

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of Innovision Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **Innovision Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2025, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. (hereinafter referred to as 'the standalone financial statements').

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 ("the 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 March 31, 2025, and its financial performance, 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 Companies Act, 2013. 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 ("ICAI") 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 ICAI's code of ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the 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.

Reporting of key audit matters as per SA 701, Key Audit Matters are not applicable to the Company as it is an unlisted company.

Information other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report thereon

The Company's management and board of directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, and Business Responsibility Report but does not include the standalone financial statements and our 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 during the course of our 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.

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 and presentation 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 management and the Board of Directors either intend 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 financial controls 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 standalone 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's 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.

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 the law have been kept by the Company, so far as it appears from our examination of those books.



- (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 balance aforesaid standalone financial statements, comply with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2025, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2025, from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164 (2) of the act.
- (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these Ind AS standalone financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B" to this report;
- (g) In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2025 has been paid/provided by the Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act;
- (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:
 - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at March 31, 2025 on its financial position in its standalone financial statements - Refer Note 34 to the standalone financial statements.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivatives contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts which required to be transferred by the Company to the Investor Education and Protection Fund.
 - iv. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:

We draw attention to the Note 37 to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025 according to which the managerial remuneration paid to Whole-Time Directors and Managing director of the Company amounting to Rs. 13.68 million and consequently the total managerial remuneration for the financial year amounting to Rs. 13.68 million is within the prescribed limits under Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013.

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) which are required to be commented upon by us.

- v. (a) According to the information and explanation given to us, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested by the company to or in any other person(s) or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding that the intermediary shall whether directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or provide any guarantee security or the like on behalf of ultimate beneficiaries.



(b) According to the information and explanation given to us, no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entities including foreign entities ("Funding Parties") with the understanding that such company shall whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the funding party (ultimate beneficiaries) or provide guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate beneficiaries.

(c) Based on the audit procedures 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 (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

- vi. The Company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year, hence compliance under section 123 is not required.
- vii. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software systems for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2025 which have the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software systems. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with and the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

For S R G A & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 011984N



CA Sandeep Gupta
Partner

Membership number: 090039

UDIN: 25090039BMIZW37707

New Delhi

May 31, 2025

Annexure 'A' to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Standalone Financial Statements of Innovision Limited for the year ended March 31, 2025
(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

- i. In respect of the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets;
- (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and the situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
- (B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- (b) The Company has a program of physical verification of Property, Plant and Equipment so to cover all the assets at reason interval of time, which in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, certain Property, Plant and Equipment were due for verification during the year and were physically verified by the Management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) According to the information & explanation given to us, all the title deeds of immovable Properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the Company) disclosed in the standalone financial statements included under Property, Plant and Equipment are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date.
- (d) The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment or intangible assets during the year.
- (e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2025 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.
- ii. (a) The Company does not have any inventory and hence reporting under 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 been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. In our opinion, the monthly returns or statement filed by company with such bank or financial institutions followed by revised returns subsequently filed and accepted by banks are in agreement with the books of account of the Company.
- As per the discussion with the Management, the statements to the banks were submitted based on provisional accounts before monthly closure. The Company has rectified books of accounts after submitting monthly statements with such banks or financial institutions.
- 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 investment in, provided guarantee or security, granted unsecured loans to companies, firms, limited liability partnership or any other parties during the year in respect of which the requisite information is set out below. However there were no advances in the nature of loans given during the year:



- (a) (A) Based on the audit procedures carried on by us and as per the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not provided any advances in the nature of loans. However, the Company has given guarantee to other parties which are disclosed hereunder:

Particulars	Guarantee	Loans
Aggregate amount granted / provided during the year to other parties	127.38 million	Nil
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases to other parties.	405.19 million	Nil

- (b) In our opinion, the investments made during the year are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the Company's interest. Details of the investments made during the year are given below:

Particulars	Investment
Subsidiary -Innovision International Private Limited	INR 0.10 million
Subsidiary -Innovision HR Consultancy LLC	Capital commitment given as disclosure in note no. 33

- (c) The Company has not provided any loans or advances in the nature of loans to any other entity during the year, and hence reporting under clause 3(iii)(c)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) No loan granted by the Company which has fallen due during the year, has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the over dues of existing loans given to the same parties.
- (e) 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 during the year. Hence, reporting under clause 3(iii)(e) is not applicable.

The Company has not provided any security or granted any advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships.

- iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans, investments, guarantees, and security provided by it.
- v. The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public and hence the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules, 2015 with regard to the deposits accepted from the public are not applicable.
- vi. The maintenance of Cost Records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of the activities carried on by the company. Hence reporting under clause (vi) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
- vii. In respect of statutory dues:



(a) In our opinion, the Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Services tax, Employees' State Insurance, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities with slight delays. There were no undisputed amounts outstanding at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable except employee provident fund where the amount involved is INR 4.07 million, employee state insurance where the amount involved is INR 0.12 million and during the year the provident funds regularly deposited late and the interest on the same has not been paid till date.

(b) Details of statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2025 on account of disputes are given below:

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Forum where dispute is pending	Period to which amount relates	Amount (in million)	Remarks
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income tax demand	NA	AY 2017-18	INR 9.19	Order has been passed in favour of company by ITAT but IT has option to challenge the order at higher court.
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income tax demand	Commissioner of Income tax	AY 2018-19	INR 14.44	Appeal filed
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income tax demand	NA	AY 2019-20	INR 14.70	Order has been passed in favour of company by ITAT but IT has option to challenge the order at higher court.
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income tax demand	ITAT	AY 2020-21	INR 8.98	NA
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income tax demand	Commissioner of Income tax	AY 2020-21	INR 4.00	NA
Income Tax Act, 1961	Prior years traces demand	Assessing officer	AY 2008-09 to 2017-18	INR 0.16	NA
CGST Act, 2017 SGST Act, 2017	GST demand	Appellate Tribunal	FY 2017-18	INR 0.32	NA



CGST Act, 2017 SGST Act, 2017 IGST Act, 2017	GST demand	Appellate Tribunal	FY 2017-18	INR 0.07	NA
CGST Act, 2017 SGST Act, 2017 IGST Act, 2017	GST demand	Sales Tax Officer Class II	FY 2018-19	INR 1.16	NA
CGST Act, 2017 SGST Act, 2017 IGST Act, 2017	GST demand	Sales Tax Officer Class II	FY 2019-20	INR 0.52	NA

- viii. There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).
- 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 has not defaulted in repayment of loans and borrowing or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- (b) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has applied the funds for the purpose for which the term loans were obtained.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the company, we report that the company has used funds raised on short-term basis for short term purposes.
- (e) On an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries.
- (f) The Company has not raised any loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies. Hence reporting on clause 3(ix)(f) is not applicable.
- x. (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) According to the information and explanation given to us the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year. Hence, reporting under clause (x)(b) of para 3 of the order is not applicable.



- xi. (a) No fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.
- (c) In our opinion, there are no complaints received by the company, hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- xii. In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xiii. According to information given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 and the details have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv. (a) In our opinion, the Company need to further augment the internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.
- (b) We have considered, the internal audit reports for the year under audit, issued to the Company during the year and till date, in determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.
- xv. In our opinion and based on our examination during the year the company has not entered any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors. and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- xvi. (a) In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) In our opinion and based on our examination, the company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (c) In our opinion and based on our examination, the company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India, and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) In our opinion and based on our examination, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- xvii. The Company has not incurred cash losses in the financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the company during the year.
- xix. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and 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,



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 indicating that 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. 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. Accordingly, clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

For S R G A & Co.

Chartered Accountants

FRN: 011984N




CA Sandeep Gupta

Partner

Membership number: 090039

UDIN: 25090039BMIZWJ7707

New Delhi

May 31, 2025

Annexure 'B' to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Standalone Financial Statements of Innovision Limited for the year ended March 31, 2025

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)(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

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 standalone 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 the standalone 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 these standalone 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 standalone financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to standalone 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 standalone financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to standalone Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of standalone financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone 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 standalone 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 standalone 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.

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of Innovision Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2025 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, maintained adequate internal financial controls with reference to Ind AS financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at March 31, 2025, based on the internal control over financial reporting 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 (ICAI). However, certain areas of the internal financial control system require further augment to enhance the overall control environment.

For S R G A & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 011984N




CA Sandeep Gupta

Partner

Membership number: 090039

UDIN: 25090039B M I Z W 3 7 7 0 7

New Delhi

May 31, 2025


INNOVISION LIMITED
Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2025
(Amount in ₹ Millions, except for share data or as otherwise stated)
CIN No.: U74910DL2007PLC157700

Particulars	Note No.	As at	
		31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	62.65	70.98
Right-of-use assets	4	3.93	6.62
Investment property	5	51.89	52.56
Intangible assets	6	0.16	0.19
Financial assets			
(a) Investments	7	0.25	0.15
(b) Other financial assets	8	7.22	41.48
Deferred tax assets (net)	31	17.35	24.72
Non-current tax assets (net)	9	212.01	153.23
Total non-current assets		355.45	349.93
Current assets			
Financial assets			
(a) Trade receivables & unbilled receivables	10	1,068.14	628.31
(b) Cash and cash equivalents	11	70.57	42.90
(c) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	12	334.98	303.66
(d) Loans	13	0.65	0.34
(e) Other financial assets	14	288.74	216.90
Other current assets	15	100.43	28.66
Total current assets		1,863.51	1,220.77
Total assets		2,218.96	1,570.70
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	16	189.00	189.00
(b) Other equity	17	647.27	335.18
Total equity		836.27	524.18
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(a) Borrowings	18	59.11	105.90
(b) Lease liabilities	4	3.57	2.98
(c) Other financial liabilities	19	1.79	1.50
Provisions	20	44.28	24.33
Total non-current liabilities		108.75	134.71
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(a) Borrowings	18	731.39	375.56
(b) Lease liabilities	4	0.72	4.04
(c) Trade payables	21	6.74	11.11
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		9.13	6.95
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		2.64	12.67
Provisions	22	523.32	501.48
Other current liabilities	23	1,273.94	911.81
Total current liabilities		1,382.69	1,046.52
Total liabilities		2,218.96	1,570.70
Total equity and liabilities			

See accompanying notes forming part of the standalone financial statements (1 to 39)

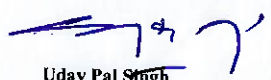
As per our report of even date attached

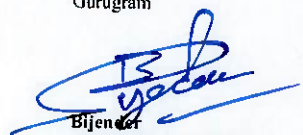
For S R G A & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 011984N


Sandeep Gupta
Partner
Membership No. 090039
Date: 31st May 2025
Gurugram

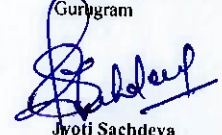
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For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Innovision Limited


