

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Shiprocket Limited (Formerly known as Shiprocket Private Limited, erstwhile Bigfoot Retail Solution Private Limited)

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Shiprocket Limited (Formerly known as Shiprocket Private Limited, erstwhile Bigfoot Retail Solution Private Limited) ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31, 2025, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("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, its loss including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's 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 such other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibility of Management for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the



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financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity 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 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, 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 the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the 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, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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

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

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

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



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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.

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 sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report, to the extent applicable, that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matters stated in paragraph 2 (i) (vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g).
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, specified under section 133 of the Act;
 - (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) The modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in paragraph (b) above on reporting under section 143(3)(b) and paragraph 2(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g).
 - (g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these standalone financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;
 - (h) 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;;
 - (i) 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, as amended 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 on its financial position in its standalone financial statements – Refer Note 33 to the standalone financial statements;



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- ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
- iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- iv.
 - a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the note 43 to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the note 43 to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, 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 any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
 - c) Based on such audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.
- v. No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Company.
- vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility which was enabled throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software except that, audit trail feature is not enabled for direct changes to data when using certain privileged / administrative access rights and audit trail for accounting and certain related software was not enabled at the database level to log any direct changes to the database, as described in note 45 to the financial statements.

Further, no instance of audit trail feature being tampered with was noted in respect of the above accounting software where the audit trail has been enabled. Additionally, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004

per Sanjay Bachchani

Partner

Membership Number: 400419

UDIN: 25400419BMOPRC9891

Place of Signature: Gurugram, Haryana

Date: September 29, 2025



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Annexure '1' to the Auditor's Report referred to in paragraph of "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" in our report of even date

Re: Shiprocket Limited (Formerly known as Shiprocket Private Limited, erstwhile Bigfoot Retail Solution Private Limited) ("the Company")

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:

- i. (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- (b) All Property, Plant and Equipment were physically verified by the management in the previous year in accordance with a planned programme of verifying them once in three years which is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.
- (c) There is no immovable property (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), held by the Company and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of use assets) or intangible assets during the year ended March 31, 2025.
- (e) There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

- ii. (a) Physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals during the year by management. In our opinion, the coverage and the procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate. There were no discrepancies of 10% or more noticed, in the aggregate for each class of inventory. There were no inventory lying with the third parties.
- (b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. five crores in aggregate from banks or financial institutions during any point of time of the year on the basis of security of current assets, Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

- iii. (a) During the year the Company has provided loans, advances in the nature of loans, stood guarantee and provided security to companies as follows:

	Amount in Millions	
	Loans	Advances in the nature of loan
Aggregate amount provided during the year		
- Subsidiaries	87	-
- Other body corporates	260	-
- Employee	-	30
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases		
- Subsidiaries	87	-



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- Other body corporates	260	-
- Employees	-	5

During the year the Company has not provided loans, advances in the nature of loans, stood guarantee and provided security to Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties.

- (b) During the year the terms and conditions of the grant of all loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies and employees are not prejudicial to the Company's interest.
- (c) The Company has granted loans and advance in the nature of loans during the year to companies and employees where the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayment or receipts are regular.
- (d) There are no amounts of loans and advances in the nature of loans granted to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties which are overdue for more than ninety days.
- (e) There were no loans or advance in the nature of loan granted to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties which was fallen due during the year, that have been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to the same parties.
- (f) As disclosed in note 6(v) to the financial statements during the year, the Company has granted loans or advances in the nature of loans, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to companies, firms. Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties as stated below. Of these following are the details of the aggregate amount of loans or advances in the nature of loans granted to promoters or related parties as defined in clause (76) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(In millions)

	Amount
Aggregate amount of loans/ advances in nature of loans	
- Repayable on demand	
- Subsidiaries	87
Percentage of loans/ advances in nature of loans to the total loans	23%

- iv. Loans, investments, guarantees, and security in respect of which provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable have been complied with by the Company.
- v. The company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- vi. The Company is not in the business of sale of any goods or provision of such services as prescribed. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- vii. (a) The Company is generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues applicable to it. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of these statutory dues



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were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) The dues of goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales-tax, service tax, customs duty, excise duty, value added tax, cess, and other statutory dues have not been deposited on account of any dispute, are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount (Rs in Mn)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending	Remarks, if any
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income tax	9.21	AY 2018-19	CIT Appeals	NA
Good and Services Tax Act	GST	5.61	FY 2017-18	Appellate Authority	NA
Good and Services Tax Act	GST	2.04	FY 2017-18	Appellate Authority	NA

viii. The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

ix. (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) The Company did not have any term loans outstanding during the year hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) On an overall examination of the 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, associates or joint ventures.

(f) The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies. Hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

x. (a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer / further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has complied with provisions of sections 42 and 62 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of the preferential allotment / private placement of shares fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures respectively during the year. The amount raised, have been used for the purposes for which the funds were raised except for idle / surplus funds amounting to Rs 2,199 Mn which were not required for immediate



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utilization and which have been gainfully invested in liquid investments payable on demand. The maximum amount of idle/surplus funds invested during the year was Rs 2,199 Mn which was outstanding at the end of the year.

- xi. (a) No material fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by secretarial auditor or by us in Form ADT 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- xii. (a) The Company is not a nidhi company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii)(a) to (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xiii. Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv. (a) The Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) The internal audit reports of the Company issued till the date of the audit report, for the period under audit have been considered by us.
- xv. The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence requirement to report on clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xvi. (a) The provisions of section 45-1A of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) There is no Core Investment Company as a part of the Group, hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xvii. The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year and amounting to Rs 383.06 Mn in the immediately preceding financial year respectively.
- xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly requirement to report on Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xix. On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 42 to the financial statements, the ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial,



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liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists on the date of audit report 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. (a) The provisions of Section 135 to the Companies Act, 2013 in relation to Corporate Social Responsibility is applicable to the Company. However, the company has not earned sufficient net profit in three immediately preceding financial years, therefore, there was no amount as per section 135 of the Act which was required to be spent on CSR activities in the current financial year by the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xx)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The provisions of Section 135 to the Companies Act, 2013 in relation to Corporate Social Responsibility is applicable to the Company. However, the company has not earned sufficient net profit in three immediately preceding financial years, therefore, there was no amount as per section 135 of the Act which was required to be spent on CSR activities in the current financial year by the Company. Accordingly, the Requirement to report on clause 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004

per Sanjay Bachhani

Partner

Membership Number: 400419

UDIN: 25400419BMOPRC9891



Place of Signature: Gurugram, Haryana

Date: September 29, 2025

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Annexure 2 To The Independent Auditor's Report Of Even Date On The Standalone Financial Statements Of Shiprocket Limited (Formerly known as Shiprocket Private Limited, erstwhile Bigfoot Retail Solution Private Limited)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of Shiprocket Limited (Formerly known as Shiprocket Private Limited, erstwhile Bigfoot Retail Solution Private 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.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls 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"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the 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 Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to these standalone financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, as specified under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by ICAI. 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 these standalone financial statements was 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 these standalone 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 these 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 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 these standalone financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to these 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 financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately



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and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to Standalone Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to standalone 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 standalone financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to standalone financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements 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 issued by the ICAI.

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004

per Sanjay Bachchani

Partner

Membership Number: 400419

UDIN: 25400419BMOPRC9891



Place of Signature: Gurugram, Haryana

Date: September 29, 2025

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	159.55	254.80
Capital work in progress	3	-	-
Goodwill	4	8,449.13	8,449.13
Other Intangible assets	4	7.56	37.83
Right-of-use assets	4A	778.82	909.43
Investments accounted for using equity method	5	-	-
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	6(i)	1,003.86	941.51
(ii) Other financial assets	6(vi)	50.70	2,371.23
Other non-current assets	9	319.55	685.58
Total non-current assets		10,769.17	13,649.52
Current assets			
Inventories	7	14.46	14.72
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	6(i)	257.63	145.92
(ii) Trade receivables	6(ii)	1,527.40	1,172.13
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	6(iii)	1,080.99	653.78
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	6(iv)	3,748.58	1,683.04
(v) Loans	6(v)	544.41	197.34
(vi) Other financial Assets	6(vi)	4,212.19	2,312.76
Current Tax Assets (net)	8	215.72	290.20
Other current assets	9	1,070.31	530.89
Total current assets		12,671.69	7,000.77
Total assets		23,440.86	20,650.29
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity Share Capital	10A	6.36	5.18
Instruments entirely equity in nature	10B	595.24	577.26
Other equity	11(i)	14,805.86	12,528.99
Total equity		15,407.46	13,111.43
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease Liabilities	30	709.66	812.33
Provisions	13	79.43	50.93
Total non-current liabilities		789.09	863.26
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	12(i)	2,446.65	2,132.75
(ii) Lease Liabilities	30	158.42	158.53
(iii) Trade payables	12(ii)		
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		106.88	96.10
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		2,184.57	1,943.16
(iv) Other Financial Liabilities	12(iii)	933.67	1,141.39
Provisions	13	94.20	74.01
Other current liabilities	14	1,319.92	1,129.66
Total current liabilities		7,244.31	6,675.60
Total liabilities		8,033.40	7,538.86
Total equity and liabilities		23,440.86	20,650.29

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

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
 Chartered Accountants
 ICAI Firm Registration No. 101049/W/E300004

Sanjay Bachchanl
 Partner

Membership No. 400419

Place : Gurugram
 Date : September 29, 2025



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Shiprocket Limited
 (Formerly known as Shiprocket Private Limited
 and Bigfoot Retail Solutions Private Limited)

