 months
Web services	8,911.57	4,998.93	7,171.92	4,134.17
Accounting software services	270.64	178.97	223.25	52.31
Advertisement and marketing services	27.81	11.89	24.69	19.09
	9,210.02	5,189.79	7,419.86	4,205.57

The Group has Nil contract assets as at 31 March 2024 (31 March 2023 : Nil).

No single customer represents 10% or more of the Company's total revenue during the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023.

Changes in the contract liability balances during the year are as follows:

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Opening balance at the beginning of the year	11,624.62	9,070.37
Acquisition through business combinations	-	241.71
Measurement period adjustment	-	(19.48)
Less: Revenue recognised from contract liability balance at the beginning of the year	(6,560.53)	(5,372.02)
Add: Amount received/billed from customers during the year	14,742.94	12,186.12
Less: Revenue recognised from amount received/billed during the year	(5,407.22)	(4,482.08)
Closing balance at the end of the year	14,399.81	11,624.62

20 Other income	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Fair value gain/(loss) on measurement and income from sale of financial assets		
-Fair value gain/(loss) (net) on measurement, interest and income from sale of mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment funds and investment trust	1,778.75	908.20
-Fair value gain on measurement and income from sale of Investment in other entities	286.14	837.99
Interest income from financial assets measured at amortised cost		
- on bank deposits	8.34	9.77
- on corporate deposits and loans	15.24	9.00
- on security deposits	2.98	2.99
Other interest income	1.50	6.20
Dividend income	4.11	10.46
Gain on sale of investment in Associates	-	0.28
Gain on de-recognition of Right-of-use assets	4.82	4.71
Liabilities and provisions no longer required written back	1.55	4.77
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	2.00	2.86
Miscellaneous income	1.57	8.01
Total	2,106.10	1,805.26

21 Employee benefits expense	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Salaries, allowances and bonus	4,885.40	3,764.57
Gratuity expense (Refer note 27)	81.29	75.73
Leave encashment expense (Refer note 27)	83.54	60.65
Contribution to provident and other funds	78.26	53.55
Employee share based payment expense (Refer note 28)	253.60	265.65
Staff welfare expenses	58.53	26.79
Total	5,440.72	4,247.35

22 Finance costs	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Interest cost of lease liabilities	42.70	47.10
Interest Cost on Deferred consideration	46.43	34.41
Total	89.13	81.51

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23 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Refer Note 5A)	116.44	96.44
Depreciation and impairment of Right-of-use assets (Refer Note 5B)	136.36	100.68
Amortisation of intangible assets (Refer Note 6B)	11.81	111.63
Total	264.61	308.75

24 Other expenses*	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Content development expenses	310.45	288.17
Buyer engagement expenses	123.61	133.95
Customer support expenses	314.35	228.96
Commission on Sales	21.02	12.44
Outsourced sales cost	1,381.82	1,312.84
Internet and other online expenses	511.94	469.14
Rates and taxes	8.20	4.04
Outsourced support cost	15.97	17.45
Advertisement expenses	23.28	26.22
Power and fuel	17.74	15.81
Repair and maintenance		
- Plant and machinery	8.61	6.58
- Others	57.29	39.63
Travelling and conveyance	53.48	33.62
Recruitment and training expenses	28.88	26.05
Legal and professional fees	75.29	117.28
Directors' sitting fees	7.87	5.25
Insurance expenses	66.70	45.35
Collection charges	64.13	49.18
Corporate social responsibility activities expenses	61.16	54.27
Rent	54.44	30.14
Miscellaneous expenses	8.47	10.16
Total	3,215.45	2,927.81

*Refer note 31 for transactions pertaining to related parties.

25 Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the earnings for the period attributable to equity holders of the parent company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS are calculated by dividing the earnings for the period attributable to the equity holders of the parent company by weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares. The following reflects the basic and diluted EPS computations:

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Basic		
Net profit as per the statement of profit and loss for computation of EPS (A)	3,339.53	2,838.27
Weighted average number of equity shares used in calculating basic EPS (B)*	6,05,22,332	6,10,66,500
Basic earnings per equity share (A/B)	55.18	46.48
Diluted		
Weighted average number of equity shares used in calculating basic EPS*	6,05,22,332	6,10,66,500
Potential equity shares	1,51,044	2,12,040
Total no. of shares outstanding (including dilution) (C)*	6,06,73,376	6,12,78,540
Diluted earnings per equity share (A/C)	55.04	46.32

There are potential equity shares for the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 in the form of share based awards granted to employees which have been considered in the calculation of diluted earning per share.

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26 **Income tax**

The major components of income tax expense are:

a) **Income tax expense recognised in Statement of profit and loss**

Particulars	**For the year ended 31 March 2024**	**For the year ended 31 March 2023**
Current tax expense		
Current tax for the year	953.86	950.11
	953.86	**950.11**
Deferred tax benefit		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	250.38	(75.60)
	250.38	**(75.60)**
Total income tax expense	**1,204.24**	**874.51**

b) **Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income/(loss) (OCI)**

Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during the year.

Particulars	**For the year ended 31 March 2024**	**For the year ended 31 March 2023**
Net gain/(loss) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	(2.02)	15.31

c) **Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by statutory income tax rate.**

Profit before tax	4,543.77	3,712.78
Accounting profit before income tax	4,543.77	3,712.78
Tax expense at the statutory income tax rate @25.17%	1,143.67	934.51
Adjustments in respect of differences taxed at lower tax rates	(93.91)	(191.87)
Adjustment in respect of change in carrying amount of investment in subsidiaries	12.34	44.84
Adjustment in respect of buyback expenses	(9.30)	(3.22)
Dividend income received	(1.03)	(2.63)
Income non-taxable for tax purposes	-	-
Other non-deductible expenses and non-taxable income	(7.82)	(22.54)
Business losses and unabsorbed depreciation (for which no deferred tax asset recognised)	160.29	115.42
Tax expense at the effective income tax rate of 26.50% (31 March 2023: 23.55%)	1,204.24	874.51

The effective tax rate has been increased to 26.50% for the year ended 31 March 2024 from 23.55% for the year ended 31 March 2023, primarily on account of long term capital gain realised on sale of mutual funds units and investments taxed at lower rate in the previous year.

d) **Breakup of deferred tax recognised in the Balance sheet**

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2024**	**As at 31 March 2023**
Deferred tax asset		
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	23.65	13.21
Provision for gratuity	49.35	34.99
Provision for compensated absences	38.48	30.37
Provision for diminution of investments in subsidiaries	12.04	12.04
Deferred revenue and advance from customers/dealers	3.12	11.45
Provision of expenses, allowable in subsequent year	47.65	51.24
Ind AS 116 - Leases Liability	102.35	115.54
Others	2.61	-
Total deferred tax assets	279.25	268.84
Total deferred tax assets recognised (A)		
Deferred tax liabilities		
Investment in mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment fund and investment trust measured at fair value	(300.40)	(84.08)
Investment in other entities measured at fair value	(241.84)	(154.19)
Accelerated deduction on lease rent for tax purposes	-	(1.75)
Identified intangible assets on business acquisition	(84.22)	(111.64)
Ind AS 116 - Right of Use asset	(82.26)	(95.31)
Others	-	(3.00)
Total deferred tax liabilities (B)	(708.72)	(449.98)
Net deferred tax liabilities (C) = (A) + (B)	(429.47)	(181.11)