Uday Pal Singh
Director
DIN: 01716503
Date: 31st May 2025
Gurugram


Bijender
Chief Financial Officer
Date: 31st May 2025
Gurugram


Randeep Hundal
Managing Director
DIN: 01887587
Date: 31st May 2025
Gurugram


Jyoti Sachdeva
Company Secretary
Membership No. A22176
Date: 31st May 2025
Gurugram

Innovision Limited
Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2025
(Amount in ₹ Millions, except for share data or as otherwise stated)
CIN No.: U74910DL2007PLC157700

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended	
		31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	24	8,930.03	5,103.26
Other income	25	28.15	18.01
Total income		8,958.18	5,121.27
EXPENSES			
Direct expenses	26	4,825.49	2,324.99
Employee benefits expense	27	3,497.98	2,502.88
Finance costs	28	101.81	69.47
Depreciation and amortization expense	29	24.37	17.42
Other expenses	30	102.55	94.78
Total expenses		8,552.20	5,009.54
Profit / (loss) before exceptional items and tax		405.98	111.73
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit before tax		405.98	111.73
Tax expense / (credit)			
Current tax		94.69	21.19
Deferred tax		5.67	(12.88)
Prior period tax		(1.41)	(9.81)
Total tax expense / (credit)	31	98.94	(1.50)
Profit / (loss) for the year		307.04	113.23
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligations - gain / (loss)		6.75	(1.61)
Fair Value Gain on Investment Property		-	24.47
Income tax on above		(1.70)	(6.66)
Total other comprehensive income		5.05	16.21
Total comprehensive income for the year		312.09	129.44
Earnings per equity share (of ₹ 10/- each)	32		
Basic (₹)		16.51	6.85
Diluted (₹)		16.51	6.85

See accompanying notes forming part of the standalone financial statements (1 to 39)

As per our report of even date attached

For S R G A & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 011984N


Sandeep Gupta
 Partner

Membership No. 090039

Date: 31st May 2025

Gurugram

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**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
 Innovision Limited**


Uday Pal Singh

Director

DIN: 01716503

Date: 31st May 2025

Gurugram


Bifender

Chief Financial Officer

Date: 31st May 2025

Gurugram


Randeep Hundal

Managing Director

DIN: 01887587

Date: 31st May 2025

Gurugram


Jyoti Sachdeva

Company Secretary

Membership No.A22176

Date: 31st May 2025

Gurugram

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
Cash Flow from operating activities		
Profit / (loss) before tax: -	405.98	111.73
Adjustments for		
Depreciation and amortization expenses	24.37	17.42
Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligations - gain / (loss)	6.75	(1.61)
(Profit)/Loss from sale of PPE	(0.16)	-
Rent	(1.55)	(0.96)
Round off difference	(0.02)	-
Interest expense	76.45	54.62
Interest income	(25.84)	(17.00)
Operating profit before changes in working capital	485.98	164.20
Changes in working capital		
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables	(439.83)	(66.98)
(Increase)/decrease in other non-current and current assets	(295.98)	(257.97)
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	(2.19)	8.19
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	9.92	9.88
Increase/(decrease) in other non-current and current liabilities	22.13	204.85
Cash generated from operations	(219.97)	62.17
Income taxes (paid) / refund (net)	-	-
Net cash flow from operating activities (A)	(219.97)	62.17
Cash Flows from investing activities		
Capital expenditure on property plant equipment and intangible assets	(12.92)	(63.17)
Investment in subsidiary, joint venture/associate	(0.10)	(0.05)
Sale of unquoted equity shares	-	0.10
(Profit)/Loss from sale of PPE	0.16	-
Investments in other financial assets	34.26	(24.84)
Rental income	1.55	0.96
Proceeds from sale of property, plant & equipment	0.29	0.31
Interest received	25.84	17.00
Payment in fixed deposits	(31.31)	(271.37)
Net cash flow from/(used in) investing activities	17.77	(341.06)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Borrowings	309.05	148.08
Payments of lease liabilities (including interest thereon)	(3.32)	0.50
Lease liability (Payment)	0.59	(4.04)
Interest paid	(76.45)	(54.62)
Net cash used in from financing activities	229.87	89.92
Net increase / (decrease) in cash & cash equivalents	27.67	(188.97)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	42.90	231.87
(a) Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	70.57	42.90

(a) Comprises:

Cash-on-hand	2.97	10.03
Balances with banks in:		
Current accounts	27.41	22.54
Deposits account (maturing within a period of 3 months)	35.46	0.70
Other balances with banks	4.73	9.63
Total	70.57	42.90

See accompanying notes forming part of the standalone financial statements (1 to 39)

As per our report of even date attached

For S R G A & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 011984N


Sandeep Gupta
Partner
Membership No. 090039
Date: 31st May 2025
Gurugram

Date: 31st May 2025

Gurugram

25090039BMI ZWJ7707

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Innovision Limited

Uday Pal Singh

Director

DIN: 01716503

Date: 31st May 2025

Gurugram


Bhender

Chief Financial Officer

Date: 31st May 2025

Gurugram

Randeep Hundal

Managing Director

DIN: 01887587

Date: 31st May 2025

Gurugram


Jyoti Sachdeva

Company Secretary

Membership No. A22176

Date: 31st May 2025

Gurugram

Innovision Limited
Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2025
(Amount in ₹ Millions, except for share data or as otherwise stated)
CIN No.: U74910DL2007PLC157700

(a) Equity share capital

Particulars	As at	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
Equity shares		
Opening balance	189.00	13.50
Add: Issued during the year	-	175.50
Closing balance	189.00	189.00

(b) Other equity

Particulars	Reserve and surplus		Other comprehensive income		Total
	Securities premium	Retained earnings	Revaluation on Investment Property	Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	
Balance as at 01-Apr-2023	-	375.45	-	5.79	381.25
Bonus shares issued during the year	-	(175.50)	-	-	(175.50)
Profit for the year	-	113.23	-	-	113.23
Other comprehensive income / (loss)	-	-	-	(1.14)	(1.14)
Fair Value Gain on Investment Property	-	-	17.35	-	17.35
Balance as at 31-Mar-2024	-	313.18	17.35	4.65	335.18
Balance as at 1-Apr-2024	-	313.18	17.35	4.65	335.18
Profit for the year	-	307.04	-	-	307.04
Other comprehensive income / (loss)	-	-	-	5.05	5.05
Fair Value Gain on Investment Property	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31-Mar-2025	-	620.22	17.35	9.70	647.27

See accompanying notes forming part of the standalone financial statements (1 to 39)

As per our report of even date attached
For S R G A & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 011984N

(Signature)
Sandeep Gupta
Partner
Membership No. 090039
Date: 31st May 2025
Gurugram

25090039BMIZW37707

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Innovision Limited

(Signature)
Uday Pal Singh
Director
DIN: 01716503
Date: 31st May 2025
Gurugram

(Signature)
Bijender
Chief Financial Officer
Date: 31st May 2025
Gurugram

(Signature)

Randeep Hundal
Managing Director
DIN: 01887587
Date: 31st May 2025
Gurugram

(Signature)
Jyoti Sachdeva
Company Secretary
Membership No. A22176
Date: 31st May 2025
Gurugram

Innovision Limited

Notes forming part of standalone financial statements

(Amount in ₹ Millions, except for share data or as otherwise stated)

CIN No.: U74910DL2007PLC157700

1. Company background

Innovision Limited (referred to as "Company") is a limited company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provision of the Companies Act, 2013 (referred to as "Act"). The registered office of the Company is located at 1/209, First Floor, Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt, South West Delhi, Delhi- 110010, India. The principal place of business of the Company is in India.

The Company is engaged in the business of providing Security Services and services relating to Facilities Management, House Keeping, human Resources Recruitment, Placement & Training, Toll Management and Skill Training.

The standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025 were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on May 31, 2025.

2. Basis of preparation of financial statements and significant accounting policies**2.1 Statement of Compliance**

The standalone financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time and other relevant provisions of the Act.

2.2 Basis of preparation and presentation

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

- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer note 2.4.10 for the accounting policy regarding financial instruments),
- Certain investments measured at fair value

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through a notification dated March 24, 2021, amended Division II of Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. These amendments are applicable for the reporting year beginning on or after April 1, 2021. Pursuant to these amendment, the comparative figures as disclosed in these standalone financial statements have been regrouped/reclassified, wherever necessary, to make them comparable to current year figures.

Accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements. The financial statements are based on the classification provisions contained in Ind AS 1, 'Presentation of Financial Statements' and division II of schedule III of the Companies Act 2013. For the purpose of clarity, various items are aggregated in the statements of profit and loss and balance sheet. These items are disaggregated separately in the notes to the financial statements, where applicable or required.

All the amounts included in the standalone financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ('Rupees' or 'Rs.' or 'INR'), which is also the functional currency of the Company, and are rounded to the nearest millions, except per share data and unless stated otherwise.

The standalone financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis.



2.3 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of standalone financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies. This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is provided below.

(i) Estimation of Defined Benefit Obligation

The present value of the defined benefit obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost (income) for post-employment plans include the discount rate, attrition rate, mortality rates. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of such obligations. The group estimates the appropriate rates at the end of each year. Refer note 35 for the details of the assumptions used in estimating the defined benefit obligation.

(ii) Income taxes

Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes including judgment on whether tax positions are probable of being sustained in tax assessments. A tax assessment can involve complex issues, which can only be resolved over extended time periods.

(iii) Deferred taxes

Deferred tax is recorded on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts, at the rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable profits during the periods in which those temporary differences and tax loss carry-forwards become deductible. The Company considers the expected reversal of deferred tax liabilities and projected future taxable income in making this assessment. The amount of the deferred tax assets considered realizable, however, could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry-forward period are reduced.

(iv) Expected credit loss

The impairment provisions of financial assets are based on the assumptions about risk of default and expected timing of collection. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's history of collections, customer's creditworthiness, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

(v) Lease term

Critical judgements required in the application of Ind AS 116 may include, among others, the following:

- Identifying whether a contract (or part of a contract) includes a lease;



Innovision Limited

Notes forming part of standalone financial statements

(Amount in ₹ Millions, except for share data or as otherwise stated)

CIN No.: U74910DL2007PLC157700

- Identifying whether a contract (or part of a contract) includes a lease;
- Determining whether it is reasonably certain that an extension or termination option will be exercised.
- Classification of lease agreements (when the entity is a lessor);
- Determining the stand-alone selling prices of lease and non-lease components.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty in the application of Ind AS 116 may include, among others, the following:

- i) Estimation of the lease term;
- ii) Determination of the appropriate rate to discount the lease payments.
- iii) Assessment of whether a right-of-use asset is impaired.

(vi) Revenue recognition

Application of the accounting principles under Ind AS 115 related to the measurement and recognition of revenue requires judgments and estimates. Complex arrangements with customers, Government Authorities and other partners may require significant contract interpretation to determine the appropriate accounting. Specifically, the determination of whether the Company is a principal to a transaction (gross revenue) or an agent (net revenue) may require considerable judgment.