Sanil Goel
 Managing Director and Chief
 Executive Officer
 DIN: 05106685

Gautam Kapoor
 Executive Director
 DIN: 03595876

Deepa Kapoor
 Company Secretary

Kumar Tanmay
 Chief Financial Officer

Place : Gurugram
 Date : September 29, 2025

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Income			
Revenue from Operations	15	16,112.41	12,827.91
Other income	16	442.38	424.76
Total Income (I)		16,554.79	13,252.67
Expenses			
Cost of Merchant Solutions	17	12,286.60	10,038.59
Purchase of traded goods	18	76.26	55.67
Changes in inventories of traded goods	19	0.26	(2.59)
Employee benefits expense	20	2,745.51	3,806.84
Finance cost	23	217.48	226.23
Depreciation and amortisation expense	21	326.85	635.83
Other expenses	22	1,401.65	1,385.46
Total Expenses (II)		17,054.61	16,146.03
Loss before exceptional items and tax (III=I-II)		(499.82)	(2,893.36)
Exceptional items (IV)	24.1		(3,091.71)
Loss before tax (V=III+IV)		(499.82)	(5,985.07)
Tax expense	32		
Current tax		—	—
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods		—	—
Deferred tax		—	—
Total Tax Expense (VI)		—	—
Loss for the year (VII=V-VI)		(499.82)	(5,985.07)
Other Comprehensive Loss:	24.2		
(a) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years:			
(i) Re-measurement (loss)/gain on defined benefit plans		(21.50)	2.32
(ii) Gain on sale of equity & preference instruments carried at FVTOCI		—	0.50
(iii) Changes in fair value of equity & preference instruments carried at FVTOCI		—	(52.98)
(iv) Income tax relating to above		—	—
Total Other Comprehensive Loss for the year (VIII = a)		(21.50)	(50.16)
Total comprehensive loss (IX =VII+VIII)		(521.32)	(6,035.23)
Loss per equity share (Face value of Rs.10 each)	25		
(1) Basic (in Rs.)		(221.74)	(2,773.89)
(2) Diluted (in Rs.)		(221.74)	(2,773.89)

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

As per our report of even date
 For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
 Chartered Accountants
 ICAI Firm Registration No. 101040W/E300004

per Sanjay Bachhani
 Partner

Membership No. 400419

Place : Gurugram
 Date : September 29, 2025



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
 Shiprocket Limited
 (Formerly known as Shiprocket Private Limited
 and Bigfoot Retail Solutions Private Limited)

Sanjay Bachhani
 Managing Director and
 Chief Executive Officer
 DIN: 05106685

Gautam Kapoor
 Executive Director
 DIN: 03595876

Deepa Kapoor
 Company Secretary

Kumar Tanmay
 Chief Financial Officer

Place : Gurugram
 Date : September 29, 2025

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
A) Operating Activities		
Loss before tax	(499.82)	(5,985.07)
Adjustments to reconcile Loss before tax to net cash flows:		
Depreciation of Property, plant and equipment	108.81	207.91
Impairment in value of Goodwill	+	521.01
Amortisation of intangible assets	30.27	212.01
Impairment of intangible assets [Refer note 24.1]	+	753.15
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	187.77	215.91
Provision for Doubtful Debts (net)	92.26	179.49
Provision for Doubtful Recoverables	12.89	48.63
Recoverables written off	+	2.35
Provision for impairment in value of Investment in subsidiaries	+	1,759.42
Provision for impairment of Amount Recoverable [Refer note 24.1]	+	26.06
Net foreign exchange differences (unrealised)	0.71	4.05
Share based payment expense	875.42	1,840.10
Profit on sale of subsidiary [Refer Note 40(ii)]	+	32.07
Interest expense on Bank Overdraft	133.47	131.92
Interest on lease liabilities	82.61	92.70
Fair value Gain on Investment at fair value through profit or loss	(11.72)	(9.42)
Loss on sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	0.10	0.08
Property, Plant and Equipment written off	34.27	+
Liability written back	+	(7.84)
Provision for First Loss Default Guarantee	23.05	+
Gain on modification/termination of lease contracts	(15.62)	(15.61)
Interest Received on Inter Corporate Deposits	(2.92)	+
Interest Income on Bank Deposits	(357.22)	(354.29)
Interest Income on Loan to Subsidiaries	(22.71)	(13.54)
Interest Income on Income tax refund	(13.63)	(6.33)
Interest income on unwinding of discount on security deposits paid	(4.47)	(4.51)
Operating cash flow before working capital changes	663.52	(369.74)
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase) in Inventories	0.26	(2.58)
(Increase) in Trade receivables	(447.53)	(508.31)
(Increase) in Other financial assets	(280.35)	(334.40)
(Increase) in Other Assets	(163.92)	(1,028.53)
Increase in Trade Payables	251.51	120.66
(Decrease) in Other financial liabilities	(243.65)	40.07
Increase in Other Liabilities	190.26	323.24
Increase in Provisions	27.19	23.82
Cash flow used in Operations	(12.72)	(1,735.78)
Income taxes paid (net of refund)	88.07	(61.03)
Net cash flows from/(used in) Operating activities (A)	75.34	(1,796.81)
B) Investing Activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including other intangible assets and capital advances)	(57.70)	(242.58)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	0.29	1.81
Payment towards acquisition of stake in Subsidiaries, net of cash acquired [Refer Note 40(i), 40(ii), 40(iii) and Note 40B]	+	(22.89)
Proceeds from sale of subsidiary [Refer Note 40(ii)]	+	0.27
Proceeds from sale of stake in Other Investments	+	0.50
Net assets transferred on account of business combination of Subsidiaries	+	(715.74)
Payment towards acquisition of stake in Other Investments	(25.00)	(5.99)
Proceeds from sale of Mutual Fund units	+	71.70
Loan given to Subsidiaries (net)	(87.07)	(164.88)
Investment in Inter Corporate Deposits	(260.00)	+
Payment to acquire Mutual Fund units	(89.99)	+
Interest Received on Inter Corporate Deposits	1.76	+
Interest Received on Loan to Subsidiaries	14.48	1.82
Interest Received on Bank Deposits	203.75	427.08
Redemption of Bank deposits (having original maturity of more than 3 months)	2,101.41	3,286.94
Investment in Bank deposits (having original maturity of more than 3 months)	(3,388.22)	(1,780.39)
Net cash flows from/(used in) Investing Activities (B)	(1,506.32)	857.84
C) Financing Activities		
Proceeds from issue of Instruments entirely equity in nature	17.99	7.42
Proceeds from issue of Equity shares	1.09	0.29
Proceeds from Securities premium (net off transaction cost) on issue of Instruments entirely equity in nature	2,069.70	891.56
Proceeds from Securities premium on issue of Equity shares	+	20.02
Payment of Right to Subscribe Share Warrants [Refer Note 10(e)]	(184.34)	-
Repayment of principal portion of lease liabilities	(144.15)	(155.18)
Interest Paid on lease liabilities	(82.61)	(92.70)
Interest Paid on Bank overdraft	(133.47)	(131.92)
Net cash flows from/(used in) Financing Activities (C)	1,544.30	545.98
Net Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	113.31	(392.99)
Net Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	(1,478.97)	(1,085.98)
Net Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	(1,365.66)	(1,478.97)

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, Components of cash and cash equivalents comprise of:

Cash on hand

With banks - on current account

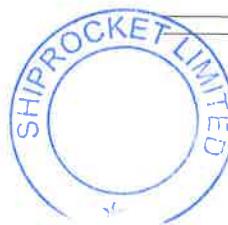
With banks - on current account for Amount payable, collected on behalf of the customers

Deposits with original maturity of less than three months

Cash and cash equivalents [Refer Note 6(iii)]

Bank Overdraft [Refer Note 12(i)]

Net Cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of Statement of Cash flows



Notes:

1) The above Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the Indirect method as set out in IND AS - 7 on Statement of Cash Flows notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015], as amended.

2) There are no Non-cash investing and financing activities during the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

3) Disclosure of changes in liabilities arising from financing activities:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
a) Lease liabilities [Refer Note 30]		
Balance at the beginning of the year	970.86	994.84
Additions	126.87	341.04
Payments	(226.77)	(247.89)
Non Cash Changes*	(2.89)	(117.14)
Balance at the closing of the year	868.08	970.86

* The 'Non Cash Changes' column includes the effect of accrued but not yet paid interest on lease liabilities and termination and modification for lease liabilities.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date
 For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
 Chartered Accountants
 ICAI Firm Registration No. 101049W/E300004


 Sanjay Bachchan
 Partner
 Membership No. 400419



Place : Gurugram
 Date : September 29, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
 Shiprocket Limited
 (Formerly known as Shiprocket Private Limited and Bigfoot Retail Solutions Private Limited)


 Sagil Goel
 Managing Director and
 Chief Executive Officer
 DIN: 05106685


 Gautam Kapoor
 Executive Director
 DIN: 03595876


 Deepa Kapoor
 Company Secretary

Place : Gurugram
 Date : September 29, 2025


 Kumar Tanmay
 Chief Financial Officer



A. Equity share capital [Refer note 10A]
 Equity shares of Rs 10 each

(I) For the year ended March 31, 2025

As at April 1, 2024
 Add: Fully paid up Equity shares issued during the year
 Add: Exercise of equity shares allotted through ESOP trust
 As at March 31, 2025

(III) For the year ended March 31, 2024

As at April 1, 2023
 Add: Issued pursuant to merger with "Gleucus Supply Chain Solutions Private Limited" during the year [Refer Note 40B]
 Add: Shares issued during the year
 Add: Series B1 CCPS converted into Equity shares during the year
 Add: Series C1 CCPS converted into Equity shares during the year
 As at March 31, 2024

B. Instruments Entirely Equity in Nature [Refer note 10B]

(I) For the year ended March 31, 2025

Compulsorily convertible cumulative preference shares "CCCPs"

As at April 1, 2024
 Add: Shares issued during the year
 As at March 31, 2025

Compulsorily convertible cumulative preference shares "CCCPs"

As at April 1, 2024
 Add: Shares issued during the year
 As at March 31, 2025

Compulsorily convertible cumulative preference shares "CCCPs"

As at April 1, 2024
 Add: Shares issued during the year
 As at March 31, 2025

(III) For the year ended March 31, 2024

Compulsorily convertible cumulative preference shares "CCCPs"

As at April 1, 2023
 Add: Shares issued during the year
 Add: Converted into equity share capital during the year
 As at March 31, 2024

Compulsorily convertible cumulative preference shares "CCCPs"

As at April 1, 2023
 Add: Shares issued during the year
 Add: Converted into equity share capital during the year
 As at March 31, 2024

Note: Number of shares are stated in absolute terms.