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26 Income tax (Cont'd)

e) **Breakup of deferred tax expense recognised in Statement of profit and loss and OCI**

Particulars		
Deferred tax expense/(income) relates to the following:		
Provision for gratuity	(14.36)	13.32
Provision for compensated absences	(8.11)	(9.96)
Investment in other entities measured at fair value	87.65	152.42
Investment in debt instrument of subsidiaries measured at fair value	-	39.50
Provision for diminution of investments in subsidiaries	-	(12.04)
Deferred revenue and advance from customers/dealers	8.33	44.29
Provision for expenses, allowable in subsequent year	3.59	(11.81)
Investment in mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment fund and investment trust measured at fair value	216.32	(238.22)
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(37.86)	(34.70)
Ind AS 116 - Right of Use asset	(13.05)	29.04
Ind AS 116 - Leases Liability	11.46	(31.85)
Others	(5.61)	(0.28)
Deferred tax benefit	**248.36**	**(60.29)**

f) **Reconciliation of Deferred tax Assets & liabilities:**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Opening balance as of 1 April	**(181.11)**	**(156.42)**
Tax benefit/(expense) during the year recognized in Statement of profit and loss	(250.38)	75.60
Net Deferred tax liabilities recognised pursuant to business combinations (refer note 34)	-	(80.35)
Measurement period adjustments (refer note 34)	-	(4.63)
Tax impact during the year recognized in OCI	2.02	(15.31)
Closing balance at the end of the year	**(429.47)**	**(181.11)**

g) **Disclosed in the balance sheet as follows:**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Deferred Tax Liabilities	(429.47)	(202.86)
Deferred Tax Assets	-	21.75
Deferred Tax Liabilities (net)	**(429.47)**	**(181.11)**

h) **Detail of deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset is recognised in the balance sheet:**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses for which no deferred tax assets have been recognised are attributable to the following:		
- tax business losses*	402.70	383.83
- unabsorbed depreciation	10.02	9.76
- other deductible temporary differences	5.16	0.80
	417.88	**394.39**

*Tax losses will expire between FY 2024-2025 to FY 2031-2032.

The Group offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

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37 Defined benefit plan and other long term employee benefit plan

The Group has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed statutory defined period of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The scheme is funded with insurance company in form of qualifying insurance policy. This defined benefit plan exposes the Group to actuarial risks, such as longevity risk, interest rate risk and salary risk.

The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the Group's obligation in respect of its gratuity plan and leave encashment is as follows:

Gratuity - Defined benefit

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Present value of defined benefit obligation	446.28	354.24
Fair value of plan assets	(264.74)	(217.35)
Net liability arising from defined benefit	**181.54**	**136.89**

Leave encashment - other long term employee benefit plan

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Present value of other long term employee benefit plan	168.33	121.14

a) Reconciliation of the net defined benefit (asset)/liability and other long term employee benefit plan

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for the net defined benefit (asset)/ liability and other other long term employee benefit plan and its components:

Reconciliation of present value of defined benefit obligation for Gratuity and Leave encashment

	Gratuity	
	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	354.24	256.31
Acquisition through business combinations	-	21.33
Benefits paid	(23.34)	(25.17)
Current service cost	71.33	61.94
Interest cost	25.87	24.20
Actuarial (gains)/ losses		
- changes in demographic assumptions	-	(15.44)
- changes in financial assumptions	10.32	(31.19)
- experience adjustments	7.56	(20.74)
Balance at the end of the year	**446.28**	**354.24**

	Leave encashment	
	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	121.14	75.21
Acquisition through business combinations	-	2.25
Benefits paid	(35.75)	(17.01)
Current service cost	47.78	82.78
Interest cost	8.51	5.07
Past service cost	-	2.82
Actuarial (gains)/losses	-	
- changes in demographic assumptions	7.06	(4.48)
- changes in financial assumptions	2.23	(8.53)
- experience adjustments	37.16	2.94
Balance at the end of the year	**168.33**	**121.14**

Movement in fair value of plan assets

	Gratuity	
	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Opening fair value of plan assets	217.35	146.02
Acquisition through business combinations	-	9.00
Interest income	15.51	10.41
Actuarial gains/(losses)	9.25	(4.00)
Contributions from the employer	46.20	81.00
Benefits paid	(23.57)	(25.08)
Closing fair value of plan assets	**264.74**	**217.35**

Each year the management of the Group reviews the level of funding required as per its risk management strategy. The Group expects to contribute to gratuity INR 84.01 during the year ended 31 March 2025 (31 March 2023: INR 74.84).

The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of the total plan assets are as follows:

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Funds managed by insurer	100.00%	100.00%

The overall expected rate of return on assets is determined based on the market prices prevailing on that date, applicable to the period over which the obligation is to be settled.

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27 Defined benefit plan and other long term employee benefit plan (Cont'd)

b) Expense recognised in profit or loss

	Gratuity	
	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Current service cost	71.33	61.94
Net interest expense	10.06	13.79
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in profit or loss	**81.39**	**75.73**
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability:		
Actuarial (gain)/loss on plan assets	(9.25)	4.00
Actuarial (gain)/loss on defined benefit obligation	18.08	(64.57)
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income	**8.83**	**(60.57)**

	Leave encashment	
	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Current service cost	47.76	67.78
Past service cost	-	2.82
Net interest expense	8.31	5.07
Actuarial (gain)/loss on other long term employee benefit plan	27.47	(10.02)
Components of other long term employee benefit costs recognised in profit or loss	**83.54**	**65.65**

c) Actuarial assumptions

Principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date (expressed as weighted averages):

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Discount rate	7.10%-7.15%	7.30-7.35%
Expected rate of return on assets	7.10%-7.15%	7.30-7.35%

Attrition rate	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
Ages	Upto 4 years of service	Above 4 years of service	Upto 4 years of service	Above 4 years of service
Upto 30 years	32.00%	32.00%	31.00%	31.00%
Above 30 years	12.00%	12.00%	12.29%	12.29%
Future salary growth				
Year 1	12.25%	12.25%	12.25%	12.25%
Year 2	12.25%	12.25%	12.25%	12.25%
Year 3 and onwards	12.25%	12.25%	12.07%	12.07%
Mortality table	India Assured Life Mortality (2012-14)		India Assured Life Mortality (2012-14)	

The Group regularly assesses these assumptions with the projected long-term plans and prevalent industry standards.

d) Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown

Gratuity

	Increase	Decrease
For the year ended 31 March 2024		
Impact of change in discount rate by 0.50%	(23.57)	26.84
Impact of change in salary by 0.50%	10.20	(10.13)

	Increase	Decrease
For the year ended 31 March 2023		
Impact of change in discount rate by 0.50%	(18.86)	20.73
Impact of change in salary by 0.50%	8.44	(8.79)

Although the analysis does not take account of the full distribution of cash flows expected under the plan, it does provide an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumptions shown.

e) The table below summarises the maturity profile and duration of the gratuity liability:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Within one year	40.56	33.51
Within one - three years	67.58	53.50
Within three - five years	57.36	42.69
Above five years	281.18	224.84
Total	446.68	354.54

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28 Share based payment plans

The Indiamart Employee Stock Benefit Scheme-2018 was approved by shareholders in annual general meeting held on May 07, 2018. The scheme is designed to provide incentives to employees to deliver long-term returns. Under the plan, participants are granted options which vest upon completion of upto 72 months of service from the grant date. Participation in the plan is at the board appointed committee's discretion and no individual has a contractual right to participate in the plan or to receive any guaranteed benefits.