2.4 Significant accounting policies

2.4.1 Revenue recognition

Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold and services rendered is net of variable consideration on account of various discounts and schemes offered by the Company as part of the contract. Revenue is recognized when the control is transferred to the customer and when the Company has completed its performance obligations under the contracts.

At the inception of the new contractual arrangement with the customer, the Company identifies the performance obligations inherent in the agreement. The terms of the contracts are such that the services to be rendered represent a series of services that are substantially the same with the same pattern of the transfer to the customer.

Revenue is recognized as follows:

- (i) Revenue from services represents the amounts receivable for services rendered.
- (ii) For contract-based business (Expressed or implied), revenue represents the sales value of work carried out for customers during the period. Such revenues are recognized in the period in which the service is rendered.
- (iii) Unbilled revenue (contract assets) net of expected deductions is recognized at the end of each period. Such unbilled revenue is reversed in the subsequent period when actual invoice is raised.
- (iv) Unearned income (contract liabilities) represents revenue billed but for which services have not yet been performed. The same is released to the statement of profit and loss as and when the services are rendered.



Innovision Limited

Notes forming part of standalone financial statements

(Amount in ₹ Millions, except for share data or as otherwise stated)

CIN No.: U74910DL2007PLC157700

- (v) Revenue from the use of assets such as rent for using property, plant and equipment is recognized on a straight-line basis over the terms of the related leases unless payments are structured to increase in line with the expected general inflation to compensate for the lessors' expected inflationary cost increase.

Revenue from service:***(a) Security services***

In contracts involving the rendering of services, revenue is measured using the proportionate completion method when no significant uncertainty exists regarding the amount of the consideration that will be derived from rendering the service. When the contract outcome cannot be measured reliably, revenue is recognized only to the extent that the expenses incurred are eligible to be recovered.

Estimates of revenue, costs or extent of progress towards completion are revised if circumstances change. Any resulting increases or decreases in estimated revenue or costs are reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the circumstances that give rise to the revision become known to the management.

Multiple-element arrangements

When a sales arrangement contains multiple elements, such as services, material and maintenance, revenue for each element is determined based on each element's fair value.

Revenue recognition for delivered elements is limited to the amount that is not contingent on the future delivery of products or services, future performance obligations or subject to customer-specified return or refund privileges.

The undiscounted cash flows from the arrangement are periodically estimated and compared with the unamortized costs. If the unamortized costs exceed the undiscounted cash flow, a loss is recognized.

(b) Toll management

The income from Toll Contracts are recognised on cash basis.

(c) Interest income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

(d) Rental income

Rental income arising from operating leases on investment properties is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless payments are structured to increase in line with the expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increase and is included in revenue in the statement of profit or loss due to its operating nature.



2.4.2 Cost of Revenues

Direct costs

Direct costs include amount payable to NHAI and cost of skills, training and development expenses and direct related cost for the period based on the contracts. The costs are recognized over the period of time as per the contracts.

Other Costs

Other costs include employees costs, costs for providing the security services, toll management and skills, training and development expenses, depreciation and amortization, general and administrative costs.

2.4.3 Property, plant and equipment

i. Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalised borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located. The cost of improvements to leasehold premises, if recognition criteria are met, have been capitalised and disclosed separately under leasehold improvement.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in profit or loss.

ii. Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group.

iii. Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on written down value method and charged to statement of profit and loss as per the rates prescribed under the schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, given below:

S.No.	Asset Category	Rate of Depreciation (per annum)
1.	Computers	63.16%
2.	Plant & machinery	13.91%
3.	Furniture & fixtures	25.89%
4.	Office equipment	13.91%
5.	Vehicles	25.89%
6.	Freehold land	N.A.
7.	Buildings	9.5%



Innovision Limited

Notes forming part of standalone financial statements

(Amount in ₹ Millions, except for share data or as otherwise stated)

CIN No.: U74910DL2007PLC157700

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted, if appropriate. Based on technical evaluation and consequent advice, the management believes that its estimates of useful lives as given above, best represent the period over which management expects to use these assets. Depreciation on additions/(disposals) is provided on a pro-rata basis, i.e., from/ (upto) the date on which asset is ready for use/ (disposed off).

The carrying amounts of assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated. For assets that are not yet available for use, the recoverable is estimated at each Balance Sheet date. An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of profit and loss. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

2.4.4 Intangible assets

Separately acquired intangible assets, such as software are measured initially at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is reflected in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which the expenditure is incurred. Intangible assets with finite useful lives are carried at cost and are amortised on a written down value basis over their estimated useful lives and charged to statement of profit and loss.

Software and licenses acquired are amortized at the rate of 45.07% per annum on written down value method. Other intangibles i.e. right to use brand and non-compete right acquired in business combination are amortized over their useful life on straight line basis, which is taken to be five years.

The amortization period and the amortization method are reviewed at financial year end. 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 is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

2.4.5 Foreign exchange transactions

Foreign currency transactions are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction.

At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at that date. The net gain or loss arising on restatement/ settlement is recorded in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined.



Innovision Limited

Notes forming part of standalone financial statements

(Amount in ₹ Millions, except for share data or as otherwise stated)

CIN No.: U74910DL2007PLC157700

2.4.6 Employee benefits

Employee benefits include provident fund, employee state insurance scheme and gratuity.

Defined contribution plans:

The Company's contribution to provident fund and employee state insurance scheme are considered as defined contribution plans and are charged as an expense based on the amount of contribution required to be made and when services are rendered by the employees.

Defined benefit plans:

For defined benefit retirement plans in the form of gratuity, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at each Balance Sheet date. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains or losses is reflected immediately in the Balance Sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Past service cost is recognised in profit or loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the Balance Sheet represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation. Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

- service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
- net interest expense or income; and
- remeasurement

The Company presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in profit or loss in the line item 'Employee benefits expense'. Curtailments gains and losses are accounted as past service costs.

2.4.7 Statement of Cash flows

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit / (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information.

Amount received by the Company pending settlement are disclosed as amount payable to the merchants under "Other current financial liabilities". Amount receivable from banks, wallets and cards are disclosed under the "Other current financial assets". Changes in these balances are included in the cash flow from operating activities.

2.4.8 Earnings per share

Basic Earnings Per Share ('EPS') is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit by the weighted average



Innovision Limited

Notes forming part of standalone financial statements

(Amount in ₹ Millions, except for share data or as otherwise stated)

CIN No.: U74910DL2007PLC157700

number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the year, unless issued at a later date. In computing diluted earnings per share, only potential equity shares that are dilutive and that either reduces earnings per share or increases loss per share are included. The number of shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted retrospectively for all periods presented in case of share splits and bonus shares for changes effected prior to the approval of the standalone financial statements by the Board of Directors.

2.4.9 Taxation

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in other comprehensive income or equity, in which case it is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity.

Current tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates applicable for the relevant year, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years after considering tax allowance and exemptions under the Income Tax laws.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the standalone financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary difference can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

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



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Notes forming part of standalone financial statements

(Amount in ₹ Millions, except for share data or as otherwise stated)

CIN No.: U74910DL2007PLC157700

2.4.10 Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in statement of profit and loss.

Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized on a trade dates basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

All Recognized financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortized cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification of financial assets***Financial assets at amortised cost***

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

Financial Assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Debt Instruments are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") if these financial assets are held within business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows on specified dates that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding and selling financial assets.

Interest income is recognised in statement of profit and loss for FVTOCI debt instruments. Other changes in fair value of FVTOCI financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income. When the investment is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in reserves is transferred to statement of profit and loss.

Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income

The Company carries certain equity instruments which are not held for trading. At initial recognition, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument in other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or through statement of profit and loss (FVTPL). For investments designated to be classified as FVTOCI, movements in fair value of investments are recognized in other



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comprehensive income and the gain or loss is not transferred to statement of profit and loss on disposal of investments. Dividends from these investments are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL') unless it is measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income on initial recognition. The transaction cost directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are immediately recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognised in statement of profit and loss. The gain or loss on disposal is recognised in statement of profit and loss.

Interest and dividend on these assets are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in statement of profit and loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in statement of profit and loss on disposal of that financial asset.

Foreign exchange gains and losses

The fair value of financial assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period.

For foreign currency denominated financial assets that are measured at amortised cost and FVTPL, the exchange difference are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instrument

An equity instrument is a contract that evidences residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments recognized by the Company are recognized at the proceeds received net off direct issue cost. The transaction costs of an equity transaction are accounted for as a deduction from equity to the extent they are incremental costs directly attributable to the equity transaction.



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Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method or at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL).

Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Contingent consideration recognized in a business combination and contracts to acquire non-controlling interests are subsequently measured at FVTPL.

Derivatives are also recognized and measured at FVTPL

Foreign exchange gains and losses

For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortized cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortized cost of the instruments and are recognized in 'Other income'.

The fair value of financial liabilities denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of the reporting period. For financial liabilities that are measured as at FVTPL, the foreign exchange component forms part of the fair value gains or losses and is recognized in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in statement of profit and loss.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of an instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premium or discounts) through the expected life of the instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognized on an effective interest basis for instrument other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognized in profit or loss and is included in the 'Other income' line item.



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2.4.11 Impairment of financial assets

Impairment of financial assets Loss allowance for expected credit losses is recognized for financial assets measured at amortized cost and fair value through other comprehensive income. The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognizing impairment loss on trade receivables, unbilled receivables, lease receivables, other debt instruments and financial guarantees not designated as at FVTPL.

The Company applies approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognized from initial recognition of receivables. For the purpose of measuring lifetime expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient as permitted under Ind AS 109. This expected credit loss allowance is computed based on a provision matrix which takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information.

2.4.12 Provisions & contingent liabilities

Provisions, involving substantial degree of estimation in measurement, are recognized when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events and it is probable that there will be an out flow of resources and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset, if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably. Contingent liabilities are possible obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Contingent liabilities are disclosed on the basis of judgment of the management/independent experts. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current management estimate.

Contingent assets are neither recognized nor disclosed in the standalone financial statements.

2.4.13 Leases***The Company as lessee***

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.



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Ind AS 116, Leases has been applied using the modified retrospective approach, under which the difference between right-to-use asset and lease liabilities is adjusted against retained earnings as on the date of transition, also adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to those leases.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- Fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- The amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the statement of financial position.

The Company remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

- The lease term has changed or there is a significant event or change in circumstances resulting in a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.
- A lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line in the statement of financial position.

The Company applies Ind AS 36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in accounting policy 2.4.9 'Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill'.



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Variable rents that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement the lease liability and the right-of-use asset. The related payments are recognized as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs and are included in the line "Other expenses" in profit or loss.

As a practical expedient, Ind AS 116 permits a lessee not to separate non-lease components, and instead account for any lease and associated non-lease components as a single arrangement. The company has availed this practical expedient.