Issued, Subscribed and partly paid up	
Number	Amount
5,18,802	5.18
1,08,961	1.09
8,387	0.08
6,36,150	6.36

Issued, Subscribed and partly paid up	
Number	Amount
4,29,966	4.29
12,198	0.13
32,115	0.32
25,281	0.25
19,220	0.19
5,18,802	5.18

Issued, Subscribed and partly paid up	
Number	Amount
90,781	0.91
90,781	0.91
90,781	0.91

Series C1	
Number	Amount
57,30	80.60
2,27,033	94,968
2,27,033	94,968

Series C2	
Number	Amount
32,115	0.03
(32,115)	(0.03)
32,115	0.03

Series C1	
Number	Amount
57,30	80.60
2,27,033	94,968
2,27,033	94,968

Series C3	
Number	Amount
8,395	28.90
8,395	28.90
8,395	28.90

Series C3	
Number	Amount
59,34	123.97
3,49,207	123.97
3,49,207	123.97

Series C3	
Number	Amount
59,34	123.97
3,49,207	123.97
3,49,207	123.97

Series C1	
Number	Amount
2,46,253	87.42
(19,220)	(6.92)
2,27,033	80.60

Series C2	
Number	Amount
94,968	33.71
(6.92)	(6.92)
94,968	33.71

Series E2	
Number	Amount
80,706	28.65
(6.92)	(6.92)
80,706	28.65

Series E1	
Number	Amount
123.97	28.65
3,49,207	28.65
3,49,207	28.65

Series E1	
Number	Amount
123.97	28.65
3,49,207	28.65
3,49,207	28.65

Series C1	
Number	Amount
2,46,253	87.42
(6.92)	(6.92)
2,27,033	80.60

Series E2	
Number	Amount
59,733	21.23
20,913	7.42
80,706	28.65

Note: Number of shares are stated in absolute terms.

SHIPROCKET LIMITED

S.R. Bhatia & Associates
 Gurugram

1 Corporate Information

Shiprocket Limited (Formerly known as Shiprocket Private Limited and Bigfoot Retail Solutions Private Limited) ("the Company" or "Shiprocket"), having its registered office at Plot No- B, Khasia No- 360 Sullanpur, Delhi, India, 110030, is a Company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in India. Shiprocket was incorporated on September 28, 2011, under the relevant provisions of erstwhile Companies Act, 1956. It is an e-commerce enablement platform powering direct commerce. Shiprocket helps small businesses, retail brands, direct-to-consumer merchants, and social commerce retailers scale through its technology stack.

The Company has converted from Private Limited Company to Public Limited Company, pursuant to a special resolution passed in the extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Company held on January 18, 2025 and consequently the name of the Company has changed from 'Shiprocket Private Limited' to 'Shiprocket Limited' pursuant to a fresh certificate of incorporation by the Registrar of Companies on February 13, 2025.

The standalone financial statements of the company for the year ended March 31, 2025 were approved for issue in accordance with a resolution passed by the Board of Directors of the Company on September 29, 2025.

2 Material accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation and measurement

The standalone financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 (as amended from time to time), (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable to the standalone financial statements.

The standalone financial statements have been prepared on accrual and going concern basis. The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the years presented in the standalone financial statements except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or revision to an existing accounting standard or where a change in accounting policy hitherto in use.

Further, the standalone financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for following items:

Items	Measurement basis
Certain financial assets and liabilities	Fair value
Share based payments	Grant date Fair value

Functional and presentation currency

The standalone financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees, which is also the company's functional currency. All amounts disclosed in the standalone financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest millions as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated. Further, amounts which are less than 0.005 millions are appearing as "0.00".

2.2 Summary of material accounting policies

a) Business acquisition and Goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for as follows:

Business combinations (other than common control business combinations) - Acquisition Method

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Company elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed in the periods in which the costs are incurred and the services are received, with the exception of the costs of issuing debt or equity securities that are recognised in accordance with Ind AS 32 and Ind AS 109.

The Company determines that it has acquired a business when the acquired set of activities and assets include an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs. The acquired process is considered substantive if it is critical to the ability to continue producing outputs, and the inputs acquired include an organised workforce with the necessary skills, knowledge, or experience to perform that process or it significantly contributes to the ability to continue producing outputs and is considered unique or scarce or cannot be replaced without significant cost, effort, or delay in the ability to continue producing outputs.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired, and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their acquisition date fair values. For this purpose, the liabilities assumed include contingent liabilities representing present obligation and they are measured at their acquisition fair values irrespective of the fact that outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is not probable. However, the following assets and liabilities acquired in a business combination are measured at the basis indicated below:

- Deferred tax assets or liabilities, and the liabilities or assets related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with Ind AS 12 Income Tax and Ind AS 19 Employee Benefits respectively.

- Liabilities or equity instruments related to share based payment arrangements of the acquiree or share - based payments arrangements of the Company entered into to replace share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree are measured in accordance with Ind AS 102 Share-based Payments at the acquisition date.

When the Company acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, any previously held equity interest is re-measured at its acquisition date fair value and any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss or OCI, as appropriate.

When additional payments contingent on future events are negotiated and agreed as part of the business combination agreement, the entity analyses the nature as well as economic substance of these payments, particularly, payments made to those who remain as employees of the business after it is acquired, to determine whether those whether they are in the nature of payment for future employee services or they represent contingent consideration for business combination. In the former case, depending on the exact terms of the arrangement, the payments to be made are accounted for as remuneration for services to be received subsequent to the acquisition, rather than as part of the consideration paid for the business. Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer, i.e., contingent payment to be treated as such, is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, is measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss in accordance with Ind AS 109. If the contingent consideration is not within the scope of Ind AS 109, it is measured in accordance with the appropriate Ind AS and shall be recognised in profit or loss. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured at subsequent reporting dates and subsequent its settlement is accounted for within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests, and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Company re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognised in OCI and accumulated in equity as capital reserve. However, if there is no clear evidence of bargain purchase, the entity recognises the gain directly in equity as capital reserve, without routing the same through OCI.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Company's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised in profit or loss. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent years.

Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting year in which the combination occurs, the Company reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted through goodwill during the measurement period, or additional assets or liabilities are recognised, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognized at that date. These adjustments are called as measurement period adjustments. The measurement period does not exceed one year from the acquisition date.



Business combinations (common control business combinations) - Pooling of Interest method

Ind AS 103, Business Combinations, prescribes significantly different accounting for business combinations which are not under common control and those under common control. Business combinations involving entities or businesses under common control shall be accounted for using the pooling of interest method as follows:

- (i) The assets and liabilities of the combining entities are reflected at their carrying amounts from the controlling parties' perspective.
- (ii) No adjustments are made to reflect fair values, or recognise any new assets or liabilities. Adjustments are only made to harmonise accounting policies.
- (iii) The financial information in the financial statements in respect of prior years is restated as if the business combination had occurred from the beginning of the preceding year in the financial statements, irrespective of the actual date of the combination. However, where the business combination had occurred after that date, the prior year information is restated only from that date.
- (iv) The balance of the retained earnings appearing in the financial statements of the transferor is aggregated with the corresponding balance appearing in the financial statements of the transferee or is adjusted against general reserve.
- (v) The identity of the reserves are preserved and the reserves of the transferor become the reserves of the transferee.
- (vi) The difference, if any, between the amounts recorded as share capital issued plus any additional consideration in the form of cash or other assets and the amount of share capital of the transferor is transferred to capital reserve and is presented separately from other capital reserves.

b) Use of estimates

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

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that year, or in the period of the revision and future years if the revision affects both current and future years.

In particular, information about the significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the standalone financial statements are disclosed in note No. 26.

c) Current versus Non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

- i) Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- ii) Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- iii) It is expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting year, or
- iv) Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting year.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- i) It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- ii) Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- iii) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting year, or
- iv) There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting year.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

d) Foreign Currencies

The Company's standalone financial statements are presented in Indian rupees, which is the Company's functional currency.

Transactions and balances

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

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

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

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

e) Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments (recorded at fair value through P&L or OCI) at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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

- i) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- ii) In the absence of a principal market, the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

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

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

- i) Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- ii) Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
- iii) Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

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

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets and liabilities. Involvement of external valuers is decided on the basis of nature of transaction and complexity involved. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained.

At each reporting date, the finance team analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the team verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents. A change in fair value of assets and liabilities is also compared with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

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



f) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the standalone statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any.

Depreciation on all property plant and equipment are provided on a written down value based on the estimated useful life of the asset, which is as follows:

Category of asset	Useful Lives (Years)
Office Equipment	5
Furniture and Fixtures	10
Computers	3
Mobiles	5
Plant and Machinery	5 - 10
Electrical Installations	10

Leasehold improvements are amortised over life based on lease period ranging between 3 to 10 years.

The management has estimated the useful lives and residual values of all property, plant and equipment and adopted useful lives based on management's technical assessment of their respective economic useful lives. The estimated useful lives for these assets may differ from the useful lives prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013. The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Depreciation on the assets purchased during the year is provided on pro rata basis from the date of purchase of the assets. Individual assets costing less than Rs. 5,000 are fully depreciated in the year of purchase.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognised.

g) Goodwill and other intangible assets

Goodwill represents the cost of acquired business as established at the date of acquisition of the business in excess of the acquirer's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually or when events or circumstances indicate that the implied fair value of goodwill is less than the carrying amount.

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition.

Following initial recognition, Intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in the standalone statement of profit or loss in the year in which the expenditure is incurred. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets (other than those acquired in business combination) with finite lives are amortised on a straight line basis over the estimated useful economic life being 3 years. All Intangible assets (other than goodwill) are assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation year and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting year. 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 year or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the standalone statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

An intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal (i.e. at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the standalone statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Intangible assets acquired in business combination, include technology platform, Customer relationship and non-compete which are amortised on a straight line basis over their estimated useful life which is as follows:

Nature of asset	Useful Lives (Years)
Technology platform	7
Non-Compete fees	3
Customer relationships	7

h) Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company as a lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

(i) Right of use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets ranging between 3 to 10 years.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to Impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section (v) Impairment of non-financial assets.

(II) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accrual of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

(iii) Short-term leases

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its properties (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). Lease payments on short-term leases are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.



i) Inventories

Inventories comprise of mainly packaging material which are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes the cost of purchase, duties, taxes (other than those recoverable from tax authorities) and other cost incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on first in first out basis. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and those necessary to make the sale.

j) Revenue from Operations

The Company's revenue primarily derives from its innovative merchant solutions deeply rooted in cutting-edge technology. These merchant solutions revolve around shipping, fulfilment and conversion technology, serving as a bridge connecting retailers, carriers, and consumers on both national and international fronts. The Company's advanced technology plays a pivotal role in powering shipping and fulfilment for SMEs, D2C retailers, and social commerce sellers, while also offering a comprehensive technology stack for retailers to seamlessly integrate their shopping websites or their other channels for efficient inventory and order management. Within the realm of merchant solutions, the Company generates revenue through a range of technology-driven services. This includes one-time setup fees, subscription charges, platform fees and value-added services, as well as revenue derived from shipping and logistics solutions, payment management, and state-of-the-art fulfilment solutions. The Company's principal method of charging its revenue is on a pay-for-use model i.e. the Company monetises its products or services on a per-transaction basis. These technology-driven services are strategically designed to empower and optimize merchants' use of the tech-based platform, ultimately constituting a significant portion of the Company's overall revenue.