The Company has set up a trust to administer the scheme under which Stock Appreciation Rights (SAR) and Stock options(ESOP), with substantially similar types of share based payment arrangements, have been granted to employees. The scheme only provides for equity settled grants to employees where by the employees can purchase equity shares by exercising SAR units/options as vested at the exercise price specified in the grant, there is no option of cash settlement.

a) Employee Stock Option Plan (ESOP)

The details of activity have been summarized below:

	For the year ended 31 March 2024		For the year ended 31 March 2023	
	Number of options	Weighted Average Exercise Price (INR)	Number of options	Weighted Average Exercise Price (INR)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	35,784	10	45,050	10
Granted during the year	-	-	-	-
Forfeited/ expired during the year	1,141	10	5,061	10
Exercised during the year	7,952	10	4,205	10
Outstanding at the end of the year	26,691	10	35,784	10
Exercisable at the end of the year	-	-	-	-

Figures for the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 are as follows:

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Range of exercise prices (INR)	10	10
Number of options outstanding	26,691	35,784
Weighted average remaining contractual life of options (in years)	2	3
Weighted average exercise price (INR)	10	10
Weighted average share price for the options exercised during the year (INR)	10	10

Stock Options granted

The key inputs used in the measurement of the grant date fair valuation of equity settled ESOPs are given in the table below:

Figures for the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 are as follows:

	ESOP 2022	
	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Weighted average share price (INR)	6,662	6662
Exercise price (INR)	10	10
Life of the options granted (Vesting and exercise period) in years	4	4
Value of options method	Market price of stock*	Market price of stock*

* Fair value has been considered as stock price of the day prior to the grant date and hence volatility, expected dividends and average risk-free interest rate is not applicable.

b) Stock appreciation rights (SAR)

The Company has granted stock appreciation rights to its employees. Details of activity summarized below:

(I) SAR 2018*	For the year ended 31 March 2024		For the year ended 31 March 2023	
	Number of SAR units	Weighted Average Exercise Price (INR)	Number of SAR units	Weighted Average Exercise Price (INR)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	-	-	2,03,658	500
Granted during the year	-	-	-	-
Lapsed during the year	-	-	2,028	500
Exercised during the year	-	-	2,01,630	500
Expired during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	-	-	-	-
Exercisable at the end of the year	-	-	-	-

* 31 March 2024 : Nil (31 March 2023 : 175,893) shares have been issued against the SAR exercised under this scheme during the year.

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28 Share based payment plans (Cont'd)

SAR 2018 units granted

The key inputs used in the measurement of the grant date fair valuation of equity settled plans are given in the table below:

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Weighted average share price (INR)	597	597
Exercise Price (INR)	500	500
Expected Volatility	41%	41%
Historical Volatility	41%	41%
Life of the options granted (Vesting and exercise year) in years	4 years	4 years
Expected dividends	Nil	Nil
Average risk-free interest rate	7.8%	7.80%
Value of options method	Black-Scholes valuation model	Black-Scholes valuation model

(ii) SAR-Others*	For the year ended 31 March 2024		For the year ended 31 March 2023	
	Number of SAR units	Weighted Average Exercise Price (INR)	Number of SAR units	Weighted Average Exercise Price (INR)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	60,066	10	73,680	10
Granted during the year	70,590	-	-	-
Lapsed during the year	7,946	-	6,813	-
Exercised during the year	12,544	10	6,801	10
Expired during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	1,10,166	10	60,066	10
Exercisable at the end of the year	-	-	-	-

* 31 March 2024 : 24,600 (31 March 2023 : 6,163) shares have been issued against the SAR exercised under this scheme during the year.

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Range of exercise prices (INR)	10	10
Number of units outstanding	1,10,166	60,066
Weighted average remaining contractual life of units (in years)	2.96	2.71
Weighted average exercise price (INR)	10	10

SAR units granted

The key inputs used in the measurement of the grant date fair valuation of equity settled plans are given in the table below:

	For the year ended 31	For the year ended 31
Weighted average share price (INR)	5,198-7,135	6,662-7,135
Exercise Price (INR)	10	10 - 500
Life of the options granted (Vesting and exercise year) in years	4-6 years	4 years
Value of options method	Market price of stock*	Market price of stock*

* Fair value has been considered as stock price of the day prior to the grant date and hence volatility, expected dividends and average risk-free interest rate is not applicable.

Effect of the employee share-based payment plans on the profit and loss:

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Total Employee Compensation Cost pertaining to share-based payment plans	253.60	265.66
Compensation Cost pertaining to equity-settled employee share-based payment plan included above	253.60	265.66

Effect of the employee share-based payment plans on its financial position:

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Total reserve for employee share based payments outstanding as at year end	372.93	356.83

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29 Fair value measurements

a) Category wise details as to carrying value, fair value and the level of fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's financial instruments are as follows:

	Level	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Financial assets			
a) Measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)			
- Investment in mutual funds, exchange traded funds and government securities (Refer Note b(iii) below)	Level 1	16,921.93	11,736.59
-Investments in Investment Trust (Refer Note b(iii) below)	Level 1	-	484.18
- Investment in bonds & debentures (Refer Note b(vi) below)	Level 2	3,299.81	10,497.55
- Investment in equity/preference instruments of other entities (Refer Note b(iv) below)	Level 3	2,314.81	2,218.52
- Investment in debt instruments of associates (Refer Note b(v) below)	Level 3	190.00	130.00
		24,918.57	25,082.85
b) Measured at amortised cost (refer note (i),(ii) and (iii) below)			
- Trade receivables		47.82	78.55
- Cash and cash equivalents		848.08	581.66
- Loans to employees		5.50	5.20
- Inter corporate deposits		168.55	52.12
- Security deposits		61.85	40.44
- Deposits with Banks		164.05	1.60
- Other financial assets		229.56	141.91
		1,524.58	980.97
Total financial assets (a+b)		**26,443.39**	**25,983.82**
Financial liabilities			
a) Measured at amortised cost (refer note (b)(i) and (ii))			
- Trade payables		343.62	272.18
- Security deposits		-	0.78
- Other financial liabilities		705.51	625.51
- Lease liabilities		406.67	459.08
Total financial liabilities		**1,455.80**	**1,357.55**

b) **The following methods / assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:**

i) The carrying value of deposits with Banks, Inter-corporate deposits with Financial institutions, trade receivables, loans to employees, cash and cash equivalents, trade payables, security deposits, lease liabilities and other financial assets and other financial liabilities measured at amortised cost approximate their fair value due to the short-term maturities of these instruments. These have been assessed basis counterparty credit risk.

ii) The fair value of non-current financial assets and financial liabilities measured are determined by discounting future cash flows using current rates of instruments with similar terms and credit risk. The current rates used does not reflect significant changes from the discount rates used initially. Therefore, the carrying value of these instruments measured at amortised cost approximate their fair value.

iii) Fair value of quoted mutual funds, exchange traded fund, investment trust and government securities is based on quoted market prices at the reporting date. We do not expect material volatility in these financial assets.

iv) Fair value of investment in equity/preference and debenture instruments of other entities is estimated based on discounted cash flows / market multiple valuation technique using the cash flow projections, discount rate and credit risk and are classified as Level 3.

v) Fair value of investment in debt instruments of associates is estimated based on discounted cash flows / market multiple valuation technique using the cash flow projections, discount rate and credit risk and are classified as Level 3.

vi) Fair value of the quoted bonds and debentures is determined using observable market's inputs and is classified as Level 2.