2.4.14 Operating cycle

All assets and liabilities are classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle. Normal operating cycle is based on the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization into cash and cash equivalents. The Company has determined its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.



Note

No.

3 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	As at	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
Deemed Cost		
Computers	3.41	3.06
Plant & machinery	0.61	0.75
Furniture and fixtures	7.81	8.34
Office equipment	3.58	3.34
Vehicles	30.85	39.99
Freehold land	15.79	14.85
Buildings	0.59	0.65
Total	62.65	70.98

- (a) All property, plant and equipment are owned by the Company unless otherwise stated.
(b) The title deeds pertaining to all the immovable properties included above are in the name of the Company.
(c) The Company has created charge on land & building and vehicles
(d) None of the above assets of the Company have been subject to any adjustment towards revaluation during the current year.
(e) There are no proceeding initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

Particulars	Computers	Plant & Machinery	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Vehicles	Freehold land	Buildings	Total
Deemed cost								
Balance as at 1 April 2023	34.90	0.47	25.25	23.08	20.69	2.18	0.80	107.37
Addition	1.29	0.77	4.56	1.01	42.82	12.67	-	63.11
Disposal / adjustment	-	-	-	-	(3.24)	-	-	(3.24)
Balance as at 31-Mar-2024	36.19	1.24	29.81	24.09	60.27	14.85	0.80	167.25
Addition	1.83	-	1.96	2.16	4.40	0.94	-	11.28
Disposal / adjustment	(0.03)	-	-	-	(5.73)	-	-	(5.76)
Balance as at 31-Mar-2025	37.99	1.24	31.77	26.25	58.94	15.79	0.80	172.76
Accumulated depreciation								
Balance as at 01-Apr-2023	32.43	0.43	19.72	19.51	14.34	-	0.08	86.51
Depreciation expense for the year	0.70	0.06	1.75	1.24	8.86	-	0.07	12.68
Elimination on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	(2.93)	-	-	(2.93)
Balance as at 31-Mar-2024	33.13	0.49	21.47	20.75	20.28	-	0.15	96.27
Depreciation expense for the year	1.48	0.14	2.49	1.92	13.25	-	0.06	19.34
Elimination on disposal of assets	(0.03)	-	-	-	(5.44)	-	-	(5.47)
Balance as at 31-Mar-2025	34.58	0.63	23.96	22.67	28.09	-	0.21	110.13
Net carrying amount as at								
31-Mar-2025	3.41	0.61	7.81	3.58	30.85	15.79	0.59	62.64
31-Mar-2024	3.06	0.75	8.34	3.34	39.99	14.85	0.65	70.98

On transition to Ind AS, the company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all property, plant and equipment measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of Intangible assets.



Note

No.

4 Leases

The Company has adopted Ind AS 116 'Leases' with the date of initial application being 01-Apr-2020. The Company has used modified retrospective approach under Ind AS 116, under which the Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease agreements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. The Company enters into an arrangement for lease of buildings. Lease of building generally have lease terms between 3 and 10 years.

The Company has discounted lease payments using the applicable incremental borrowing rate as on the proforma transition date, which is 8.25 % for measuring the lease liability.

Some leases of office buildings contain extension options exercisable by the Company upto one year before the end of the non-cancellable contract period. Where practicable, the Company seeks to include extension options in new leases to provide operational flexibility. The extension options held are exercisable only by the Company and not by the lessors.

(a) Right-of-use assets

	Buildings
Gross Block	
Balance as at 1 April 2023	11.90
Addition	-
Disposal / adjustment	-
Balance as at 31-Mar-2024	11.90
Addition	1.64
Disposal / adjustment	-
Balance as at 31-Mar-2025	13.54
Accumulated depreciation	
Balance as at 01-Apr-2023	1.31
Depreciation expense for the year	3.97
Elimination on disposal of assets	-
Balance as at 31-Mar-2024	5.28
Depreciation expense for the year	4.33
Elimination on disposal of assets	-
Balance as at 31-Mar-2025	9.61
Net carrying amount as at	
31-Mar-2025	3.93
31-Mar-2024	6.62

(a) Right-of-use assets

Particulars	As at	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
Building		
Opening balance		
On account of adoption of Ind AS 116	6.62	10.59
Additions	-	-
Disposals	1.64	-
Depreciation for the year	-	(3.97)
Eliminated on disposal of assets	(4.33)	-
Closing balance	3.93	6.62

(b) Lease liabilities

The following is the movement in lease liabilities

Particulars	As at	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
Opening balance	7.02	10.56
Additions	1.62	-
Deletions	-	-
Interest	0.48	0.70
Lease concession	-	-
Lease payments	(4.83)	(4.24)
Closing balance	4.29	7.02
Non-current lease liabilities	3.57	2.98
Current lease liabilities	0.72	4.04



Note
No.

(c) Lease related expenses debited to Statement of profit and loss

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
Interest expense on lease liabilities	0.48	0.70
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	4.33	3.97
Expense relating to short-term leases	7.65	7.97

(d) Amounts recognised in statement of cashflow

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
Payments of lease liabilities (including interest thereon)	(4.83)	(4.24)

(e) Contractual maturities of lease liabilities excluding interest thereon

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Balance as at				
31-Mar-2025	0.72	3.57	-	4.29
31-Mar-2024	4.04	2.98	-	7.02

The Company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities. Lease liabilities are monitored within the Company's treasury function.

(f) Impact on account of adoption of Ind AS 116

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
Depreciation on Right-of-use assets	4.33	3.97
Interest expense on lease liability	0.48	0.70
Reversal of rent expense	(4.83)	(4.24)
	(0.02)	0.43



Note

No.

5 Investment property

Particulars	As at	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
Deemed Cost		
Investment property	51.89	52.56
(a) Total	51.89	52.56

Particulars	Land	Building
Deemed cost		
Balance as at 1-Apr-2023	21.01	8.65
Addition	-	-
Disposal / adjustment	24.47	-
Balance as at 31-Mar-2024	45.48	8.65
Addition	-	-
Disposal / adjustment	-	-
Balance as at 31-Mar-2025	45.48	8.65
Accumulated depreciation & impairment		
Balance as at 01-Apr-2023	-	0.82
Depreciation expense for the year	-	0.74
Elimination on disposal of assets	-	-
Balance as at 31-Mar-2024	-	1.57
Depreciation expense for the year	-	0.67
Elimination on disposal of assets	-	-
Balance as at 31-Mar-2025	-	2.24
Net carrying amount as at		
31-Mar-2025	45.48	6.41
31-Mar-2024	45.48	7.08

On transition to Ind AS, the company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all investment property measured as per the previous GAAP.

Details of the investment properties and information about the fair value hierarchy:	Flat*	
Particulars	Land	Building
Value as at 31st March 2024	45.48	7.08
Fair value difference	-	-
Value as at 31st March 2025	45.48	6.41
Fair value difference	-	-

* The fair values of the Flat at Guragon have been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out by the independent valuers of Prithvi & Associates, not related to the Company who are registered with the authority which governs the valuers in India and have appropriate qualifications and experience in the valuation of properties in the relevant locations.

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
Rental income derived from investment properties (included in 'other income')	1.55	0.96
Direct operating expenses that generates rental income (included in 'other expenses')	-	-



Note
No.

6 Intangible assets

Particulars	As at	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
Deemed Cost		
Software	0.16	0.19
Total	0.16	0.19

Particulars	Software
Deemed cost	
Balance as at 1 April 2023	1.64
Addition	0.06
Disposal / adjustment	-
Balance as at 31-Mar-2024	1.70
Addition	-
Disposal / adjustment	-
Balance as at 31-Mar-2025	1.70
Accumulated depreciation	
Balance as at 01-Apr-2023	1.48
Amortisation expense for the year	0.03
Elimination on disposal of assets	-
Balance as at 31-Mar-2024	1.51
Amortisation expense for the year	0.03
Elimination on disposal of assets	-
Balance as at 31-Mar-2025	1.54
Net carrying amount as at	
31-Mar-2025	0.16
31-Mar-2024	0.19

None of the above assets of the Company have been subject to any adjustment towards revaluation during the current year

On transition to Ind AS, the company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all Intangible assets measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of Intangible assets.



Note

No.

7 Investments

Particulars	As at	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
Non Trade (Unquoted) Investment in subsidiary company		
[Non-current]		
Unquoted equity shares, fully paid up at cost		
9,998 equity shares of Woke India Foundation	0.10	0.10
5,100 equity shares of Aerodrone Robotics Private Limited	0.05	0.05
10,000 equity shares of Innovision International Private Limited	0.10	-
Total	0.25	0.15
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	0.25	0.15
Aggregate amount financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	-	-

8 Other financial assets

Particulars	As at	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
[Non-current]		
Considered good		
Security deposit [unsecured]	4.58	6.28
Earnest money deposits#	2.64	35.20
Considered doubtful	-	-
Less: Allowance for doubtful deposits	-	-
Total	7.22	41.48
#Lien marked against the fixed deposits		

9 Non-current tax assets (net)

Particulars	As at	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
[Non-current]		
Advance income tax and tax deducted at source	346.17	194.11
Less: Provision for income tax	(134.15)	(40.88)
Total	212.01	153.23

10 Trade receivables & unbilled receivables

Particulars	As at	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
[Current] Unsecured		
Trade receivables		
Trade receivables from contract with customers	708.89	401.18
Unbilled receivables from contract with customers	295.93	153.31
Disputed	63.32	73.82
	1,068.14	628.31
Less: Impairment allowance	-	-
Total	1,068.14	628.31

(a) There are no outstanding receivables due from directors or other officers of the Company.

(b) For disclosures related to credit risk, impairment of trade receivables under expected credit loss model and related disclosures refer note 34.

(c) Due to the nature of the business, i.e. manpower services or cash business, the company has till the date won all the cases for recovery of debts, it is of the opinion that even long term outstandings or disputed debts will eventually realize and accordingly no expected credit loss has been made.

Company has not created any expected credit loss for long term & disputed dues due to nature of business i.e. Manpower Services. The Company has won all the cases of recovery of debts till date.

(d) Included in trade receivables is an amount of INR 74.97 million (Previous Year: Nil) that has been discounted with banks on a with-recourse basis. Since the Company retains the risk of default on these receivables, they continue to be recognized as assets, and the corresponding liability is recorded under borrowings.

Trade receivables ageing schedule

Particulars	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment					Total
	< 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	
31-Mar-2025						
Undisputed trade receivables considered good	546.50	64.73	39.60	22.95	35.11	708.89
Disputed trade receivables considered good	0.00	-	3.15	10.94	49.23	63.32
31-Mar-2024						
Undisputed trade receivables considered good	314.29	19.71	28.00	9.61	29.57	401.18
Disputed trade receivables considered good	0.37	2.42	9.88	2.74	58.42	73.82



11 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
Cash-on-hand	2.97	10.03
Balances with banks in:		
Current accounts	27.41	22.54
Other bank accounts (CC Limit accounts having debit balance)	2.65	8.78
Escrow accounts#	2.08	0.85
Deposits account (maturing within a period of 3 months)	35.46	0.70
Total	70.57	42.90

Note: # The escrow accounts are held jointly with customers. Innovision has no control over these accounts, and the balances are not considered assets of Innovision.