Arrangements with merchants do not provide the merchants with the right to take possession of the software supporting the Company's hosting platform at any time and are therefore accounted for as service contracts. The Company recognizes revenue to depict the transfer of promised services to its customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those services.

At contract inception, the Company assess the goods and services promised in contracts with customers and identifies various performance obligations to provide distinct goods and services to the customers. The Company determines the price for each performance obligation based on observable standalone selling prices. standalone selling prices are determined considering pricing objectives, market conditions, discounting practices, transaction size, customer demographics, geography, price lists, and go-to-market strategy. This determination involves management consultation and approval. Changes in go-to-market strategies may lead to adjustments in standalone selling prices.

The Company follows the guidance provided in IND AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers, for determining whether the Company is the principal or an agent in arrangements with customers that involve another party that contributes to providing a specified service to a customer. In these instances, the Company determines whether it has promised to provide the specified service itself (as principal) or to arrange for the specified service to be provided by another party (as an agent). This determination depends on the facts and circumstances of each arrangement. The Company has concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customers.

Where performance obligation is satisfied over time, the Company recognizes revenue over the contract period. Where performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time, the Company recognizes revenue when customer obtains control of promised goods and services in the contract.

GST collected from merchants and remitted to government authorities are excluded from revenue. Payment is received upon invoicing, with payment terms varying by contract type but usually requiring payment within 30 days of the invoice date. The Company also allows its merchants to maintain advances. The contracts do not involve significant financing components when there are timing differences between revenue recognition, invoicing, and payment.

Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognized at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the goods. The Company considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated.

Dividend

Dividend income is recognized when the Company's right to receive dividend is established by the reporting date.

Interest

Interest income is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method.

Contract balances

The policy for Contract balances i.e. contract assets, trade receivables and contract liabilities is as follows:

Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for services transferred to the customer (which consist of unbilled revenue). If the Company performs by transferring services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is unconditional. Contract assets are subject to impairment assessment.

Trade receivables

A trade receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

k) Employee benefits

Provident fund & National Pension Scheme

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

Gratuity

Gratuity liability is a defined benefit obligation and is provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation on projected unit credit method made at the end of each financial year. Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability are recognised immediately in the standalone balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the year in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to standalone statement of profit or loss in subsequent years.

Past service costs are recognised in the standalone statement of profit and loss on the earlier of:

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

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

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

Leave encashment

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date. The Company recognizes expected cost of short-term employee benefit as an expense, when an employee renders the related service.

Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the year in which the employees render the related service are recognized in respect of employee service up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amount expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the standalone balance sheet.



i) Taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961 and the Income Computation and Disclosure Standards ("ICDS") enacted in India by using tax rates and tax laws that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit and loss is recognised outside profit and loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Advance taxes and provisions for current income taxes are presented in the standalone balance sheet after off-setting advance tax paid and income tax provision arising in the same tax jurisdiction and where the relevant tax paying units intends to settle the asset and liability on a net basis.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. The Company shall reflect the effect of uncertainty for each uncertain tax treatment by using either most likely method or expected value method, depending on which method predicts better resolution of the treatment.

Deferred taxes

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

m) Share based payments

Employees of the Company receive remuneration in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments (equity-settled transactions).

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

That cost is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in share-based payment (SBP) reserves in equity, over the year in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled in employee benefits expense. The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting year has expired and the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The standalone statement of profit and loss expense or credit for a year represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that year and is recognised in employee benefit expense.

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

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

When the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognised is the expense had the terms had not been modified, if the original terms of the award are met. An additional expense is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment transaction, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification.

For cancelled options, the payment made to the employee shall be accounted for as a deduction from equity, except to the extent that the payment exceeds the fair value of the equity instruments of the Company, measured at the cancellation date. Any such excess from the fair value of equity instrument shall be recognised as an expense.

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

n) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The Chief Executive Officer has been identified as the chief operating decision maker (CODM).

The Company identifies primary segments based on the dominant source, nature of risks and returns and the internal organization and management structure. The operating segments are the segments for which separate financial information is available and for which operating profit/loss amounts are evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance, the analysis of geographical segments is based on the areas in which major operating divisions of the Company operate.

o) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit and loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares, compulsorily convertible preference shares and vested ESOPs outstanding during the year. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit and loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares. Ordinary shares that will be issued upon the conversion of a mandatorily convertible instrument are included in the calculation of basic earnings per share from the date the contract is entered into.

p) Provisions and Contingent liabilities

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the standalone statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

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



Contingent liabilities

Contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company, or is a present obligation that arises from past event but is not recognised because either it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made. Contingent liabilities are disclosed and not recognised

q) Financial instruments

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

i) Financial assets

The Company classified its financial assets in the following measurement categories :-

- Those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income or through profit & loss)
- Those measured at amortized cost

Initial recognition and measurement:

Financial assets are initially measured at fair value except for Trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets (other than financial assets at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets, as appropriate, on initial recognition.

Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in the standalone statement of profit or loss.

Subsequent measurement:

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

- (i) At amortized cost
- (ii) At fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") - Equity Instruments
- (iii) At fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")

At amortized cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortized cost if the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows and the asset's contractual cash flows represent Sole Payment of Principal and Interest ("SPPI"). This category is the most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate ("EIR") method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. EIR is the rate that exactly discount the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate to the gross carrying amount of financial assets. When calculating the EIR the Company estimate the expected cash flow by considering all contractual terms of the financial instruments. The EIR amortization is included in finance income in the standalone statement of profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the standalone statement of profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

At FVTOCI

A financial assets is subsequently measured at FVTOCI if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified date to cash flows that are SPPI on the principal amount outstanding. All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. The Company has made an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income all subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable. If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to profit and loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the standalone statement of profit and loss.

At FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category. Any financial instrument, which does not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

Derecognition

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109.

Impairment of financial assets

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

- Financial assets measured at amortized cost;
- Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI);

The Company follows "simplified approach" for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables. Under the simplified approach, the Company does not track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at the time of initial revenue recognition. The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on the portfolio of trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on the historically observed default rates over the expected life of various categories of trade receivables and these are updated and changed based on forward looking estimates at every reporting date. For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the Company reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12 months ECL.

(ii) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified at initial recognition as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include loans and borrowings including bank overdraft, trade payable, trade deposits, retention money and other payables. The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below.

Trade Payables

These amounts represents liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the standalone statement of profit and loss. Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied.

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate ("EIR") method. Gains and losses are recognised in the standalone statement of profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the standalone statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized from the Company's standalone Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

i) Cash and cash equivalents and other bank balance

Cash and cash equivalents in the standalone balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short term deposits with an original maturity of twelve months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the purpose of the standalone statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net off bank overdrafts.



s) Treasury shares

The Company has created an Employee Stock Option Plan Trust (ESOP Trust). The Company uses ESOP trust as a vehicle for distributing shares to employees under the employee stock option schemes. The Company treats ESOP trust as its extension and shares held by ESOP trust are treated as treasury shares.

Own equity instruments that are held by the trust are recognised at cost and deducted from equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments. Any difference between the carrying amount and the consideration, if reissued, is recognised in the other equity.

t) Events occurring after the balance sheet date

Based on the nature of the event, the Company identifies the events occurring between the balance sheet date and the date on which the standalone financial statements are approved as 'Adjusting Event' and 'Non-adjusting event'. Adjustments to assets and liabilities are made for events occurring after the balance sheet date that provide additional information materially affecting the determination of the amounts relating to conditions existing at the balance sheet date or because of statutory requirements or because of their special nature. For non-adjusting events, the Company may provide a disclosure in the standalone financial statements considering the nature of the transaction.

u) Exceptional items (loss)/gain

Exceptional items refer to items of income or expense within the standalone statement of profit and loss from ordinary activities which are non-recurring and are of such size, nature or incidence that their separate disclosure is considered necessary to explain the performance of the Company.

v) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or Company of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

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

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

Impairment losses are recognised in the standalone statement of profit and loss.

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

2.4 New and amended standards

The Company applied for the first-time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2024. The Company has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

(i) Ind AS 117 Insurance Contracts

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notified the Ind AS 117, Insurance Contracts, vide notification dated 12 August 2024, under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2024, which is effective from annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2024.

Ind AS 117 Insurance Contracts is a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. Ind AS 117 replaces Ind AS 104 Insurance Contracts. Ind AS 117 applies to all types of insurance contracts, regardless of the type of entities that issue them as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features; a few scope exceptions will apply. Ind AS 117 is based on a general model, supplemented by:

- A specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the variable fee approach)
- A simplified approach (the premium allocation approach) mainly for short-duration contracts

The application of Ind AS 117 has no impact on the Company's standalone financial statements.

(ii) Amendment to Ind AS 116 Leases – Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback

The MCA notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2024, which amend Ind AS 116, Leases, with respect to Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback.

The amendment specifies the requirements that a seller-lessee uses in measuring the lease liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction, to ensure the seller-lessee does not recognise any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains.

The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2024 and must be applied retrospectively to sale and leaseback transactions entered into after the date of initial application of Ind AS 116.

The amendment has no impact on the Company's standalone financial statements.

2.5 Amendments to Ind AS issued but not yet effective

MCA vide notification no. G.S.R. 291(E) dated May 7, 2025 has issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2025 which amends following Ind AS (as applicable to the Company):

Ind AS 21 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates

Ind AS 101 - First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards

The amendments are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2025.

The amendments have no impact on the Company's standalone financial statements.

MCA vide notification no. G.S.R. 549(E) dated August 13, 2025 has issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2025 which amends following Ind AS (as applicable to the Company):

(i) Amendments to Ind AS 7 and Ind AS 107 - Supplier Finance Arrangements

On August 13, 2025, the MCA issued amendments to Ind AS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107 Financial Instruments. Disclosures clarifying the characteristics of supplier finance arrangements and require additional disclosure of such arrangements. The disclosure requirements in the amendments are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk. The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2025.