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29 Fair value measurements (Cont'd)

c) (ii) Following table describes the valuation techniques used and key inputs thereto for the level 3 financial assets:

Financial assets	Valuation technique(s)	Significant Unobservable inputs	Significant Unobservable input range: For the year ended 31 March 2024	Significant Unobservable input range: For the year ended 31 March 2023	Inter-relationship between significant unobservable input and fair value measurement
Investment in equity/preference instruments of other entities					
Legitquest Services Private Limited, Mynd Solutions Private Limited, Zimyo Consulting Private Limited, Fleetx Technologies Private Limited and Instant Procurement Services Private Limited	Market multiple and Discounted cashflow approach	i) Discount rate ii) Terminal growth rate iii) Market multiples (Comparable Companies) iv) Revenue growth rate	i) 22.0% - 26.5% ii) 4%-5% iii) 3.2x - 12.2x iv) Budgeted and forecasted revenue	i) 24.5% - 29.5% ii) 4% iii) 2.1x - 7.3x iv) Budgeted and forecasted revenue	The estimated fair value of Investment in Other entities will increase (decrease) if the Terminal growth rate and Market multiple is higher (lower). The estimated fair value of Investment in Other entities will increase (decrease) if the Discount rate is (lower) higher.

Investment in debt instruments of associates at FVTPL represents amount invested in Compulsorily Convertible Debentures instruments which shall be converted into Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares in the near future. Considering the nature of investments, there is no material change in the significant unobservable inputs for Investment in debt instruments of associates as at 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023.

Sensitivity :

For the fair value of investment in other entities, reasonably possible changes in significant unobservable inputs at the reporting date would have the following effect:

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
(a) Discount Rate:		
+1% change	(54.50)	(59.38)
-1% change	60.32	45.91
(b) Long term Growth Rate:		
+1% change	27.12	25.09
-1% change	(24.54)	(22.90)
(c) Market Multiple:		
+2.5% change	19.97	21.18
-2.5% change	(19.98)	(21.24)
(d) Revenue growth rate:		
+1% change	20.04	66.08
-1% change	(20.46)	(35.52)

d) Reconciliation of level 3 fair value measurements:

	Investment in equity/preference instruments of other entities/Investment in debt instruments of associates: For the year ended 31 March 2024	Investment in equity/preference instruments of other entities/Investment in debt instruments of associates: For the year ended 31 March 2023
Opening balance	2,365.32	1,719.05
Fair value gain recognised in profit or loss (net)	286.64	837.09
Additions	117.85	295.68
Disposals/Extinguishment	-	(279.49)
Change in status of investment to Associate	-	(212.77)
Conversion of debt instrument in associate to equity	(75.80)	
Closing balance	**2,694.01**	2,365.32

e) During the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023, there were no transfers due to re-classification into and out of Level 3 fair value measurements.

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30 Capital management

The Group manages its capital to ensure it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the borrowings and equity balance.
The capital structure of the Group consists of no borrowings and only equity of the Company.
The Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Group reviews the capital structure on a regular basis. As part of this review, the Group considers the cost of capital, risks associated with each class of capital requirements and maintenance of adequate liquidity.

31 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's board of directors have overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework. The Group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities.

The Group's board oversees how management monitors compliance with the Group's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Group. The Board is assisted in its oversight role by internal audit. Internal audit undertakes regular reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the audit committee.

I) Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group's cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits, inter-corporate deposits and investment in mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment funds and units of investment trust with reputed banks and financial institutions.

The carrying amounts of financial assets represent the maximum credit risk exposure.

Credit risk management considers available reasonable and supportive forward-looking information including indicators like external credit rating (as far as available), macro-economic information (such as regulatory changes, government directives, market interest rate).

Trade receivables
The Group majorly collects consideration in advance for the services to be provided to the customer. As a result, the Group is not exposed to any significant credit risk on trade receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents and investments
Cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits and investments in mutual funds, exchange traded funds, debentures, units of alternative investment funds and units of investment trust.

The Group maintains its cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits, inter-corporate deposits and investment in mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment funds and units of investment trust with reputed banks and financial institutions. The credit risk on these instruments is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit ratings assigned by international credit rating agencies.

Security deposits and loans
The Group monitors the credit rating of the counterparties on regular basis. These instruments carry very minimal credit risk based on the financial position of parties and Group's historical experience of dealing with the parties.

II) Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the board of directors, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Group's short term, medium-term and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities, and continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

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(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

31 Financial risk management objectives and policies (Cont'd)

Maturities of financial liabilities
The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities

As at 31 March 2024	Within 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years and thereafter	Total
Trade payables	343.62	-	343.62
Lease and other financial liabilities	568.53	658.41	1,226.94
	912.15	658.41	1,570.56

As at 31 March 2023	Within 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years and thereafter	Total
Trade payables	272.18	-	272.18
Lease and other financial liabilities	389.41	886.89	1,276.30
	661.59	886.89	1,548.48

iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include foreign currency receivables, deposits, investments in mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment funds, units of investment trust and investment in other entities.

a) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group'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 foreign currency). The company's exposure to unhedged foreign currency risk as at 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 is not material. Currency risks related to the principal amounts of the company's US dollar trade receivables.

b) Interest rate risk

Investment of short-term surplus funds of the Group in liquid schemes of mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment fund and investment trust provides high level of liquidity from a portfolio of money market securities and high quality debt and categorized as "low risk" product from liquidity and interest rate risk perspectives.

Sensitivity

	Impact on profit before tax	
	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
+ 5% change in NAV of mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment fund and units of investment trust.	1,111.09	1,135.52
- 5% change in NAV of mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment fund and units of investment trust.	(1,111.09)	(1,135.52)

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(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

32 Segment information

Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise for which discrete financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker in deciding how to allocate resources and assessing performance.

Pursuant to acquisition of Busy Infotech Private Limited and Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited [illegible] during the previous year, the Group had identified two business segments namely "Web and related Services" and "Accounting Software Services" [illegible]

Web and related services pertains to online B2B marketplace for business products and services. [illegible] Accounting software services [illegible]

Segment accounting Policies

The accounting principles used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistently applied to record revenue and expenditure in individual segments [illegible]

(i) Segment revenue and expenses

[illegible]

(ii) Segment assets and liabilities

Assets and liabilities directly attributable or allocable to segments are disclosed under each reportable segment.