12 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
Balances with banks in:		
Deposits account (maturing after 3 months but less than or equal to 12 months)	315.17	288.36
Deposits account (maturing after 12 months)	19.81	15.31
Total	334.98	303.66

13 Loans

Particulars	As at	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
[Unsecured, current]		
Loans to related parties, considered good	-	-
Loans and advance to employees, considered good	0.65	0.34
Total	0.65	0.34

There are no loans given to directors and key managerial personnel of the Company.

14 Other financial assets

Particulars	As at	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
[Current (unsecured) considered good]		
Security deposit (unsecured)	253.00	199.02
Earnest money deposits	30.03	17.83
Interest accrued on		
Deposit with banks	5.70	0.05
Less: Loss allowance for expected credit losses	-	-
Total	288.74	216.90

15 Other current assets

Particulars	As at	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
[Unsecured]		
Balance with government authorities*		
Considered good	-	0.04
Advances to related parties#		
Considered good	33.65	6.12
Advances to service providers / suppliers		
Considered good	33.76	18.07
Prepaid expenses	33.76	18.07
IPO related payments	4.84	3.49
TDS recoverable from vendors	26.83	-
TDS recoverable from vendors	1.35	0.94
Total	100.43	28.66

*Balance with government authorities relates to input credit entitlements and GST balances and other balances with regulatory authorities.

#Trade advance given to related parties at arm's length.

Disclosure Regarding IPO-Related Payments

The Company has made certain payments and advances during the financial year in connection with the proposed Initial Public Offering (IPO). As the IPO is expected to be launched in the next financial year, these payments have been carried forward under Other Current Assets.



Note

No.

16 Equity share capital

Particulars	As at		As at	
	31-Mar-2025		31-Mar-2024	
	No. of shares	₹	No. of shares	₹
Authorised capital				
Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each	3,20,00,000	320.00	2,60,00,000	260.00
Total	3,20,00,000	320.00	2,60,00,000	260.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up capital				
Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each	1,89,00,000	189.00	1,89,00,000	189.00
Total	1,89,00,000	189.00	1,89,00,000	189.00

A Terms and rights attached to shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares, having a par value of ₹ 10/-. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian rupees. The Dividend proposed by Board of Directors is subject to approval by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of the equity shares are entitled to receive only residual assets of the Company. The distribution will be in proportion to number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

B Reconciliation of the number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period: -

Particulars	As at		As at	
	31-Mar-2025		31-Mar-2024	
	No. of shares	₹	No. of shares	₹
Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each				
Opening balance	1,89,00,000	189.00	13,50,000	13.50
Add: Bonus issue during the year	-	-	1,75,50,000	175.50
Closing balance	1,89,00,000	189.00	1,89,00,000	189.00

C Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares

Particulars	As at		As at	
	31-Mar-2025		31-Mar-2024	
	No. of shares	%	No. of shares	%
Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each				
Randeep Hundal	94,49,986	50%	94,49,986	50%
Uday Pal Singh	94,49,944	50%	94,49,944	50%
Total	1,88,99,930	100%	1,88,99,930	100%

D Details of promoters' shareholding

Particulars	As at		As at	
	31-Mar-2025		31-Mar-2024	
	No. of shares	%	No. of shares	%
Randeep Hundal	94,49,986	50%	94,49,986	50%
Uday Pal Singh	94,49,944	50%	94,49,944	50%
Total	1,88,99,930	100%	1,88,99,930	100%

E Aggregate number of bonus shares issued, shares bought back and share issued for consideration other than cash during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date:

1. The Company has not issued any shares for consideration other than cash during the current year (March 31, 2025: Nil shares; March 31, 2024: Nil shares).

2. During the previous year, the Company issued bonus shares in proportion of 13 (thirteen) new fully paid-up bonus equity shares of ₹ 10.00 each for every 1 (One) existing fully paid-up equity shares of ₹ 10.00 each held by the Members.

3. The Company has not bought back shares during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date.



Note
No.

17 (b) Other equity

Particulars	As at	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
Securities premium	-	-
Retained earnings	647.27	335.18
Total	647.27	335.18
Securities premium		
Opening balance	-	-
Received during the year	-	-
Closing balance	-	-
(a) Retained earnings		
Opening balance	335.18	381.24
Bonus shares issued during the year	-	(175.50)
Adjustment on account of transition to Ind AS	-	-
Profit / (loss) for the year	312.09	129.44
Closing balance	647.27	335.18

Notes

- (a) Retained earnings represent the amount of accumulated earnings / deficit of the Company. The amount that can be distributed by the Company as dividends to its equity shareholders is determined based on the separate financial statements of the Company and also considering the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013. Thus, the amounts reported above are not distributable in entirety. Remeasurement gain/(loss) - net on defined benefit plans & fair value gain on investment property March 31, 2025 (INR 5.05) & March 31, 2024 (INR 16.21) million has been recognised during the year as part of retained earnings.

18 Borrowings

Particulars	As at	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
[Non-current]		
Secured borrowings - at amortised cost		
Term Loans		
From Banks	51.09	67.22
From NBFC	-	-
From National Skill Development Corporation	-	-
Less:-		
Amount disclosed under the head current borrowings	(14.38)	(19.95)
	36.71	47.27
Unsecured borrowings - at amortised cost		
From Directors (refer note)	15.08	26.52
From Banks	13.69	22.35
From NBFC	18.45	33.99
Less:-		
Amount disclosed under the head current borrowings	(24.81)	(24.22)
	22.40	58.64
Total Non-current	59.11	105.90

Loan taken from directors for business purpose

Particulars	As at	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
[Current]		
Secured borrowings - at amortised cost		
Working capital demand loans from Banks	619.81	331.38
Current maturities of Non-current maturities	14.38	19.95
Bill discounting from banks	72.39	-
(Secured against trade receivables with recourse)		
	706.58	351.33
Unsecured borrowings - at amortised cost		
Current maturities of Non-current maturities	24.81	24.22
	24.81	24.22
Total current	731.39	375.56

Amounts shown below are the outstanding liabilities as on 31.03.2025



Secured Borrowings

- (a) Vehicle loan of INR 8.84 millions is secured against that vehicle carrying rate of interest of 9.1% pa, starting from 5th March 2024 and having a tenure of 60 months.
- (b) Vehicle loan of INR 23.72 millions is secured against that vehicle carrying rate of interest of 8.65% pa, starting from 30th June 2023 and having a tenure of 84 months.
- (c) Vehicle loan of INR 0.55 millions is secured against that vehicle carrying rate of interest of 10.1% pa, starting from 27th Jan 2024 and having a tenure of 60 months.
- (d) Vehicle loan of INR 2.52 millions is secured against that vehicle carrying rate of interest of 7.7% pa, starting from 23rd April 2021 and having a tenure of 84 months.
- (e) Vehicle loan of INR 0.17 millions is secured against that vehicle carrying rate of interest of 8% pa, starting from 02nd December 2020 and having a tenure of 60 months.
- (f) Vehicle loan of INR 1.39 millions is secured against that vehicle carrying rate of interest of 7% pa, starting from 15th December 2021 and having a tenure of 60 months.
- (g) Vehicle loan of INR 0.80 millions is secured against that vehicle carrying rate of interest of 9.45% pa, starting from 27th April 2024 and having a tenure of 60 months.
- (h) Vehicle loan of INR 0.89 millions is secured against that vehicle carrying rate of interest of 9.35% pa, starting from 25th April 2024 and having a tenure of 60 months.
- (i) Vehicle loan of INR 0.98 millions is secured against that vehicle carrying rate of interest of 9.75% pa, starting from 01st November 2024 and having a tenure of 60 months.
- (j) Vehicle loan of INR 0.99 millions is secured against that vehicle carrying rate of interest of 9.90% pa, starting from 01st March 2025 and having a tenure of 60 months.
- (k) Term Loan of INR 10.26 millions having floating rate of interest of 9.10% p.a. starting on 13th June 2024 and having tenure of 29 months, secured by primary security of first pari passu charge with HDFC Bank and SBI Bank on all current asstes & all moveable fixed assets both present and future. Exclusive charge on FD of 0.35x coverage in the name, of the Company. Personal guarantee of promoters.
- (l) SBI CC limit of INR 70.00 millions out of which INR 69.01 millions utilized secured by pari passu charge on entire current assets of the Company, including hypothecation of receivables, consumables and other current assets.

Primary security*	Immovable property*	Third party guarantee*
Pari passu charge on entire current assets of the company, including hypothecation of stocks, receivables, consumables and other current assets, both present and future.	1. First charge Equitable Mortgage of Residential building standing in the name of Uday Pal Singh	1. Uday Pal Singh s/o Narindra Pal Singh.
	2. First charge Equitable Mortgage of Residential building registered in the name of Randeep Hundal	2. Randeep Hundal s/o Prem Prakash Singh.
	3. First charge on FD amounting to INR 2.10 millions in the name of the company.	NA

(n) HDFC CC limit of INR 350.00 millions out of which INR 274.63 millions utilized secured by primary security of trade receivables, FD as bank guarantee & FD as collateral of INR.111.00 millions. Collateral security of Residential Property of Innovision Limited, Equitable Mortgage of Residential building registered in the name of Promoters.

(o) Kotak CC limit of INR 330.00 millions including WCDL of INR 30.00 millions out of which INR 276.17 millions utilized secured by primary security of first pari passu charge with HDFC Bank and SBI Bank on all current asstes & all moveable fixed assets both present and future. Exclusive charge on FD of 0.35x coverage in the name, of the Company. Personal guarantee of promoters.

Unsecured Borrowings

- (a) Term Loan of INR 2.68 millions having rate of interest of 16% p.a. starting on 21st January 2023 and having tenure of 36 months.
- (b) Term Loan of INR 4.30 millions having rate of interest of 14% p.a. starting on 18th November 2023 and having tenure of 36 months.
- (c) Term Loan of INR 5.81 millions having rate of interest of 15% p.a. starting on 5th November 2023 and having tenure of 36 months.
- (d) Term Loan of INR 0.24 millions having rate of interest of 16% p.a. starting on 21st March 2023 and having tenure of 24 months, taken for toll division.
- (e) Term Loan of INR 3.57 millions having rate of interest of 16% p.a. starting on 20th January 2023 and having tenure of 36 months, taken for toll division.
- (f) Term Loan of INR 3.61 millions having rate of interest of 16% p.a. starting on 22nd May 2023 and having tenure of 36 months, taken for toll division.
- (g) Term Loan of INR 2.38 millions having rate of interest of 16% p.a. starting on 15th May 2023 and having tenure of 36 months, taken for toll division.
- (h) Term Loan of INR 3.58 millions having rate of interest of 16% p.a. starting on 20th May 2023 and having tenure of 37 months, taken for toll division.
- (i) Term Loan of INR 2.38 millions having rate of interest of 16% p.a. starting on 22nd May 2023 and having tenure of 36 months, taken for toll division.
- (j) Term Loan of INR 3.57 millions having rate of interest of 16% p.a. starting on 19th May 2023 and having tenure of 36 months, taken for toll division.