The amendment has no impact on the Company's standalone financial statements.

(ii) Amendments to Ind AS 1 - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current

On August 18, 2025, the MCA issued amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of Ind AS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:

• What is meant by a right to defer settlement

• That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period

• That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right

• That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification

In addition, a requirement has been introduced to require disclosure when a liability arising from a loan agreement is classified as non-current and the entity's right to defer settlement is contingent on compliance with future covenants within twelve months.

The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2025.

The amendment has no impact on the Company's standalone financial statements.



3. Property, Plant and Equipment and Capital work-in-progress

Particulars	Office equipments	Furniture & fixtures	Computers	Electrical installations	Mobiles	Leasethold improvements	Plant & Machinery	Total Property, Plant and Equipment	Capital work in progress [Refer Footnote (iii)]	Total Property, Plant and Equipment including Capital work in progress
gross Block										
At April 1, 2023	49.90	76.21	86.12	3.84	1.37	25.69	44.99	288.11	49.27	337.38
Additions	48.02	63.82	12.90	8.10	*	128.60	33.77	284.07	*	294.01
Disposals/Adjustments/CvIP Capitalization	1.81	5.06	(0.49)	(1.53)	*	(1.16)	(6.00)	(11.34)	(40.37)	(40.37)
At March 31, 2024	97.73	144.89	89.52	10.41	1.37	154.10	72.76	570.77	*	570.77
Additions	12.08	8.29	8.88	3.81	*	8.41	6.76	48.24	*	48.24
Disposals [Refer Footnote (i)]	(12.07)	(10.11)	(5.48)	(1.13)	*	(33.80)	(6.25)	(37.05)	*	(37.05)
At March 31, 2025	97.74	143.07	92.93	14.09	1.37	128.71	73.26	551.16	*	551.16
Accumulated Depreciation										
At April 1, 2023	18.90	14.52	52.61	1.60	0.86	8.38	20.43	117.30	*	117.30
Charge for the year	40.23	67.35	29.40	3.28	*	63.52	14.13	207.91	*	207.91
Disposals	(1.27)	(1.21)	(6.73)	(0.03)	*	*	*	(9.24)	*	(9.24)
At March 31, 2024	57.86	70.66	75.28	4.85	0.86	71.90	34.56	315.97	*	315.97
Charge for the period	22.18	28.68	12.35	3.15	*	33.86	8.81	108.82	*	108.82
Disposals [Refer Footnote (i)]	(6.55)	(4.57)	(4.46)	(1.04)	*	(15.96)	(1.15)	(33.16)	*	(33.16)
At March 31, 2025	73.46	94.77	83.27	7.96	0.86	89.79	41.52	381.63	*	381.63
Net book value										
At March 31, 2025	24.28	48.30	9.66	6.13	0.51	38.92	31.74	159.55	*	159.55
At March 31, 2024	39.87	74.23	14.24	5.56	0.51	82.20	38.19	254.80	*	254.80

Footnote (i): During the year ended March 31, 2025, a fire occurred at the Company's leased warehouse facility in Mumbai, resulting in damage to Property, Plant and Equipment. The written down value of the said assets, amounting to Rs. 34.27 millions, has been charged to the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss under Other expenses. Refer Note 22 for the same.



Footnote (ii): The table below provides details regarding the ageing for Capital work-in-progress

At March 31, 2025

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	As at March 31, 2025
Projects in Progress	-	-	-	-	-
Projects Temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

At March 31, 2024

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	As at March 31, 2024
Projects in Progress	-	-	-	-	-
Projects Temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

Note: There are no projects whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan during all the years presented.

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4 Other Intangible Assets and Goodwill:

Particulars	Softwares	Non - Compete Fees	Customer relationships	Technology platforms	Total Other intangible assets	Goodwill [Refer Footnote (i)]	Total Intangible assets
Gross Block							
At April 1, 2023	22.66	146.08	1,056.31	476.48	1,701.53	8,970.14	10,671.67
Additions	0.04	-	-	-	0.04	-	0.04
At March 31, 2024	22.70	146.08	1,056.31	476.48	1,701.57	8,970.14	10,671.71
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2025	22.70	146.08	1,056.31	476.48	1,701.57	8,970.14	10,671.71
Accumulated amortisation and impairment							
At April 1, 2023	47.96	225.70	412.91	698.58	-	-	698.58
Amortisation charge for the year	10.41	56.63	134.02	10.95	212.01	-	212.01
Impairment charged in exceptional items [Refer note 24.1] [Refer Footnote (i) and Footnote (iii)]	-	3.94	696.59	52.62	753.15	521.01	1,274.16
At March 31, 2024	22.42	108.53	1,056.31	476.48	1,663.74	521.01	2,184.75
Amortisation charge for the year	0.21	30.06	-	-	30.27	-	30.27
At March 31, 2025	22.63	138.59	1,056.31	476.48	1,634.01	521.01	2,215.02
Net book value							
At March 31, 2025	0.07	7.49	-	-	7.56	8,449.13	8,456.69
At March 31, 2024	0.28	37.85	-	-	37.83	8,449.13	8,486.96

Footnote (i): During the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2023, the Company recognised Identified Intangibles in the form of Technology platforms, Customer relationships and Non-compete fees on account of business combination of subsidiaries. While assessing the annual impairment as at year ended March 31, 2024, the carrying amount of these intangibles have been arrived at Nil due to certainty of no future economic benefits. The same have been fully impaired as at March 31, 2024 and shown as an exceptional item in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

Footnote (ii): Goodwill arising on Business Combination

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to the cash generating unit (CGU), which benefit from the synergies of the acquisition. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually at the financial year end. Impairment is recognised, when the carrying amount of cash generating units (CGU) including goodwill, exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of CGU. The Company has a single CGU.

Cash Generating Unit

Shiprocket Limited (formerly known as "Shiprocket Private Limited" and "Bigfoot Retail Solutions Private Limited")	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
8,449.13	8,449.13	8,449.13

The recoverable amount of the above CGUs are based on value-in-use. It is determined on the basis of discounted cash flows (DCF) of the Company. For the carrying amount of Goodwill, the estimated recoverable value of Cash generating unit (CGU) exceeded its carrying amount and accordingly, no impairment was recognised for the year ended March 31, 2025.

No reasonably possible change in the terminal growth rate would cause the recoverable amount to fall shorter than the carrying amount.



Key Assumptions used in calculations of impairment testing:

Discount rates

Discount rates represent the current market assessment of the risks specific to the Cash generating unit (CGU), taking into consideration the time value of money and individual risks of the underlying assets that have not been incorporated in the cash flow estimates. The discount rate calculation is based on the specific circumstances of the Group and is derived from its weighted average cost of capital (WACC). The cost of equity is derived from the expected return on investment by the Company's investors. The cost of debt is based on the interest-bearing borrowings the Company is obliged to service. The beta factors are evaluated annually based on publicly available market data. The pre-tax discount rates range for the year ended is as follows: March 31, 2025 - 17.40% (March 31, 2024 - 17.30%).

Growth rate estimates

Rates are based on average annual revenue growth rate over the five year forecast period, based on past performance and management's expectations of market development. These growth rates are further corroborated by the annual operating plans of the Company. The assumptions for terminal growth rate estimates used in impairment testing for the year ended is as follows: March 31, 2025 - 5% (March 31, 2024 - 5%).

a) Goodwill Impairment on account of Business combination of Wigzo business

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination has been tested for impairment annually. In accordance with annual impairment testing exercise for goodwill carried out by the company, during the year ended March 31, 2024, the performance and profitability of Wigzo business remained significantly below the projections envisaged in the business plan. This deviation was primarily attributable to evolving market dynamics and the complex nature of technology integrations required within the industry. While the business continues to be strategically relevant to the company, the timing of anticipated business growth has been deferred due to these integrations. In view of the above, the management has reassessed the carrying value of goodwill associated with the business and recognised an impairment loss of Rs. 521.01 millions. Such impairment has been determined based on cash flow projections from annual operating plans of the Company covering a five-year period. The terminal period growth rate of 5% has been applied beyond 5 years period. Pre-tax discount rate of 18.25% has been applied to cash flow projections. The impairment has been recognised as an exceptional item in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2024 [Refer Note 24.1]. The recoverable amount of goodwill, based on value-in-use has been arrived at Nil and accordingly, impairment was recognised as shown below:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Goodwill pertaining to Wigzo business		
Carrying amount		521.01
Less : Recoverable amount		*
Impairment amount shown as exceptional item in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss [Refer Note 24.1]		521.01



Shiprocket Limited (Formerly known as Shiprocket Private Limited and Bigfoot Retail Solutions Private Limited)

CIN: U72900DL2011PLC225614

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

4A Right-of-use assets [Refer Note 30]

	Total
Leased Warehouses and Office Spaces	
Gross Block	
At April 1, 2023	1,073.49
Additions	351.14
Deletions	(209.23)
At March 31, 2024	1,215.40
Additions	128.57
Deletions	(150.62)
At March 31, 2025	1,193.35
Accumulated Depreciation	
At April 1, 2023	176.13
Depreciation expense	215.91
Deletions	(86.07)
At March 31, 2024	305.97
Depreciation expense	187.77
Deletions	(79.21)
At March 31, 2025	414.53
Carrying amount	
At March 31, 2025	778.82
At March 31, 2024	909.43

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5 Investments accounted for using equity method [Refer Note 41]

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Non current		
(A) Investment in associates		
Unquoted - Equity Method		
Unquoted Equity Shares		
Logibricks Technologies Private Limited [52,100 (March 31, 2024 - 52,100) shares at face value of Rs. 10 each fully paid up]	8.50	8.50
Provision for impairment in value of investment in Logibricks Technologies Private Limited [Refer 40C]	(8.50)	(8.50)
Unquoted Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares (CCPS)		
Logibricks Technologies Private Limited [632,121 (March 31, 2024 - 632,121) shares at face value of Rs. 10 each fully paid up]	103.10	103.10
Provision for impairment in value of investment in Logibricks Technologies Private Limited [Refer 40C]	(103.10)	(103.10)
Total	-	-
Aggregate value of unquoted investments	111.60	111.60
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments [Refer Note 41]	(111.60)	(111.60)