Financial information about the business segments for the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 is as follows:

	For the year ended 31 March 2024			For the year ended 31 March 2023		
	Web and related services	Accounting Software services	Total	Web and related services	Accounting Software services	Total
Revenue from operations from external customers	11,429.81	537.94	11,967.75	9,420.34	433.53	9,853.87
Inter-segment revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-
Segment revenue	11,429.81	537.94	11,967.75	9,420.34	433.53	9,853.87
Segment results	3,002.40	(90.87)	2,911.53	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Finance Cost			[illegible]			[illegible]
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense			[illegible]			[illegible]
Other income			[illegible]			[illegible]
Profit before share of loss in associates, exceptional items and tax			[illegible]			[illegible]
Share in net loss of associates			[illegible]			[illegible]
Profit before exceptional items and tax			[illegible]			[illegible]
Exceptional items			[illegible]			-
Profit before tax			[illegible]			[illegible]
Tax expense			[illegible]			[illegible]
Profit for the year			[illegible]			[illegible]

Information about geographical areas

The Group's revenue from continuing operations from external customers by location of operations and information about its non-current assets by location of assets are detailed below:

Revenue from external customers [illegible]

	For the year ended 31 March 2024			For the year ended 31 March 2023		
Revenue from external customers	Web and related services	Accounting Software services	Total	Web and related services	Accounting Software services	Total
India	11,383.26	520.36	[illegible]	[illegible]	404.67	[illegible]
Others	46.55	17.58	[illegible]	[illegible]	28.86	[illegible]
	11,429.81	537.94	11,967.75	9,420.34	433.53	[illegible]

	As at 31 March 2024			As at 31 March 2023		
Non-Current Assets*	Web and related services	Accounting Software services	Total	Web and related services	Accounting Software services	Total
India	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Non-current assets exclude financial assets, investments in associates, deferred tax assets, tax assets and post-employment benefit assets.

No single customer represents 10% or more of the Group's total revenue for the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023, respectively.

Segment assets and liabilities

	As at 31 March 2024				As at 31 March 2023			
	Web and related services	Accounting Software services	Unallocable	Total	Web and related services	Accounting Software services	Unallocable	Total
Segment assets	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Segment liabilities	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	[illegible]

(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

33 Related party transactions

i) Names of related parties and related party relationship:

a) Entity's subsidiaries & associates

Subsidiaries

Hello Trade Online Private Limited
Tradezeal Online Private Limited
Tolexo Online Private Ltd
Pay With Indiamart Private Limited
Busy Infotech Private Limited (with effect from 06 April 2022)
Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited (Formerly known as Fotlar Technologies Private Limited) (with effect from 23 May 2022)
Livekeeping Private Limited (Subsidiary of Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited, with effect from 23 May 2022)

Associates

Simply Vyapar Apps Private Limited
Ten Times Online Private Limited (ceased to be an associate with effect from 16 March, 2023)
Truckhall Private Limited
Shipway Technology Private Limited
Agillos E-Commerce Private Limited
Edgewise Technologies Private Limited
IB Monotaro Private Limited
Adansa Solutions Private Limited (w.e.f April 06, 2022)
Mobisy Technologies Private Limited (with effect from 03 November 2022)

b) Key Management Personnel (KMP):

Name	Designation
Dinesh Chandra Agarwal	Managing Director & CEO
Brijesh Kumar Agrawal	Whole time director
Prateek Chandra	Chief financial officer
Manoj Bhargava	Company Secretary
Dhruv Prakash	Non-executive director
Rajesh Sawhney	Independent director
Elizabeth Lucy Chapman	Independent director (Resigned with effect from 07 October 2022)
Vivek Narayan Gour	Independent director
Pallavi Dinodia Gupta	Independent director (Appointed with effect from 20 October 2022)
Aakash Chaudhry	Independent director (Appointed with effect from 20 July 2023)

c) Relatives of Key Management Personnel (KMP)*

Bharat Agarwal
Chetna Agarwal
Gunjan Agarwal
Anand Kumar Agrawal
Meena Agrawal
Pankaj Agrawal
Naresh Chandra Agrawal
Prakash Chandra Agrawal
Shravani Prakash
Anjani Prakash
Megha Bhargava
Sphurti Gupta

d) Entities where Key Management Personnel (KMP) exercise significant influence:*

Mansa Enterprises Private Limited
Mynd Solutions Private Limited
S.R. Dinodia & Co LLP
Dinesh Chandra Agarwal HUF
Narpani Family Trust
Narpani Business Trust
Hamiswara Business Trust
Hamiswara Family Trust
National Engineering Industries Limited

e) Other related parties

Indiamart Employee Benefit Trust (administered Trust to manage employees share based payment plans of the Company)
Indiamart Intermesh Employees Group Gratuity Assurance Scheme (administered Trust to manage post-employment defined benefits of employees of the Company)

*With whom the Group had transactions during the year.

ii) Key management personnel compensation

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Short-term employee benefits	168.07	154.26
Post-employment benefits	0.28	0.04
Other long-term employee benefits	3.67	1.79
Employee share based payment	28.67	13.76
	200.69	169.85

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(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

33 Related party transactions (Cont'd)

The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with the related parties for the year:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Entities where KMP exercise Significant influence:		
Rent & related miscellaneous expenses		
Mansa Enterprises Private Limited	3.34	2.64
Tax consultancy and litigation support service		
S.R. Dinodia & Co LLP	1.60	-
Purchase of Investment		
Mynd Solutions Private Limited	-	240.68
Sale of Investment		
Mynd Solutions Private Limited	-	137.31
KMP and relatives of KMP's:		
Recruitment and training expenses		
Key management personnel	3.00	2.23
Bonus share issued (Face Value 10/- each)		
Key management personnel	141.54	-
Relatives of Key Management Personnel	3.72	-
Entities where Key Management Personnel exercise significant influence	0.60	-
Dividend paid		
Key management personnel	291.09	29.06
Relatives of Key Management Personnel	11.45	1.13
Entities where Key Management Personnel exercise significant influence	1.21	0.12
Remuneration		
Relatives of Key Management Personnel	6.08	-
Director's sitting fees	7.30	4.85
Other services availed		
Relatives of Key Management Personnel	0.96	-
Associates		
Investment in associates		
Truckhall Private Limited	30.00	75.00
IB MonotaRO Private Limited	137.36	-
Simply Vyapar Apps Private Limited	-	39.78
Adansa Solutions Private Limited	-	137.50
Mobisy Technologies Private Limited	80.00	331.18
Sale of Investment in associates		
Ten Times Online Pvt. Ltd	-	1.21
Bonus Shares Received		
Simply Vyapar Apps Private Limited		
-Equity Shares Capital (Face value 10/- each)	0.11	-
-Compulsory convertible preference shares (Face value 100/- each)	14.75	-
Web, advertisement & marketing services provided to		
Simply Vyapar Apps Private Limited	7.25	16.47
IB Monotaro Private Limited	1.39	0.32
Mynd Solutions Private Limited	5.00	-
National Engineering Industries Limited	0.01	-
Miscellaneous services provided to		
Simply Vyapar Apps Private Limited	-	0.43
Internet and online services availed from		
Ten Times Online Pvt. Ltd	-	0.05
Marketing services availed from		
IB Monotaro Private Limited	0.08	-
Purchase of Fixed Assets		
IB Monotaro Private Limited	0.02	-
Indiamart Employee Benefit Trust		
Share capital issued	-	2.10
Bonus share capital issued	0.36	-
Dividend paid	0.71	0.15

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Indiamart Intermesh Ltd.