19 Other financial liabilities

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2025	As at 31-Mar-2024
(Non-current)		
Security deposit	1.79	1.50
Total	1.79	1.50

20 Provisions

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2025	As at 31-Mar-2024
(Non-current)		
Provisions for employee benefits		
Gratuity	44.28	24.33
Total	44.28	24.33

21 Trade payables

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2025	As at 31-Mar-2024
Trade Payables		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	6.74	11.11
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	9.13	6.95
Total	15.86	18.06

A Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	6.56	11.11
Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	0.17	0.35
The amount of interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the year	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	-	-
The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid	-	-

The above information regarding dues to Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of the information available with the Company. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

Trade payables ageing schedule

Particulars	Outstanding for following period from the date of transaction					Total
	Unbilled dues	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	
31-Mar-2025						
Micro small and medium enterprises, undisputed	-	6.68	-	0.05	-	6.73
Others - undisputed	-	9.07	0.06	-	-	9.13
31-Mar-2024						
Micro small and medium enterprises, undisputed	-	10.50	0.07	0.54	-	11.11
Others - undisputed	-	6.95	0.00	-	-	6.95

Note: Disputed trade payable as at the above reporting period is Nil.

22 Provisions

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2025	As at 31-Mar-2024
(Current)		
Provisions for employee benefits		
Gratuity	2.64	12.67
Total	2.64	12.67

23 Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2025	As at 31-Mar-2025
(Current)		
Statutory remittances	166.20	155.76
Advance received from customers	0.08	32.98
Expenses payables	357.04	312.74
Total	523.32	501.48



Note
No.

24 Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
Revenue from contract with customers		
Sale of services	8,930.03	5,103.26
Total	8,930.03	5,103.26

A Disaggregated details of revenue

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
(a) Nature of services		
Security service	3,695.58	2,625.38
Toll collection	5,014.33	2,418.09
Skills, training and development income	220.12	59.79
Total	8,930.03	5,103.26
(b) Timing of revenue recognition		
Services provided at a point-in-time	5,014.33	2,418.09
Services provided over time	3,915.70	2,685.17
Total	8,930.03	5,103.26

B Contract balances

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
Contract liabilities		
Advance from customers	(0.08)	(32.98)
Total	(0.08)	(32.98)

C Unsatisfied performance obligations at the end of reporting period

The remaining performance obligation disclosure provides the aggregate amount of the transaction price yet to be recognised as at the end of the reporting period and an explanation as to when the Company expects to recognise these amounts in revenue. Applying the practical expedient as given in Ind AS 115, the Company has not disclosed the remaining performance obligation since the revenue recognised corresponds to contracts that are entered for a period of 1 year or less.

D Reconciliation of revenue from contract with customers

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
Revenue from contracts with customers as per the contract price	8,930.03	5,103.26
Adjustments made to contract price on account of discount / rate reduction	-	-
Total	8,930.03	5,103.26

25 Other income

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
Interest income on		
Fixed deposits with banks	23.59	17.00
Income tax refund	2.25	-
Financial assets carried at amortised cost	0.05	0.05
Other non-operating income		
Profit from sale of PPE	0.16	-
Provision no longer required	0.32	-
Compensation received	0.23	-
Rental Income	1.55	0.96
Total	28.15	18.01



26 Direct expenses

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
(i) Toll		
Toll charges -NHA	4,652.93	2,253.80
Toll maintenance & other miscellaneous expenses	82.34	40.29
(ii) Skills, Training and Development expenses		
Assessment, certification, fee & subscription	0.74	1.24
Training expenses	89.48	29.63
One time travel cost	-	-
Boarding & loading expenses	-	-
Post placement support	-	0.03
Total	4,825.49	2,324.99

27 Employee benefits expense

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
Salaries & allowances	2,941.33	2,098.50
Director's remuneration	13.68	13.90
Contributions to		
Provident fund	417.34	300.42
Gratuity fund	17.98	10.47
Others fund	72.79	51.28
Insurance	3.56	2.64
Staff welfare expenses	31.30	25.67
Total	3,497.98	2,502.88

28 Finance costs

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
Interest expense on Lease liabilities	0.48	0.70
Interest on loans and processing charges	75.80	53.57
Interest to MSMEs	0.17	0.35
Delayed payment of taxes	25.36	14.85
Total	101.81	69.47

29 Depreciation and amortization expense

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	19.34	12.68
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	4.33	3.97
Depreciation on Investment Property	0.67	0.74
Amortisation of intangible assets	0.03	0.03
Total	24.37	17.42



30 Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
Manpower outsourcing charges	-	9.40
Fees and subscription	4.74	1.07
House keeping & facility management	19.42	14.05
Conveyance & travelling charges	11.73	8.78
Foreign travelling expenses	0.57	0.73
Vehicle running & maintenance expenses	2.77	1.62
Printing & stationery	1.89	1.48
Software expenses	1.59	0.90
Legal and professional fees	9.86	11.16
Bank charges	0.02	-
Rates and taxes	0.42	7.23
Expense for increase in authorised share capital	0.54	2.12
Business promotion expenses	6.27	0.43
Office maintenance expense	-	0.14
Repairs and maintenance	5.03	5.27
Foreign exchange loss	0.00	0.26
(a) Payment to auditors	4.13	4.40
Balance written off	0.10	0.27
Communication expense	3.72	2.34
Donation	1.00	0.46
Power and fuel	18.21	11.82
Loss on sale of fixed assets	0.00	0.01
Lease rent	7.65	7.97
Brokerage expenses	0.11	-
(b) Corporate social responsibility	1.99	1.68
Miscellaneous expenses	0.75	1.19
Total	102.55	94.78

(a) Details of payment to auditors

Payment to auditors for		
Statutory audit	4.05	4.00
Tax audit	0.05	0.40
Certification	0.03	-
Out-of-pocket expense	-	-
Total	4.13	4.40

(b) Corporate Social Responsibility

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a Company, meeting the applicability threshold need to spend at least 2% of its average net profits for the immediately preceding three financial years on Corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities. The areas for CSR activities are eradication of hunger and malnutrition, promoting education, art and culture, healthcare, destitute care and rehabilitation, environment sustainability, disaster relief and rural development projects. A CSR committee has been formed by the Group as per the Act.

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
Gross amount required to be spent	1.99	1.68
Shortfall at the end of previous year 20223-24	-	-
Amount required to be spent on		
Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
Purpose other than above	1.99	1.68
Details of related party transaction, e.g., contribution to a trust controlled by the Company in relation to CSR expenditure as per relevant Accounting Standard.	1.62	1.68

Woke India Foundation (Section 8 Company) is a subsidiary of Innovision Limited is a related party. For the year ending March 31, 2025, the Company has made contributions to Woke India Foundation to fulfil its corporate social responsibilities. Woke India Foundation supports, promote, channelise, undertake charitable work irrespective of caste, religion, community and economic status essentially for philanthropic purposes.



Note

No.

31 Tax expense / (credit)

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
Current tax	94.69	21.19
Deferred tax expense / (credit)	5.67	(12.88)
Prior period tax	(1.41)	(9.81)
Total income tax expense/(credit) in the statement of profit and loss [SPL]	98.94	(1.50)
Tax expense/(credit) on items recognised in OCI	1.70	6.66

Movement in deferred tax asset / (liabilities)

Particulars	31-Mar-2025			
	Opening balance	Recognised SPL	Recognised in OCI	Closing balance
Property, plant and equipment, right-of-use asset and other intangible assets	10.52	(5.61)	-	4.91
Right-of-use-assets	(1.92)	0.93	-	(0.99)
Provision for employee benefits	10.81	2.70	(1.70)	11.81
Provision for Bonus	1.49	(1.49)	-	-
43B Disallowances	1.77	(1.24)	-	0.53
Lease Liabilities	2.04	(0.96)	-	1.08
Total deferred tax assets / (liabilities)	24.72	(5.67)	(1.70)	17.35

Particulars	31-Mar-2024			
	Opening balance	Recognised SPL	Recognised in OCI	Closing balance
Property, plant and equipment, right-of-use asset and other intangible assets	10.61	(0.09)	-	10.52
Right-of-use-assets	(3.08)	1.16	-	(1.92)
Provision for employee benefits	7.89	9.58	(6.66)	10.81
Provision for expected credit loss	-	1.49	-	1.49
Security deposit fair value	-	1.77	-	1.77
Lease Liabilities	3.08	(1.04)	-	2.04
Total deferred tax assets / (liabilities)	18.50	12.88	(6.66)	24.72

Reconciliation between the income tax expense and amounts computed by applying the Indian statutory income tax rate to profit before taxes is as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
Profit before tax [A]	405.98	111.73
Income tax rate [B]	25.17%	29.12%
Income tax expense [A*B]	102.18	32.54
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	0.50	-
Effect of deductible temporary difference recognised as deferred tax	5.06	6.66
Effect of expense disallowed last year, now allowed	(2.28)	-
Tax effect due to permanent differences	17.89	14.07
Effect of income taxed at special rates	(0.12)	-
Effect of change in Depreciation	2.91	1.33
Donation expense	0.25	-
Others Deductions Section 80JJAA	(31.70)	(33.41)
Total tax expense / (credit) recognised in the statement of profit and loss	94.69	21.19

During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company opted to avail the concessional tax regime under Section 115BAA of the Income Tax Act, 1961, thereby reducing the applicable corporate income tax rate from 25% to 22%. Consequently, the deferred tax assets and liabilities have been remeasured at the revised rate. The impact of this remeasurement is as follows:

Particulars	Before change	Impact of tax rate change	After change
Deferred tax liability (DTL)	(1.14)	(0.16)	(0.99)
Deferred tax asset (DTA)	21.21	2.88	18.33
Net deferred tax (asset)	20.07	2.72	17.34



Note

No.

32 Earnings per equity share

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
Profit for the year attributable to the equity shareholders	312.09	129.44
Weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic and diluted EPS (Nos.)	1,89,00,000	1,89,00,000
Adjustments for calculation of diluted earnings per share:		
Weighted average potential equity shares due to employee stock options	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of diluted EPS (Nos.)	1,89,00,000	1,89,00,000
Par value per equity share (₹)	10.00	10.00
Basic earning per share (₹)	16.51	6.85
Diluted earning per share (₹)	16.51	6.85

Pursuant to issue of Bonus Shares by the Company (refer note 17E) during the current year Earning per share (Basic and Diluted) have been adjusted for the period presented.