6 Financial Assets

6(i) Investments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Non current		
(A) Investment in subsidiaries (valued at cost)		
Unquoted shares		
Shiprocket Pte Ltd - Singapore [2,420,771 (March 31, 2024 - 2,420,771) shares at face value SGD 1 each fully paid up]	130.08	130.08
Less: Provision for impairment in value of investment in Shiprocket Pte Ltd - Singapore	(74.68)	(74.68)
Wigzo Technologies Private Limited [Nil (March 31, 2024 - Nil) shares at face value of Rs. 10 each fully paid up]		
Shiprocket Omuni Private Limited [185,359,800 (March 31, 2024 - 185,359,800) shares at face value of Rs. 10 each fully paid up]	1,595.87	1,595.87
Less: Provision for impairment in value of investment in Shiprocket Omuni Private Limited [Refer Note 24.1]	(1,158.63)	(1,158.63)
Shiprocket Omuni Private Limited (formerly Arvind Internet Limited) [8,434,026 (March 31, 2024 - 8,434,026) shares at face value of Rs. 10 each fully paid up]	84.34	84.34
Pickrr Technologies Private Limited [23,106 (March 31, 2024 - 22,348) shares at face value of Rs. 10 each fully paid up]	242.56	242.56
Shiprocket Merchant App Private Limited [10,000 (March 31, 2024 - 10,000) shares at face value of Rs. 10 each fully paid up]	0.10	0.10
Shiprocket Inc - United States of America [100,000 (March 31, 2024 - 100,000) shares at face value of USD 1 each fully paid up]	8.47	8.47
Contribution by Parent Entity (Share Based Payment options to employees of Subsidiaries)*		
Investment in Pickrr Technologies Private Limited [4,468 (March 31, 2024 - 3,639) shares at face value of Rs. 10 each fully paid up]	150.07	113.39
Investment in Shiprocket Omuni Private Limited [17,665 (March 31, 2024 - 17,676) shares at face value of Rs. 10 each fully paid up]	601.46	600.79
Less: Provision for impairment in value of investment in Shiprocket Omuni Private Limited [Refer Note 24.1]	(600.78)	(600.79)
(B) Other Investments (valued at fair value through Profit or Loss) [FVTPL]		
Adkrity Digital Solutions Private Limited [Convertible note amounting Rs. 25 millions (March 31, 2024 - Rs. Nil)]	25.00	
(C) Other Investments (valued at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income) [FVTOCI] (Refer Footnote (i))		
Unquoted Equity shares		
Nirmalya Wellness Private Limited [9 (March 31, 2024 - 9) shares at face value of Rs. 10 each fully paid up]	0.81	0.81
Add: Changes in fair value through other comprehensive income [Refer Note 24.2]	(0.81)	(0.81)
Nano Phyto Care Private Limited [200 (March 31, 2024 - 200) shares at face value of Rs. 10 each fully paid up]	2.50	2.50
Add: Changes in fair value through other comprehensive income [Refer Note 24.2]	(2.50)	(2.50)
Unquoted Preference shares		
Muhava Enterprises Private Limited [44 (March 31, 2024 - 44) shares at face value of Rs. 10 each fully paid up]	2.95	2.95
Add: Changes in fair value through other comprehensive income	(2.95)	(2.95)
Almo Man Private Limited [Nil (March 31, 2024 - Nil) shares at face value of Rs. 10 each fully paid up]		
Add: Changes in fair value through other comprehensive income		
Eat Better Ventures Private Limited [260 (March 31, 2024 - 260) shares at face value of Rs. 10 each fully paid up]	5.00	5.00
Add: Changes in fair value through other comprehensive income	(5.00)	(5.00)
Climb Foods Private Limited [54 (March 31, 2024 - 54) shares at face value of Rs. 100 each fully paid up]	0.52	0.52
Add: Changes in fair value through other comprehensive income	(0.52)	(0.52)



Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Oddity Healthcare Private Limited		
[118 (March 31, 2024 - 118) shares at face value of Rs. 10 each fully paid up]	5.01	5.01
Add: Changes in fair value through other comprehensive income	(5.01)	(5.01)
Woovy India Private Limited	20.70	20.70
[197 (March 31, 2024 - 197) shares at face value of Rs. 10 each fully paid up]	(20.70)	(20.70)
Add: Changes in fair value through other comprehensive income	6.98	6.98
Evenflow Brands Tech Private Limited	(6.98)	(6.98)
[45 (March 31, 2024 - 45) shares at face value of Rs. 10 each fully paid up]	10.00	10.00
Add: Changes in fair value through other comprehensive income [Refer Note 24.2]	(10.00)	(10.00)
Slick Organics Private Limited	7.60	7.60
[455 (March 31, 2024 - 455) shares at face value of Rs. 10 each fully paid up]	(7.60)	(7.60)
Add: Changes in fair value through other comprehensive income [Refer Note 24.2]	4.87	4.87
Nirmalaya Wellness Private Limited	(4.87)	(4.87)
[45 (March 31, 2024 - 45) shares at face value of Rs. 10 each fully paid up]	5.00	5.00
Add: Changes in fair value through other comprehensive income [Refer Note 24.2]	(5.00)	(5.00)
Chipper consumer Private Limited	5.03	5.03
[100 (March 31, 2024 - 100) shares at face value of Rs. 10 each fully paid up]	(5.03)	(5.03)
Add: Changes in fair value through other comprehensive income [Refer Note 24.2]	4.20	4.20
FDM Digital Solutions Private Limited	(4.20)	(4.20)
[200 (March 31, 2024 - 200) shares at face value of Rs. 10 each fully paid up]	5.00	5.00
Add: Changes in fair value through other comprehensive income [Refer Note 24.2]	(5.00)	(5.00)
Happytizers Private Limited	5.03	5.03
[140 (March 31, 2024 - 140) shares at face value of Rs. 10 each fully paid up]	(5.03)	(5.03)
Add: Changes in fair value through other comprehensive income [Refer Note 24.2]	15.57	15.57
Shoprv Private Limited	(15.57)	(15.57)
[155,660 (March 31, 2024 - 155,660) shares at face value of Rs. 100 each fully paid up]		
Add: Changes in fair value through other comprehensive income		
Total Non-current Investments (i)	1,003.86	941.51
Current Investments (valued at fair value through Profit and Loss) [FVTPL]		
(A) Investments in Mutual Funds (Quoted)		
Aditya Birla Sun Life Liquid Fund Growth Direct Plan	81.28	75.65
194,123.26 units (March 31, 2024 - 194,123.26) at NAV of Rs. 418.73 (March 31, 2024 - Rs. 389.68) each		
Kotak Liquid Fund Growth Direct Plan	75.46	70.27
14,403.36 units (March 31, 2024 - 14,403.36) at NAV of Rs. 5,239.39 (March 31, 2024 - Rs. 4,897.04) each		
Aditya Birla Sun Life Money Manager Fund Growth Direct Plan	50.44	
137,189.45 units (March 31, 2024 - Nil) at NAV of Rs. 367.67 (March 31, 2024 - Rs. Nil) each		
Axis Money Market Fund Growth Direct Plan	50.45	
35,629.33 units (March 31, 2024 - Nil) at NAV of Rs. 1,415.96 (March 31, 2024 - Rs. Nil) each		
Total Current Investments (ii)	257.63	145.92
Total (III = I + II)	1,261.49	1,087.43
Non Current		
Current		
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments carried at FVTOCI	1,003.86	941.51
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of unquoted investments carried at FVTOCI	257.63	145.92
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments carried at FVTPL	102.73	102.73
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments at amortised cost	(102.73)	(102.73)
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of unquoted investments carried at amortised cost	25.00	-
Aggregate book value of quoted investments at FVTPL	2,812.96	2,775.60
Aggregate market amount of quoted investments at FVTPL	(1,834.10)	(1,834.10)
Aggregate market amount of quoted investments at FVTP	257.63	145.92
Aggregate market amount of quoted investments at FVTP	257.63	145.92
* includes cost of stock options allocated to subsidiary companies for stock options given to employees of subsidiary companies. (refer note 31)		
Footnote (i): Refer Note 37 for Fair value disclosures.		
6(ii) Trade receivables		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Trade receivables		
Trade receivables	1,527.40	1,172.13
	1,527.40	1,172.13
Break-up of Trade Receivables:		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Trade receivables		
Unsecured, considered good	1,527.40	1,172.13
Trade receivables - credit impaired	510.62	420.04
	2,038.02	1,592.17
Impairment Allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful debts)		
Trade receivables - credit impaired	(510.62)	(420.04)
	1,527.40	1,172.13
Total Trade Receivables		



a) Set out below is the movement in the allowance for expected credit losses of trade receivables:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Balances at the beginning of the year	420.04	551.46
Additions during the year [Refer Note 22]	92.26	179.49
Written off during the year	(1.68)	(310.91)
Balances at the end of the year	510.62	420.04

b) Trade Receivables and Unbilled Revenue ageing schedule:

As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from transaction date						Total
	Unbilled revenue [Refer Note 6(vii)]	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	1,171.99	1,527.40	-	-	-	-	1,527.40
Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	185.35	175.59	149.68	-	510.62
Total	1,171.99	1,527.40	185.35	175.59	149.68	-	2,038.02

As at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from transaction date						Total
	Unbilled revenue [Refer Note 6(vii)]	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	902.56	1,122.23	-	-	-	-	1,122.23
Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	49.90	251.93	168.11	-	-	469.94
Total	902.56	1,172.13	251.93	168.11	-	-	1,592.17

Notes:

a) No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 0 to 90 days.
 b) For transactions, balances and terms and conditions relating to related party receivables, refer Note 34.
 c) Refer Note 6(vi) for Other financial assets : Contract assets - Unbilled revenue.

6(iii) Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Balances with banks		
- On current accounts	171.73	5.91
- On current accounts for Amount payable, collected on behalf of the customers [Refer Note 12(iii)(a)]	691.12	647.87
- Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	218.14	-
Total	1,080.99	653.78

6(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Balances with banks:		
- Deposits with original maturity for more than 3 months and upto 12 months	3,748.58	1,683.04
Total	3,748.58	1,683.04

6(v) Loans

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Financial assets carried at amortised cost		
Current		
Loans to related parties (Note 34)	284.41	197.34
Unsecured, considered good		
Loans to Others [Refer Footnote (i)]	260.00	-
Unsecured, considered good		
Total	544.41	197.34

Footnote (i): The Company has extended Inter-Corporate deposits (ICDs) to various companies aggregating Rs. 260.00 millions as at March 31, 2025 (March 31, 2024 - Nil) carrying interest rates between 0.00% and 10.50% per annum and having a tenure of one year from the respective dates of disbursement.