(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

33 Related party transactions (Cont'd)

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The transactions with related parties are entered on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances as at the period end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

The following table discloses the related parties balances at the year end

Balance Outstanding at the year end	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Associates		
Investment in equity instruments of associates (at cost)*		
Simply Vyapar Apps Private Limited	967.30	967.30
Truckhall Private Limited	185.10	110.10
Shipway Technology Private Limited	182.00	182.00
Agillos E-Commerce Private Limited	260.00	260.00
Edgewise Technologies Private Limited	133.45	133.45
IB MonotaRO Private Limited	1,179.13	1,041.77
Adansa Solutions Private Limited	137.50	137.50
Mobisy Technologies Private Limited	463.90	463.90
Investment in debt instruments of associates (at FVTPL)		
Truckhall Private Limited	30.00	75.00
Mobisy Technologies Private Limited	100.00	30.00
Trade receivables		
Simply Vyapar Apps Private Limited	0.57	2.00
Trade Payable (including accrued expenses)		
S R Dinodia & Co LLP	0.98	-
Mansa Enterprises Private Limited	0.07	-
Key Management Personnel	0.25	-
Contract Liabilities		
Simply Vyapar Apps Private Limited	-	2.53
IB Monotaro Private Limited	3.71	1.10
Investment in Entities where KMP and Individuals exercise Significant influence (at FVTPL)		
Mynd Solutions Private Limited	585.01	577.38

*Does not include share of profit/loss of associate as accounted under equity method

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Indiamart Intermesh Ltd.

(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

34 Business Combination

a) Acquisition of Busy Infotech Private Limited ("Busy Infotech")

On 24 January, 2022, the Group had signed the Share Purchase Agreement (SPA) for acquiring 100% equity interest in Busy Infotech for a consideration of INR 5,000. Busy Infotech is engaged in the business of development, system analysis, designing and marketing of integrated business accounting software (known as Busy accounting software). The acquisition would help the Company to offer accounting software solutions to businesses in line with its long term vision of enabling businesses.

The acquisition consummated on 06 April, 2022 and the Group had paid INR 5,000 in cash.

The total purchase consideration of INR 5,000 was allocated based on management estimates to the acquired assets and liabilities as follows:

Particulars	As at 01 April 2022
Net working capital (Including cash of INR 31.11 millions)	433.06
Deferred tax liabilities(Net)	(76.17)
Non current Liabilities	(46.11)
Property, plant and equipment	8.05
Software	0.77
ROU	2.79
Intangible assets	
Technology	172.68
Channel Network	355.62
Goodwill	4,137.71
Purchase Consideration	**5,000.00**

The table below shows the values and lives of intangible assets recognised on acquisition:

	Amount	Life (Years)	Basis of amortization
Technology	172.68	5	On straight line basis
Channel Network	355.62	5	On straight line basis
Total Intangible Assets	528.30		

Goodwill is non tax deductible and was allocated to the CGU "Busy Infotech Private Limited".

Acquisition- related costs:

The Group had incurred INR 38.79 towards acquisition related costs. These amounts have been included in other expenses in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31 March, 2023.

The operations of Busy Infotech had been consolidated in the consolidated financial statements of the Group from 01 April, 2022 for convenience purposes as the transactions between 01 April, 2022 and 05 April, 2022 were not material.

During the previous year, the Group had finalised the purchase price allocation for this acquisition, which resulted in increase in net working capital by INR 23.20, decrease in Right of Use assets by INR 0.07, increase in deferred tax liability by INR 4.62 and increase in non current liabilities by INR 3.14 with corresponding impact of decrease in value of goodwill by INR 15.37 to INR 4,122.34 basis certain revised information.

In addition to the purchase consideration, initially INR 28 was payable as on acquisition date to certain Business Advisors over a two-year period, which has been renegotiated and reduced to INR 23. Payment of this amount is contingent upon these service providers continuing to be the advisors of the Group during the stipulated period mentioned in the agreement. Out of the total agreed amount, INR 23 has been discharged upto 31 March 2024.

b) Acquisition of Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited (Formerly known as Finlite Technologies Private Limited)

On 25 March, 2022, the Group had signed Share subscription and Share purchase agreement (SSPA) for acquiring 51.09% equity interest in Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited (formerly known as Finlite Technologies Private Limited) by way of purchase of 2,117 equity shares from existing shareholder of Livekeeping for a consideration of INR 110 and by subscribing 6,843 Seed Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares (CCPS) for INR 390. Livekeeping is engaged in the business of providing technology related services, web development and mobile applications along with other services. Company is the owner of 'Live keeping', a mobile application that allows users to access their Tally data. This investment is in line with the Company's long term objective of offering various Software as a Service ('SAAS') based solutions for businesses.

The acquisition consummated on 31 May, 2022 and the Group had paid INR 459.74 in cash. As part of the acquisition, the Group had committed to buy-out the remaining share from the promoters of Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited on specified dates in a manner stipulated under the SSPA. Accordingly, the fair value of remaining consideration payable to promoters of Livekeeping Technologies of INR 321.27 was recognised by the Group as deferred consideration and the acquisition was accounted as per anticipated acquisition method.

The total purchase consideration of INR 781.01 was allocated based on management estimates to the acquired assets and liabilities as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 May 2022
Net working capital (including cash of INR 346.1 millions)	347.47
Deferred tax liabilities(Net)	(4.18)
Property, plant and equipment	0.40
Intangible assets	
Technology	17.40
Goodwill	419.92
Purchase Consideration	**781.01**

The table below shows the values and lives of intangible assets recognised on acquisition:

	Amount	Life (Years)	Basis of amortization
Technology	17.40	5	On straight line basis
Total Intangible Assets	**17.40**		

Goodwill is non tax deductible and was allocated to the CGU "Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited".

Acquisition related costs:

The Group had incurred INR 1.81 towards acquisition related costs. These amounts have been included in other expenses in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31 March, 2023.

During the previous year, the Group had finalised the purchase price allocation for this acquisition, which resulted in decrease in net working capital by INR 0.45 and increase in deferred tax liability INR 0.01 with corresponding impact of increase in value of goodwill by INR 0.46 to INR 420.38.

The operations of Livekeeping Technologies have been consolidated in the financial statements of the Group from 31 May, 2022.

38 Group information

Information about subsidiaries and associates

The consolidated financial statements of the Group includes subsidiaries and associates listed in the table below:

Name	Principal activities	Country of incorporation	% interest As at 31 March 2024	% interest As at 31 March 2023
Information about subsidiaries				
Hello Trade Online Private Limited	Business facilitation services	India	100.00	100.00
Tradezeal Online Private Limited	Business facilitation services	India	100.00	100.00
Tolexo Online Private Ltd	Cloud based solution for SMEs	India	100.00	100.00
Pay With Indiamart Private Limited	Payment facilitation	India	100.00	100.00
Busy Infotech Private Limited	Software and apps service providing company	India	100.00	100.00
Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited	Software and apps service providing company	India	51.01	51.01
Information about associates				
Simply Vyapar Apps Private Limited	Software and apps service providing company	India	27.45	27.45
Truckhall Private Limited	Software and apps service providing company	India	31.20	25.02
Shipway Technology Private Limited	Software and apps service providing company	India	26.00	26.00
Agillos E-Commerce Private Limited	Software and apps service providing company	India	26.23	26.23
Edgewise Technologies Private Limited	Software and apps service providing company	India	26.01	26.01
IB Monotaro Private Limited	E-Commerce company	India	26.70	26.00
Mobisy Technologies Private Limited (w.e.f 03 November 2022)	Software and apps service providing company	India	25.08	25.01
Adansa Solutions Private Limited (w.e.f 06 April 2022)	Software and apps service providing company	India	26.01	26.01