33 Contingent liability and capital commitments

Particulars	As at	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
Bank guarantee		
Claims against the Company / disputed liability not acknowledge as debt *	405.19	302.31
Cases under Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881 #	-	-
Capital commitments to the extent not provided for^	2.30	0.88

Case under the Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881 was pending against the Company by a vendor due to stop payment of cheque amounting INR 0.88 millions. The same has been settled & the amount of INR 0.90 million paid on 9th July 2024 vide. UTR number: SBIN124191881497. As per the communication received from the management, the application for withdrawn the case has been filed by the vendor.

* There are various instances of delay in depositing the Provident Fund during the year and the interest liability on the delay payment has not been paid and for which no provision has been made.

^Capital commitment pertaining to investment- the company has given capital commitment towards wholly owned subsidiary named "Innovision HR Consultancy LLC" incorporated on 13th November 2024 and the same has been fully met as on 17th May 2025.

34 Litigations

1. Trade receivables of INR 63.32 million, INR 73.82 million for FY 2024-25 and FY 2023-24 respectively (refer note 10 c) are under litigation for which the Company has not made expected credit loss.

2. Trade advances of INR 0.19 million, Nil for FY 2024-25 and FY 2023-24 respectively (refer note 16) are under litigation for which the Company has not made expected credit loss.

3. Security deposits of INR 0.26 million, Nil for FY 2024-25 and FY 2023-24 respectively are under litigation for which the company has not made expected credit loss.

4. The pending proceedings for admittance against the Company for recovery of consideration in front of Patiala House Court for which the company has not provided any amount of INR 0.50 million.

5. The pending proceedings for admittance against the Company under the provisions of Labour laws for which the company has not provided any amount of INR 2.93 million.

6. The Company is subject to legal proceedings and claims other than disclosed above, which have arisen in the ordinary course of business. The Company's management reasonably expects that such ordinary course legal actions, when ultimately concluded and determined, will not have a material and adverse effect on the Company's results of operations or financial condition.

7. M/s Innovision Ltd. was debarred for two years vide Debarment notice dated 18.03.2025 bearing no. CODIV-11036/2/2025- CO Division/Debar/06 by NHAI on account of being involved in the fraudulent activity of unauthorized fee collection at the subject fee plaza as per the finding of UP STF in raid conducted on 22.01.2025 and FIR filed by UP STF dated 22.01.2025.

In response, A writ petition [W.P.(C) 3642/2025] was filed by the Company before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi challenging the termination of a contract and a two-year debarment imposed by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) in relation to the Paschim Madati Fee Plaza. The Hon'ble Court, vide order dated 28.03.2025, set aside the impugned communication from NHAI on the grounds of violation of principles of natural justice. The Court, however, granted liberty to NHAI to issue a fresh show cause notice and provide the Company an opportunity for a personal hearing before passing any fresh order. The matter is currently pending further proceedings, and the Company is evaluating its legal remedies and response strategy.



35 Employee benefits

A Defined contribution plans

The Company participates in a number of defined contribution plans for employees. Any expense recognised in relation to these schemes represents the value of contributions payable during the period by the Company at rates specified by the rules of those plans. The Company makes provident fund contributions which are defined contribution plans for qualifying employees.

(a) Provident fund

The Company provides provident fund benefits for eligible employees as per applicable regulations wherein both employees and the Company make monthly contributions at a specified percentage of the eligible employee's salary.

The Company's contribution towards above defined contribution plans for the year ended charged to statement of profit and loss:

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
Provident fund	417.34	300.42

B Defined benefit plans

Gratuity

The gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the act, employee who has completed five years of service is entitled to specific benefit. The level of benefits provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at retirement age. Gratuity is a defined benefit plan and entity is exposed to the following risks:

- (i) Interest rate risk: A fall in the discount rate will increase the present value of the liability requiring higher provision.
- (ii) Salary risk: The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of members. As such, an increase in the salary of the members more than assumed level will increase the plan's liability.
- (iii) Mortality risk: Since the benefits under the plan is not payable for life time and payable till retirement age only, plan does not have any longevity risk.

(a) The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
Discount rate	6.39%	7.08%
Salary escalation rate	5.00%	5.00%
Rate of employee turnover-Staff	5.00%	5.00%
Rate of employee turnover-Contractual	80.00%	80.00%
Retirement age in years	58	58
Mortality rate during employment	100% of IALM 2012-14	

(b) Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligations are as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
Opening defined benefit obligations	37.11	27.12
Current service cost	15.21	8.68
Interest cost	2.63	1.91
Benefit paid from the fund	(1.30)	(2.19)
Remeasurement (gains)/losses:		
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(6.74)	(0.55)
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from experience assumptions	-	2.16
Closing defined benefit obligation	46.91	37.11



(c) Amounts to be recognized in balance sheet:

Particulars	As at	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
Present value of defined benefit obligation	46.91	37.11
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Net (liability) / asset recognized	46.91	37.11
Non-current	44.27	24.44
Current	2.64	12.67

(d) Expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss consists of:

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
Components of statement of profit and loss		
Current service cost	15.21	8.68
Interest cost	2.63	1.91
Past service cost	-	-
Total	17.84	10.58

(e) Expenses recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI)

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss due to changes in financial assumptions	(6.74)	(0.55)
Actuarial (gain)/loss on account of experience adjustments	-	2.16
Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in interest income	-	-
Total actuarial (gain)/loss recognised in OCI	(6.74)	1.61

(f) Sensitivity analysis of significant assumptions:

Particulars	As at	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
Discount rate		
Increase by 50 basis points	(0.71)	(0.44)
Decrease by 50 basis points	0.74	0.46
Salary increase		
Increase by 50 basis points	0.72	0.37
Decrease by 50 basis points	(0.70)	(0.37)
Employee turnover		
Increase by 50 basis points	-	-
Decrease by 50 basis points	-	-

(g) Maturity analysis of the benefit payments:

Particulars	As at	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
Year 1	2.64	12.67
Year 1-2	28.21	14.89
Year 2-5	7.43	3.97
Above 5 Years	8.63	5.58



Note
No.

36 Financial instrument - Accounting, Classification and Fair Values

This section gives an overview of the significance of financial instruments for the Company and provides additional information on balance sheet items that contain financial instruments. The details of significant accounting policies, including the criteria for recognition, basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in accounting policies forming the part of the standalone financial statements.

(a) Categories of financial instruments

The financial instruments of the Company are initially recorded at the fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost or fair value based on the nature and timing of the cash flows

Particulars	As at			
	31-Mar-2025		31-Mar-2024	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Financial assets - At Amortised cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	70.57	70.57	42.90	42.90
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	334.98	334.98	303.66	303.66
Trade receivables				
Loans	1,068.14	1,068.14	628.31	628.31
Other financial assets	0.65	0.65	0.34	0.34
Financial assets - At Fair value	295.96	295.96	258.38	258.38
Investments				
Total	0.25	0.25	0.15	0.15
Financial liabilities - At Amortised cost	1,770.55	1,770.55	1,233.74	1,233.74
Borrowings				
Trade payables	790.51	790.51	481.46	481.46
Lease Liabilities	15.87	15.87	18.06	18.06
Other financial liabilities	4.29	4.29	7.02	7.02
Financial liabilities - At Fair value	1.79	1.79	1.50	1.50
Total	812.46	812.46	508.04	508.04

(b) Fair value hierarchy

Financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Level 1 to Level 3, as described below:

Quoted prices in an active market (Level 1): This level of hierarchy includes financial assets that are measured by reference to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. The Company does not have any financial instrument which have been measured using the valuation techniques as per level 1 for the financial year 2024-25.

Valuation techniques with observable inputs (Level 2): This level of hierarchy includes financial assets and liabilities, measured using inputs (other than quoted prices included within Level 1) that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices). The Company does not have any financial instrument which have been measured using the valuation techniques as per level 2.

Valuation techniques with significant unobservable inputs (Level 3): This level of hierarchy includes financial assets and liabilities measured using inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair value is determined in whole or in part, using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data. The Company have equity investments which is measured using the valuation techniques as per level 3.

- (i) The fair value of Other financial assets, cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, loans and advances, trade payables and other financial liabilities approximate their carrying amount largely due to the short-term nature of these instruments.
- (ii) Management uses its best judgement in estimating the fair value of its financial instruments. However, there are inherent limitations in any estimation technique. Therefore, for substantially all financial instruments, the fair value estimates presented above are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that the Company could have realised or paid in sale transactions as of respective dates. As such, fair value of financial instruments subsequent to the reporting dates may be different from the amounts reported at each reporting date.
- (iii) There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 and Level 3 during the reporting period.

(c) Capital Management

The Company's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard continuity, maintain a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and provide adequate return to shareholders through continuing growth. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from previous year. The Company sets the amount of capital required on the basis of annual business and long-term operating plans which include capital and other strategic investments.

The funding requirements are met through a mixture of equity, unsecured perpetual securities, internal fund generation and other long term borrowings. The Company monitors capital and long term debt on the basis of debt to equity ratio.

The debt equity ratio at the end of the reporting period is as follows :

Particulars	As at	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
Debt (Refer note (i) below)	794.80	488.48
Total Capital (Refer note (ii) below)	836.27	524.18
Debt Equity Ratio (In times)	0.95	0.93

Notes:

- (i) Debt is defined as Non-current borrowings (including current maturities), bank overdrafts and lease liabilities.
- (ii) Capital is defined as Equity share capital and other equity including reserves and surplus.

The Company believes that it will able to meet all its current liabilities and interest obligations in timely manner.

The Company's capital management ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to levy penal interest as per terms of sanction. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest bearing loans and borrowings in the current year. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital by the Company.



Note

No.

(d) Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprises of trade payables, merchant settlement liabilities and other payables. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- (i) Credit risk
- (ii) Liquidity risk
- (iii) Market risk
- (iv) Foreign currency exchange rate risk
- (v) Interest rate risk
- (vi) Other Price Risk

The Company's Board of Directors has the overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. This note presents information about the risks associated with its financial instruments, the Group's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk.

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk is defined the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. Credit risk arises from the Company's exposures to third parties (trade receivables), including cash and cash equivalents, loans, derivative financial instruments and deposits with banks and other financial assets.

None of the financial instruments of the Company results in material concentration of credit risks maximum exposure to credit risk of the Company has been listed below:

Particulars	As at	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
Trade receivables	1,068.14	628.31
Other financial assets	288.74	218.90
Cash and cash equivalents	70.57	42.90
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	334.98	303.66

Trade receivables

The Company's credit risk associated with trade receivable is primarily related to customers not able to settle their obligation as agreed upon. The impairment provision for financial assets disclosed above are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history and existing market conditions. The Company estimates loss arising on trade receivables as a percentage of sales based on past trends and such loss is directly debited to revenue instead of creating a provision for impairment of receivables.

For the year ended 31 March 2025, revenue from one external customer of the Toll and Manpower segment amounted to INR 5,014.33 million and 62.53 million respectively which represented more than 10% of the total revenue of the Company and for the year ended 31 March 2024 it amounts to INR 2,418.09 from Toll segment. Further till 31st March 2025 the Company has not booked any bad debts and due to the nature of business, the Company is of the belief that it will be able to realize all its dues.