6(vi) Other financial assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Financial assets carried at amortised cost		
Non Current		
a) Security deposits	46.76	55.99
Unsecured, considered good	46.76	55.99
b) Bank deposits*	3.89	2,193.60
With remaining maturity of more than 12 months	3.89	2,193.60
c) Interest Receivable	0.05	121.65
Interest accrued on deposits with banks	0.05	121.65
Total Other Non-current financial assets	50.70	2,371.23



Shiprocket Limited (Formerly known as Shiprocket Private Limited and Bigfoot Retail Solutions Private Limited)
CIN: U72900DL2011PLC225614
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Current		
a) Security deposits Unsecured, considered good	26.43	9.03
b) Contract Assets - Unbilled Revenue Unsecured, considered good [Refer note 15]	26.43	9.03
	1,171.99	902.56
	1,171.99	902.56
c) Bank deposits* With remaining maturity of less than 12 months	2,510.93	1,189.95
	2,510.93	1,189.95
d) Interest Receivable Interest accrued on deposits with banks	322.26	47.19
Interest accrued on loans to others	1.17	-
Interest accrued on loans to related parties	20.44	12.19
	343.87	59.38
e) Other Receivables Unsecured, considered good	129.72	126.13
Receivables from related parties (note 34)	29.25	25.71
Unsecured, considered doubtful#	14.80	43.71
Allowance for doubtful receivables#/	(14.80)	(43.71)
	158.97	151.84
Total Other current financial assets	4,212.19	2,312.76

*Note: Deposits with banks are made for varying periods depending upon the immediate cash requirements of the Company and earn interest at the respective fixed deposit rates. As at March 31, 2025, the Group has fixed deposits lien on Rs. 2,637.84 millions (March 31, 2024 - Rs. 2,674.91 millions) marked for Kolak Mahindra Bank, ICICI Bank, HDFC Bank, Axis Bank, Yes Bank and American Express for OD-FD facility, Financial guarantees and Corporate Credit cards. As at March 31, 2025, the Company has available Rs. 41.86 millions (March 31, 2024 - Rs. 536.75 millions) of undrawn committed borrowing facilities.

#Note: The above amount includes Provision for Impairment of Amount Recoverable of Rs. 15.56 millions shown under the head exceptional items in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss during the year ended March 31, 2024. [Refer Note 24.1]

7 Inventories (At lower of Cost or Net realisable value)		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Traded goods (Packing Material)	14.46	14.72
Total	14.46	14.72
8 Income Tax Assets (net) [Refer Note 32]		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Non current		
Advance Income Tax	-	-
Provision for Income Tax	-	-
Total Non current Tax Assets	-	-
Current		
Advance Income Tax	215.72	290.20
Provision for Income Tax	-	-
Total Current Tax Assets	215.72	290.20
9 Other assets		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Non current		
a) Capital Advances		
Unsecured, considered good	9.48	-
b) Advance to Suppliers [Refer Footnote (i)]		
Unsecured, considered good	309.20	685.58
c) Prepaid Expenses		
Unsecured, considered good	309.20	685.58
Total Other non-current assets	319.55	685.58



Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Current		
a) Advance to Suppliers [Refer Footnote (i)] Unsecured, considered good	687.18 687.18	241.22 241.22
b) Prepaid Expenses [Refer Footnote (ii)] Unsecured, considered good	94.54 94.54	24.19 24.19
c) Advance to Employees Unsecured, considered good	11.08 11.08	1.34 1.34
d) Balances with Government authorities (net)	277.51 277.51	264.12 264.12
Total Other current assets	1,070.31	530.89

Footnote (i): The above amount includes advance of Rs. 851.18 millions as at March 31, 2025 (March 31, 2024 - Rs. 854.09 millions) for business consultancy services

Footnote (ii): The above amount includes IPO related cost of Rs. 54.71 millions as at March 31, 2025 (March 31, 2024 - Nil) as prepaid expenses pertaining to the expenses paid by the company.

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10 Share Capital

Details of Share Capital is as follows:

Particulars	Authorised Share Capital	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Equity shares			
Instruments Entirely Equity in Nature			
800,000 (March 31, 2024 - 800,000) Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares of Rs. 10 each		8.00	8.00
94,591 (March 31, 2024 - 94,591) 0.0001% Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares Series A of Rs. 10 each		0.95	0.55
192,000 (March 31, 2024 - 192,000) 0.0001% Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares Series B of Rs. 355 each		63.93	63.93
468,498 (March 31, 2024 - 468,388) 0.0001% Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares Series B1 of Rs. 355 each		165.31	165.31
280,000 (March 31, 2024 - 280,000) 0.0001% Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares Series C1 of Rs. 355 each		99.40	99.40
105,000 (March 31, 2024 - 105,000) 0.0001% Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares Series C2 of Rs. 355 each		37.28	37.28
81,500 (March 31, 2024 - 81,500) 0.0001% Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares Series C3 of Rs. 355 each		26.93	26.93
180,000 (March 31, 2024 - 180,000) 0.0001% Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares Series D1 of Rs. 355 each		63.90	63.90
360,000 (March 31, 2024 - 360,000) 0.0001% Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares Series E1 of Rs. 355 each		127.80	127.80
80,000 (March 31, 2024 - 80,000) 0.0001% Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares Series E1 of Rs. 355 each		28.40	28.40
90,000 (March 31, 2024 - 90,000) 0.0001% Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares Series E2 of Rs. 355 each		31.95	31.95
100,000 (March 31, 2024 - Nil) 0.0001% Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares Series E3 of Rs. 355 each		35.50	
Total		25,000.00	874.35

Notes:

a) During the year ended March 31, 2025, the authorized share capital of the Company has been increased from Rs. 674.35 millions to Rs. 25,000.00 millions by adding 2,429,014,927 Equity shares of Rs. 10 each and 100,000 of 0.0001% Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares Series E3 of Rs. 355 each.

b) During the year ended March 31, 2024, the authorized share capital of the Company has been increased from Rs. 656.85 millions to Rs. 674.35 millions by adding 950,000 Equity shares of Rs. 10 each and 800,000 Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares of Rs. 10 each.

Issued Share Capital

10A Equity shares	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2024
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up		
698,763 (March 31, 2024 - 589,102) Equity shares of Rs. 10 each	6.99	5.89
Amount recoverable from ESOP's Trust (62,611) (March 31, 2024 - 71,000) Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each allotted to the ESOP trust*	(0.63)	(0.71)
	6.36	5.18
Issued, Subscribed but not fully paid up		
Nil (March 31, 2024 - Nil) Equity shares of Rs. 10 each, Rs. 1 per share called-up #		
	(B)	
Total	(C=A+B)	6.36
10B Instruments Entirely Equity in Nature		
Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares		
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up		
0.0001% Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares Series A		
90,781 (March 31, 2024 - 90,781) 0.0001% Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares of Rs. 10 each	0.91	0.91
0.0001% Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares Series B		
191,845 (March 31, 2024 - 191,845) 0.0001% Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares of Rs. 332.99 each	63.88	63.88
0.0001% Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares Series B1		
443,100 (March 31, 2024 - 443,100) 0.0001% Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares of Rs. 355 each	157.30	157.30
0.0001% Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares Series C1		
227,033 (March 31, 2024 - 227,033) 0.0001% Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares of Rs. 355 each	80.60	80.60
0.0001% Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares Series C2		
94,968 (March 31, 2024 - 94,968) 0.0001% Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares of Rs. 355 each	33.71	33.71
0.0001% Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares Series C3		
81,395 (March 31, 2024 - 81,395) 0.0001% Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares of Rs. 355 each	28.90	28.90
0.0001% Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares Series D1		
167,148 (March 31, 2024 - 167,148) 0.0001% Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares of Rs. 355 each	59.34	59.34
0.0001% Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares Series E		
349,207 (March 31, 2024 - 349,207) 0.0001% Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares of Rs. 355 each	123.97	123.97
0.0001% Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares Series E2		
80,706 (March 31, 2024 - 80,706) 0.0001% Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares of Rs. 355 each	26.65	26.65
0.0001% Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares Series E3		
50,652 (March 31, 2024 - Nil) 0.0001% Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares of Rs. 355 each	17.98	
Total	(D)	595.24
Total Issued Share Capital	(E=C+D)	577.26

* The Company has created an ESOP Trust for providing share based payments to its employees. The Company treats the trust as its extension and shares held by trust are treated as treasury shares. Own equity instruments that are reacquired (treasury shares) are recognized at cost and deducted from Equity share capital.

During the year ended March 31, 2024, the remaining amount in respect of 32,115 (no.s) partly paid up Equity shares has been called up and the same has been converted into fully paid up Equity shares

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

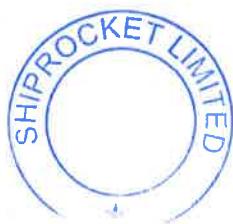
11) Equity Shares	Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
		Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Issued, subscribed and partly paid up					
As at the beginning of the year		5,18,602	5.18	4,29,986	4.29
Add: Issued during the year		1,08,061	1.00	-	-
Add: Issued pursuant to merger with "Glaucus Supply Chain Solutions Private Limited" during the year		-	-	12,196	0.13
Add: Partly paid up shares converted into Fully paid shares during the year		-	-	32,115	0.32
Add: Series B1 CCCPS converted into Equity shares during the year		-	-	25,281	0.25
Add: Series C1 CCCPS converted into Equity shares during the year		-	-	19,220	0.19
Add: Exercise of Equity shares allotted through ESOP's trust		8,367	0.06	-	-
As at the end of the year		6,36,160	0.36	5,18,802	0.18
Issued, subscribed and partly paid up					
As at the beginning of the year		-	-	32,115	0.03
Add: Issued during the year		-	-	-	-
Add: Partly paid up shares converted into Fully paid shares during the year		-	-	(32,115)	(0.03)
As at the end of the year		-	-	-	-