39 Additional information

Name of the entity in the group	Net Assets, i.e., total assets minus total liabilities: As % of consolidated net assets	Net Assets: INR million	Share in profit and loss: As % of consolidated profit and loss	Share in profit and loss: INR million	Share in other Comprehensive income: As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Share in other Comprehensive income: INR million	Share in total Comprehensive income: As % of total comprehensive income	Share in total Comprehensive income: INR million
Parent								
Indiamart Intermesh Limited								
Balance as at 31 March 2024	79.30%	17,103.62						
Balance as at 31 March 2023	81.00%	20,044.11						
For the year ended 31 March 2024			101.30%	3,621.93	98.30%	(8.11)	102.35%	3,615.82
For the year ended 31 March 2023			93.72%	2,721.55	87.21%	39.76	96.50%	2,761.84
Subsidiaries								
Tolexo Online Private Limited								
Balance as at 31 March 2024	-2.21%	(477.23)						
Balance as at 31 March 2023	-1.59%	(480.31)						
For the year ended 31 March 2024			-2.20%	(78.66)	-1.18%	0.08	-2.20%	(78.58)
For the year ended 31 March 2023			-2.29%	(67.10)	11.99%	0.27	-2.34%	(66.93)
Hello Trade Online Pvt Ltd								
Balance as at 31 March 2024	0.00%	0.15						
Balance as at 31 March 2023	0.00%	0.21						
For the year ended 31 March 2024			0.00%	(0.06)	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.06)
For the year ended 31 March 2023			0.00%	(0.07)	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.07)
Tradezeal Online Pvt Ltd								
Balance as at 31 March 2024	6.99%	1,555.61						
Balance as at 31 March 2023	5.29%	1,334.20						
For the year ended 31 March 2024			6.19%	221.21	0.00%	-	6.93%	221.21
For the year ended 31 March 2023			15.30%	444.89	0.00%	-	15.57%	444.89
Pay with Indiamart Private Limited								
Balance as at 31 March 2024	0.03%	5.66						
Balance as at 31 March 2023	0.02%	6.03						
For the year ended 31 March 2024			-0.02%	(0.37)	0.00%	-	-0.01%	(0.37)
For the year ended 31 March 2023			-0.04%	(1.12)	0.00%	-	-0.04%	(1.12)
Busy Infotech Private Limited								
Balance as at 31 March 2024	3.10%	690.05						
Balance as at 31 March 2023	2.31%	582.36						
For the year ended 31 March 2024			3.00%	107.01	3.99%	6.31	3.10%	107.32
For the year ended 31 March 2023			3.46%	100.60	12.01%	5.55	3.80%	108.15
Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited								
Balance as at 31 March 2024	1.00%	221.21						
Balance as at 31 March 2023	1.27%	318.99						
For the year ended 31 March 2024			-2.81%	(87.51)	12.01%	(8.81)	-2.64%	(86.32)
For the year ended 31 March 2023			-0.99%	(23.08)	-1.41%	(1.19)	-1.00%	(25.07)
Livekeeping Private Limited								
Balance as at 31 March 2024	0.00%	0.02						
Balance as at 31 March 2023	0.00%	0.07						
For the year ended 31 March 2024			0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
For the year ended 31 March 2023			0.00%	(0.04)	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.04)

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36 Additional information (Cont'd)

Name of the entity in the group	Net Assets, i.e., total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit and loss		Share in other Comprehensive income		Share in total Comprehensive income	
	As % of consolidated net assets	INR million	As % of consolidated profit and loss	INR million	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	INR million	As % of total comprehensive income	INR million
Associates (accounting as per equity method)								
Simply Vyapar Apps Private Limited								
Balance as at 31 March 2024	2.21%	383.86						
Balance as at 31 March 2023	2.19%	554.62						
For the year ended 31 March 2024			-4.49%	(151.04)	0.00%	-	-4.50%	(151.04)
For the year ended 31 March 2023			-5.39%	(151.55)	0.00%	-	-5.30%	(151.55)
Truckhall Private Limited								
Balance as at 31 March 2024	0.78%	136.15						
Balance as at 31 March 2023	0.31%	79.56						
For the year ended 31 March 2024			-0.72%	(24.20)	0.00%	-	-0.72%	(24.20)
For the year ended 31 March 2023			-0.77%	(21.82)	0.00%	-	-0.76%	(21.82)
Shipway Technology Private Limited								
Balance as at 31 March 2024	0.79%	156.44						
Balance as at 31 March 2023	0.65%	164.42						
For the year ended 31 March 2024			-0.24%	(7.98)	0.00%	-	-0.24%	(7.98)
For the year ended 31 March 2023			-0.40%	(11.36)	0.00%	-	-0.40%	(11.36)
Agillos E-Commerce Private Limited								
Balance as at 31 March 2024	0.55%	210.38						
Balance as at 31 March 2023	0.93%	235.82						
For the year ended 31 March 2024			-0.75%	(25.24)	0.00%	-	-0.75%	(25.24)
For the year ended 31 March 2023			-0.68%	(19.27)	0.00%	-	-0.67%	(19.27)
Edgewise Technologies Private Limited								
Balance as at 31 March 2024	0.45%	102.15						
Balance as at 31 March 2023	0.48%	121.20						
For the year ended 31 March 2024			-0.61%	(20.53)	0.01%	-	-0.61%	(20.53)
For the year ended 31 March 2023			-0.42%	(11.93)	0.00%	-	-0.42%	(11.93)
IB Monotaro Private Limited								
Balance as at 31 March 2024	4.11%	915.23						
Balance as at 31 March 2023	3.60%	915.59						
For the year ended 31 March 2024			-4.10%	(137.73)	0.00%	-	-4.10%	(137.73)
For the year ended 31 March 2023			-4.34%	(122.01)	0.00%	-	-4.27%	(122.01)
Mobisy Technologies Private Limited (w.e.f 03 November 2022)								
Balance as at 31 March 2024	1.87%	416.36						
Balance as at 31 March 2023	1.80%	454.36						
For the year ended 31 March 2024			-1.42%	(47.80)	0.00%	-	-1.42%	(47.80)
For the year ended 31 March 2023			-0.34%	(9.54)	0.00%	-	-0.33%	(9.54)
Adaan Solutions Private Limited (w.e.f 06 April 2022)								
Balance as at 31 March 2024	0.53%	118.16						
Balance as at 31 March 2023	0.50%	126.81						
For the year ended 31 March 2024			-0.20%	(7.15)	0.00%	-	-0.22%	(7.23)
For the year ended 31 March 2023			-0.41%	(11.49)	0.00%	-	0.00%	(11.49)
Balance as at 31 March 2024	100.00%	22,250.57						
Balance as at 31 March 2023	100.00%	25,236.43						
For the year ended 31 March 2024			100.00%	3,362.26	100.00%	(6.73)	100.00%	3,356.23
For the year ended 31 March 2023			100.00%	2,813.90	100.00%	41.58	100.00%	2,855.51
Adjustment arising out of consolidation								
Balance as at 31 March 2024		(4,889.43)						
Balance as at 31 March 2023		(4,651.51)						
For the year ended 31 March 2024				(23.53)		(0.08)		(23.61)
For the year ended 31 March 2023				24.37		(0.55)		23.82
Total								
Balance as at 31 March 2024		17,361.14						
Balance as at 31 March 2023		20,584.92						
For the year ended 31 March 2024				3,338.73		(6.81)		3,331.92
For the year ended 31 March 2023				2,838.27		41.06		2,880.33