Reconciliation of loss allowance for trade receivables

Particulars	As at	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
Trade and other receivables (measured under life time excepted credit loss model)		
Opening balance	-	-
Provided during the period	-	-
Closing balance	-	-

Financial instruments and cash

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Surplus funds are invested in bank fixed deposits or used to temporarily reduce the balance of cash credit accounts to optimize interest costs.

(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at reasonable price. The Company's objective is to at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and liquidity requirements. The Company closely monitors its liquidity position and maintains adequate source of financing through the use of short term bank deposits, demand loans and cash credit facility. Processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management.



Note
No.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

Particulars	< 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
31-Mar-25				
Borrowings	731.39	59.11	-	790.51
Trade payables	15.87	-	-	15.87
Lease liabilities	0.72	3.57	-	4.29
Other financial liabilities	-	1.79	-	1.79
31-Mar-24				
Borrowings	375.56	105.90	-	481.46
Trade payables	18.06	-	-	18.06
Lease liabilities	4.04	2.98	-	7.02
Other financial liabilities	-	1.50	-	1.50

(iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of any loss in future earnings, in realisable fair values or in future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, equity price fluctuations, liquidity and other market changes. Future specific market movements cannot be normally predicted with reasonable accuracy.

(iv) Foreign currency exchange rate risk

The Indian Rupee is the Company's most significant currency. As a consequence, the Company's financials are presented in Indian Rupee and exposures are managed against Indian Rupee accordingly. 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 is exposed to currency risk on account of borrowings.

Exposure to currency risk

The currency profile of financial assets and financial liabilities as at 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024 are as below:

Particulars	31 March 2025 USD	31 March 2024 USD	31 March 2025 AED	31 March 2024 AED
Financial liabilities				
Capital Commitment (investment in Innovision HR Consultancy LLC) (refer note no. 33)	-	-	1,00,000	-
Borrowings (absolute figures)	-	24,15,969	-	-
Gross exposure to foreign currency risk (Liabilities)	-	(24,15,969)	(1,00,000)	-
Financial assets				
Advance to related parties (Absolute Figures)	-	-	81,147	-
Gross exposure to foreign currency risk Assets	-	-	81,147	-
Net exposure to foreign currency risk - Asset/ (Liabilities)	-	(24,15,969)	(18,853)	-

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in exchange rates arises mainly from foreign currency denominated financial instruments.

1% movement	Impact on profit or loss		Impact on other equity, net of tax	
USD (Absolute Figures)	Strengthening	Weakening	Strengthening	Weakening
31-Mar-25	-	-	-	-
31-Mar-24	(24,159.69)	24,159.69	(18,078.70)	18,078.70
AED (Absolute Figures)				
31-Mar-25	(188.53)	188.53	(141.08)	141.08
31-Mar-24	-	-	-	-

The Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all currencies is not material.

(v) Interest rate risk

The Company's fixed deposits are carried at fixed rate. Therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

(vi) Other Price Risk

The Company has non-marketable equity investments in privately-held companies for purposes other than trading. These investments are inherently risky because there is no established market for these securities and the markets for the technologies or products these companies are developing are typically in the early stages. As such, we could lose our entire investment in these companies. As of 31 March 2025, the aggregate carrying value of our non-marketable equity investments is INR 0.25 million. Value of the investment is not significant for the company.



Note

No.

37 Related party disclosure

A List of related parties

Relationship	Name of the related party
Holding company	NA
Subsidiaries	Aerodrone Robotics Private Limited Woke India Foundation (Section 8 company) Innovision International Private Limited Innovision HR Consultancy LLC
Enterprises over which Key Managerial Personnel are able to exercise significant influence	Apoinf Infotech Private Limited Vetted Consultant Private Limited Weekenders Foundation Velvet Vista Hospitality (formerly known as V3 Consultants)
Key managerial personnel [KMP] and their relatives	
Director	Uday Pal Singh
Director	Gurpal Singh
Managing Director	Randeep Hundal
Company Secretary	Jyoti Sachdeva (w.e.f. 13th March 2024)
CFO	Bijender (w.e.f. 13th March 2024)
Sister of Managing Director	Reema Mann
Wife of Director	Prabhjot Vasdev
Independent directors	Sudha Hooda (23rd February 2024 to 22nd February 2029) Pawan Kumar (29th February 2024 to 28th February 2029) Sulekha Sharma (17th May 2024 to 16th May 2029)

Related parties have been identified by the management and relied upon by the auditors.

B Transactions during the year

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
Apoinf Infotech Private Limited		
Manpower support services	-	10.90
Advance given	0.72	6.22
Vetted Consultant Private Limited		
Advance given	0.31	0.56
Aerodrone Robotics Private Limited		
Purchase of shares	-	0.05
Advance given	6.52	3.64
Woke India Foundation (Section 8 company)		
Advance given	5.12	2.20
Reimbursement of expenses paid*	2.03	-
Donation	1.00	-
Payment for CSR activity	1.62	1.68
Innovision International Private Limited		
Investment in shares	0.10	-
Advance given	7.33	-
Advance received back	(0.10)	-
Reimbursement of expenses paid*	(0.02)	-
Innovision HR Consultancy LLC		
Reimbursement of expenses on behalf of	1.88	-
Randeep Hundal		
Salary	6.45	6.45
Loan from director	-	9.03
Repayment of loan	2.59	7.14
Reimbursement of expenses paid*	0.30	0.53
Purchase of land	-	6.33
Purchase of shares	-	0.08
Uday Pal Singh		
Salary	6.17	6.31
Loan from director	-	6.33
Repayment of loan	6.40	6.57
Purchase of land	-	6.33
Purchase of shares	-	0.08
Gurpal Singh		
Salary	1.05	1.14
Reimbursement of expenses paid*	0.04	0.07
Reema Mann		
Salary	1.34	1.34
Prabhjot Vasdev		
Salary	1.62	1.48
Bijender		
Salary	2.60	0.11
Reimbursement of expenses paid*	1.17	0.06
Jyoti Sachdeva		
Salary	1.16	0.04
Reimbursement of expenses paid*	0.08	0.01

*Reimbursement of expenses incurred on behalf of Company



Note

No.

C Balances with related parties

Particulars- payable/(receivable)	As at	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
Apont Infotech Private Limited Advance receivable	(6.94)	(6.22)
Vetted Consultant Private Limited Advance receivable	(2.75)	(2.45)
Aerodrone Robotics Private Limited Advance receivable	(9.86)	(3.56)
Woke India Foundation (Section 8 company) Advance receivable	(5.00)	(2.91)
Innovision International Private Limited Advance receivable	(7.21)	-
Innovision HR Consultancy LLC Advance receivable	(1.89)	-
Randeep Hundal- payable/(receivable)	15.07	19.26
Uday Pal Singh- payable/(receivable)	0.66	7.04
Gurpat Singh- payable/(receivable)	0.05	0.18
Salary- payable/(receivable)	0.10	-
Prabhjot Vasdev- payable/(receivable)	0.01	0.25
Bljender- payable/(receivable)	0.18	0.11
Jyoti Sachdeva- payable/(receivable)	0.10	0.05

As the liability for gratuity is provided on an actuarial basis for the Company as a whole, the amount pertaining to the directors are not included above.

The above information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information provided by the Company.



Note

No.

38 Segment information

The company is engaged mainly in the business of providing manpower for security services, toll management & skill development under PMKK, DDU, etc. predominantly in India. The Board of Directors of the company which has been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM), evaluates the Company's performance, allocates resources based on the analysis of the various performance indicators of the Company as a single unit. Therefore, there is no reportable segment for the Company, in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 108 'Operating Segment Reporting'.

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
(a) Segment revenue		
Security service	3,695.58	2,625.38
Toll collection	5,014.33	2,418.09
Skills, training and development income	220.12	59.79
Revenue from operations	8,930.03	5,103.26

B Disclosures regarding secondary segment

The geographical information disclosures as envisaged in Ind AS 108 are disclosed below, under which the domestic segment includes sales to customers located in India (country of domicile) and the overseas segment includes sales to customers located outside India.

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024
Geographical information		
Revenue		
Domestic	8,930.03	5,103.26
Overseas	-	-
Total	8,930.03	5,103.26

39 Additional information

(a) The company has not given any loans and advances in the nature of loan granted to promoters, directors and KMPs.

(b) Financial ratios

Ratios / measures	Methodology	31-Mar-2025	31-Mar-2024	Variance	Variance %	Reasons
Current ratio	Current assets over current liabilities	1.46	1.34	0.12	9%	NA
Debt equity ratio	Debt over total shareholders' equity	0.95	0.92	0.03	3%	NA
Debt service coverage ratio	EBIT over current debt	0.61	0.35	0.26	77%	Efficient utilisation of funds
Return on equity [%]	PAT over total average equity	45.14%	24.64%	20.49%	83%	Efficient utilisation of funds
Trade receivables turnover ratio	Revenue from operations over average trade receivables	10.53	8.58	1.95	23%	Efficient in recovery.
Trade payables turnover ratio	Adjusted expenses over average trade payables	290.97	177.64	113.33	64%	Efficient utilisation of funds
Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from operations over average working capital	19.88	15.58	4.30	28%	Increase in sales during the current year.
Net profit [%]	Net profit over revenue	3.43%	2.21%	1.22%	55%	Increase in the direct expenses due to increase in toll revenue.
Return on capital employed [%]	EBIDTA over capital employed	63.63%	37.89%	25.74%	68%	Efficient utilisation of funds
Return on investment	Interest income, net gain on sale of investments and net fair value gain over average investments	6.96%	8.61%	-1.65%	-19%	NA



Note
No.

(c) Additional Regulatory Information

- (i) The Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.
- (ii) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediary shall (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (iii) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the company shall (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (iv) The Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of ₹ 5.00 crores, in aggregate, at points of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. However, in our opinion, the monthly returns or statement filed by company with such bank or financial institutions followed by revised returns subsequently filed and accepted by banks are in agreement with the books of account of the Company.
- (v) The Company does not have any transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).
- (vi) The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.
- (d) The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post-employment benefits received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified. The Company will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period the Code becomes effective.
- (e) No Transactions with Struck-off companies during the year.

See accompanying notes forming part of the standalone financial statements (1 to 39)

As per our report of even date attached

For S R G A & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 011984N

New Delhi

Sandeep Gupta

Partner

Membership No. 090039

Date: 31st May 2025

Gurugram

25090039BMIZWJ7707

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Innovision Limited

Uday Pal Singh

Director

DIN: 01716503

Date: 31st May 2025

Gurugram

Randeep Hundal

Managing Director

DIN: 01887587

Date: 31st May 2025

Gurugram

Bijender

Chief Financial Officer

Date: 31st May 2025

Gurugram

Woti Sachdeva

Company Secretary

Membership No. A22176

Date: 31st May 2025

Gurugram