(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

37 Contingent liabilities and commitments

a) Contingent liabilities

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
(i) Income tax demand (refer note (a) and (b) below)	132.48	242.98
Service tax/ GST demand (refer note (c) below)	15.58	15.58

(a) In respect of Assessment year 2016-17, a demand was raised on Tolexo Online Private limited [illegible]

(b) In respect of Assessment year 2017-18, a demand of INR 242.98 was raised on Tolexo Online Private limited [illegible]

(c) Pursuant to the service tax audit of Indiamart Intermesh Limited for the financial year 2013-14 to 2017-18 (i.e. upto 30 June 2017), [illegible] penalty of INR 15.58. [illegible]

(d) On February 28, 2019, a judgement of the Supreme Court of India interpreting certain statutory defined contribution obligations of employees and employers [illegible]

(e) The Group is involved in various lawsuits, claims and proceedings that arise in the ordinary course of business, [illegible] as at 31 March 2024.

(f) The Indian Parliament has approved the Code on Social Security, 2020 which would impact the contributions by the Group towards Provident Fund and Gratuity. [illegible]

b) Capital and other commitments
As at 31 March 2024, the Group has INR [illegible] capital commitment (31 March 2023: [illegible])

38 Investment in associates
The Group has investment in associates and the aggregate summarised financial information in respect of the Group's associates accounted for using the equity method is as below:

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Carrying value of the Group's interest in associates	2,241.07	2,751.46
The Group's share in loss for the year in associates	(403.98)	(379.03)

39 Scheme of Amalgamation

A composite scheme of amalgamation ("the Scheme") amongst wholly owned subsidiaries Busy Infotech Private Limited ("Busy" or "Transferor Company 1"), Hello Trade Online Private Limited ("Hello" or "Transferor Company 2"), Tolexo Online Private Limited ("Tolexo" or "Transferee Company") and their respective shareholders and creditors under Section 230 to 232 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 [illegible] was approved by the Board of Directors of the respective companies in their meeting held on 28 March 2024.

The petition for the Scheme was filed with National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT") on March 29, 2024. [illegible] Given that the Scheme will become effective on filing of the NCLT order with the Registrar of Companies, the financial impact of the Scheme is not incorporated in the financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2024.

40 Additional Regulatory Information

a) - Relationship with Struck off companies
The Group did not have any material transactions with companies struck off under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of Companies Act, 1956 during the financial year.

b) - Ratios

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Current year	Previous year	% Variance*
Current Ratio (in times)	Current Assets	Current liabilities	2.77	2.58	[illegible]
Debt-Equity Ratio (in times)	Total debt (represents lease liabilities) (Refer Note 1 below)	Shareholder's equity	0.02	0.02	[illegible]
Debt Service Coverage Ratio (in times)	Earning available for debt service (Refer Note 2 below)	Debt Service (Refer Note 3 below)	10.92	8.42	30%
Interest Coverage ratio (in times)	Profit before interest, tax & exceptional items	Finance cost	52.16	46.55	12%
Return on Equity Ratio (in %)	Profit after tax attributable to equity shareholders	Average Shareholder's Equity	17.75%	14.45%	23%
Trade Receivables turnover ratio (in times)	Net Credit sales during the year	Average trade receivables	15.42	13.77	12%
Trade payables turnover ratio (in times)	Other expenses	Average trade payables	11.06	12.87	-14%
Net capital turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations	Working capital (Current Assets - Current liabilities)	0.92	0.65	41%
Net profit ratio (in %)	Net profit after tax	Revenue from operations	27.00%	26.01%	3%
Operating Profit Margin ratio (in %)	Profit before interest, tax, exceptional items, other income and share in net loss of associates	Revenue from operations	20.84%	24.03%	[illegible]
EBITDA Margin ratio (in %)	EBITDA (Refer Note 8 below)	Revenue from operations	23.66%	27.19%	[illegible]
Return on Capital employed (ROCE) (in %)	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital employed (Refer Note 4 below)	25.30%	17.80%	41%
Return on investment (ROI) (in %)	Income generated from invested funds (Refer Note 5 below)	Average invested funds in treasury investments (Refer Note 6 below)	8.40%	4.55%	87%
Debt to EBITDA (in times)	Total debt (represents lease liabilities) (Refer Note 1 below)	EBITDA (Refer Note 8 below)	0.12	0.17	-28%

Notes
1) Total debt represents lease liabilities.
2) Earnings available for debt service = Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and amortizations + Interest + other adjustments like gain or loss of fixed assets, share based expenses etc.
3) Debt service = Lease Payments (Interest + Principal)
4) Capital Employed = Total shareholder's equity + Deferred tax liability + Lease liabilities
5) Income generated from invested funds = FVTPL gain on mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment funds and investment trust + Interest income from Bank deposits + Interest income on inter corporate deposits
6) Average invested funds in treasury investments = Average of (Average quarterly opening treasury investments and quarterly closing treasury investments)
* Treasury investments = Mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment funds and investment trust + Inter corporate deposits + Bank deposits
7) Average is calculated based on simple average of opening and closing balances.
8) EBITDA stands for Profit before interest, tax, depreciation, amortization, exceptional items and other income

* Explanation where variance in ratio is more than 25%

- **Debt Service Coverage Ratio**
Due to increase in earnings and reduction in debt.

- **Trade Receivables turnover ratio (in times)**
The increase in ratio is on account of decrease in trade receivables as compared to previous year.

- **Net capital turnover ratio (in times)**
On account of increase in the revenue for the year [illegible] working capital.

- **Return on Capital employed (ROCE) (in %)**
Due to increase in earnings and reduction in capital employed on account of buy back during the year.

- **Return on investment (ROI)**
Due to increase in income generated from investment for the year.

- **Debt to EBITDA (in times)**
Due to increase in earnings & reduction in debt.

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41 Events after the reporting period

(a) The Group has evaluated all the subsequent events through 30 April 2024, which is the date on which these consolidated financial statements were issued, and no events have occurred from the balance sheet date through that date except for matters that have already been considered in the consolidated financial statements.

(b) **Dividend**

Dividends paid during the year ended 31 March, 2024 include an amount of Rs. 20/- per equity share (pre bonus share issue of 1:1) towards final dividend for the year ended 31 March, 2023 (Dividend paid during the year ended 31 March 2023 : Rs 2/per equity share).

Dividend declared by the Company is based on the profit available for distribution. On 29 April 2024, the Board of Directors of the Company have proposed a final dividend of INR 20/- per share in respect of the year ended 31 March 2024.

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 101248W/W-100022

Kanika Kohli
Partner
Membership No.: 511565
Place: Gurugram

Date: 30 April 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
IndiaMART InterMESH Limited

Dinesh Chandra Agarwal
(Managing Director and CEO)
DIN:00191800

Brijesh Kumar Agrawal
(Whole-time director)
DIN:00191760

Prateek Chandra
(Chief Financial Officer)

Manoj Bhargava
(Company Secretary)

Place: Noida
Date: 30 April 2024