(ii) Instruments entirely equity in nature		As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
Particulars		Number	Amount	Number	Amount
0.0001% Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares Series A (CCCPs of Rs. 10 each)					
As at the beginning of the year		90,781	0.91	90,781	0.91
Add: Issued during the year					
As at the end of the year		90,781	0.91	90,781	0.91
0.0001% Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares Series B (CCCPs of Rs. 332.99 each)					
As at the beginning of the year		1,91,845	63.86	1,91,845	63.86
Add: Issued during the year					
As at the end of the year		1,91,845	63.86	1,91,845	63.86
0.0001% Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares Series B1 (CCCPs of Rs. 355 each)					
As at the beginning of the year		4,43,100	157.30	4,43,381	166.28
Add: Issued during the year					
Add: Converted into Equity shares during the year				(25,251)	(31,92)
As at the end of the year		4,43,100	157.30	4,43,381	166.28
0.0001% Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares Series C1 (CCCPs of Rs. 355 each)					
As at the beginning of the year		2,27,033	80.60	2,46,253	87.42
Add: Issued during the year					
Add: Converted into Equity shares during the year				(19,220)	(31,62)
As at the end of the year		2,27,033	80.60	2,27,033	87.42
0.0001% Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares Series C2 (CCCPs of Rs. 355 each)					
As at the beginning of the year		94,968	33.71	94,968	33.71
Add: Issued during the year					
As at the end of the year		94,968	33.71	94,968	33.71
0.0001% Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares Series C3 (CCCPs of Rs. 355 each)					
As at the beginning of the year		81,395	28.80	81,395	28.90
Add: Issued during the year					
As at the end of the year		81,395	28.80	81,395	28.90
0.0001% Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares Series D1 (CCCPs of Rs. 355 each)					
As at the beginning of the year		1,67,148	59.34	1,67,148	59.34
Add: Issued during the year					
As at the end of the year		1,67,148	59.34	1,67,148	59.34
0.0001% Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares Series E (CCCPs of Rs. 355 each)					
As at the beginning of the year		3,49,207	123.97	3,49,207	123.97
Add: Issued during the year					
As at the end of the year		3,49,207	123.97	3,49,207	123.97
0.0001% Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares Series E2 (CCCPs of Rs. 355 each)					
As at the beginning of the year		80,706	28.65	59,793	21.23
Add: Issued during the year					
As at the end of the year		80,706	28.65	86,706	28.65
0.0001% Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares Series E3 (CCCPs of Rs. 355 each)					
As at the beginning of the year		50,652	17.98	-	-
Add: Issued during the year					
As at the end of the year		50,652	17.98	-	-

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

Class & Name of Shareholder	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Number	% of holding	Number	% of holding
Equity shares				
Saahil Gool	1,15,866	16.58%	1,15,866	19.64%
Gautam Kapoor	1,15,865	16.58%	1,15,865	19.64%
ESOP's Trust	2,06,358	29.53%	1,16,511	19.75%
Nirvana Digital India Fund	-	0.00%	48,174	8.17%
Arvind Limited	37,044	5.30%	37,044	5.28%
0.0001% Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares Series A				
Tribe Capital III, LLC, Series 1	48,258	53.16%	48,258	53.16%
Tribe Capital III, LLC, Series 5	22,616	24.91%	22,616	24.91%
Bertelsmann Nederland B.V.	19,907	21.93%	19,907	21.93%
0.0001% Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares Series B				
Nirvana Digital Investment Holding Ltd	-	-	20,727	10.80%
Tribe Capital III, LLC, Series 5	54,798	28.56%	54,798	28.56%
Bertelsmann Nederland B.V.	34,809	18.14%	34,809	18.14%
Beacon Trusteeship Limited - Info Edge Venture Fund - IE Venture Fund I	22,869	11.92%	22,869	11.92%
KDT ventures Holdings, LLC	20,727	10.80%	-	0.00%
Zomato Limited	21,632	11.38%	21,632	11.38%
Paypal Inc	11,434	5.96%	11,434	5.96%
0.0001% Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares Series B1				
Bertelsmann Nederland B.V.	1,97,408	44.55%	2,41,423	54.48%
Tribe Capital III, LLC, Series 5	69,867	15.77%	69,867	15.77%
Nirvana Digital Investment Holding Ltd	-	-	56,892	12.84%
SAI Global India Fund I, LLP	28,118	6.35%	-	-
MCP3 SPV LLC	40,906	9.23%	40,906	9.23%
KDT ventures Holdings, LLC	78,795	17.78%	-	0.00%
0.0001% Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares Series C1				
Bertelsmann Nederland B.V.	1,92,112	84.62%	1,92,112	84.62%
Tribe Capital III, LLC, Series 1	26,915	12.74%	28,915	12.74%
0.0001% Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares Series C2				
Bertelsmann Nederland B.V.	27,734	29.20%	27,734	29.20%
Tribe Capital III, LLC, Series 1	67,234	70.80%	67,234	70.80%
0.0001% Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares Series C3				
MCP3 SPV LLC	43,411	53.33%	43,411	53.33%
Tribe Capital III, LLC, Series 5	37,984	46.67%	37,984	46.67%
0.0001% Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares Series				
MCP3 SPV LLC	26,679	15.96%	26,679	15.96%
Tribe Capital III, LLC, Series 7	8,999	5.38%	8,999	5.38%
Paypal Inc	53,359	31.92%	53,359	31.92%
Bertelsmann Nederland B.V.	53,359	31.92%	53,359	31.92%



Class & Name of Shareholder	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Number	% of holding	Number	% of holding
0.0001% Cumulative Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares Series E				
Zomato Limited	1,32,082	37.82%	1,32,082	37.82%
MacRitchie Investments Pte Ltd	1,09,059	31.23%	1,09,059	31.23%
LR India Fund I S a r l, SICAV-RAIF	69,861	20.01%	69,861	20.01%
0.0001% Cumulative Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares Series E2				
MacRitchie Investments Pte Ltd	17,283	21.41%	17,283	21.41%
LR India Fund I S a r l, SICAV-RAIF	17,975	22.27%	17,975	22.27%
Bertelsmann Niederland B.V.	8,987	11.14%	8,987	11.14%
MCP3 SPV LLC	4,494	5.57%	4,494	5.57%
Moore Strategic Ventures LLC	8,987	11.14%	8,987	11.14%
AFOS LLC	20,913	25.91%	20,913	25.91%
0.0001% Cumulative Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares Series E3				
KDT ventures Holdings, LLC	28,691	56.64%	28,691	56.64%
MUFG Bank Limited	11,476	22.66%	11,476	22.66%
SAI Global India Fund I, LLP	8,779	17.33%	8,779	17.33%

(c) Terms/ rights attached to Equity shares

The Company has only one class of Equity shares having par value of Rs 10 per share. Each holder of Equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of Equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amount. The distribution will be in proportion to the Equity shares held by the shareholders.

(d) Terms/ rights attached to Instruments entirely equity in nature

(i) 0.0001% Cumulative Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares- Series A (Face Value- Rs. 10)

- Series A CCCPS may at any time be, fully or partly converted into equity shares at the sole option and discretion of the CCCPS holder, at the rate of 1 (One) fully paid equity share per 1 (One) Series A CCCPS.
- Series A CCCPS will carry voting rights pari-passu with the equity shares, on an as-if converted basis.
- Series A CCCPS shall have a maximum maturity period of 19 (Nineteen) years from the date of their issuance, on the expiry of which, the series A CCCPS shall compulsorily and automatically convert into equity shares.
- The CCCPS shareholders have right to receive dividend prior to equity share holders. Series A CCCPS bears a cumulative dividend rate of 0.0001% per annum. In addition to the above, the holders of each of the Series A CCCPS are entitled to such proportionate dividends as distributed to the other Shareholders of the Company, determined on a fully diluted basis.
- In event of liquidation, each of the holders of the Series A CCCPS will be entitled to receive (in preference to any equity shareholder), an amount equal to the higher of: (a) a pro rata portion of the proceeds of the Liquidation Event based on the shareholding of such holder of Series A CCCPS in the Company on a fully diluted basis; and (b) one times the Subscription Price in each Series A CCCPS held by such holder plus any declared but unpaid dividends.

(ii) 0.0001% Cumulative Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares- Series B (Face Value- Rs. 332.99)

- Series B CCCPS may at any time be, fully or partly converted into equity shares at the sole option and discretion of the CCCPS holder, at the rate of 1 (One) fully paid equity share per 1 (One) Series B CCCPS.
- Series B CCCPS will carry voting rights pari-passu with the equity shares, on an as-if converted basis.
- Series B CCCPS shall have a maximum maturity period of 19 (Nineteen) years from the date of their issuance, on the expiry of which, the series B CCCPS shall compulsorily and automatically convert into equity shares.
- The CCCPS shareholders have right to receive dividend prior to equity share holders. Series B CCCPS bears a cumulative dividend rate of 0.0001% per annum. In addition to the above, the holders of each of the Series B CCCPS are entitled to such proportionate dividends as distributed to the other Shareholders of the Company, determined on a Fully Diluted Basis.
- In event of liquidation, each of the holders of the Series B CCCPS will be entitled to receive (in preference to any equity shareholder), an amount equal to the higher of: (a) a pro rata portion of the proceeds of the Liquidation Event based on the shareholding of such holder of Series B CCCPS in the Company on a fully diluted basis; and (b) one times the Subscription Price on each Series B CCCPS held by such holder plus any declared but unpaid dividends.

(iii) 0.0001% Cumulative Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares - Series B1 (Face Value- Rs. 355)

- Series B1 CCCPS may at any time be, fully or partly converted into equity shares at the sole option and discretion of the CCCPS holder, at the rate of 1 (One) fully paid equity share per 1 (One) Series B1 CCCPS.
- Series B1 CCCPS will carry voting rights pari-passu with the equity shares, on an as-if converted basis.
- Series B1 CCCPS shall have a maximum maturity period of 19 (Nineteen) years from the date of their issuance, on the expiry of which, the series B1 CCCPS shall compulsorily and automatically convert into equity shares.
- The CCCPS shareholders have right to receive dividend prior to equity share holders. Series B1 CCCPS bears a cumulative dividend rate of 0.0001% per annum. In addition to the above, the holders of each of the Series B1 CCCPS are entitled to such proportionate dividends as distributed to the other Shareholders of the Company, determined on a fully diluted basis.
- In event of liquidation, each of the holders of the Series B1 CCCPS will be entitled to receive (in preference to any equity shareholder), an amount equal to the higher of: (a) a pro rata portion of the proceeds of the Liquidation Event based on the shareholding of such holder of Series B1 CCCPS in the Company on a fully diluted basis; and (b) one times the Subscription Price on each Series B1 CCCPS held by such holder plus any declared but unpaid dividends.

(iv) 0.0001% Cumulative Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares - Series C1 (Face Value- Rs. 355)

- Series C1 CCCPS may at any time be, fully or partly converted into equity shares at the sole option and discretion of the CCCPS holder, at the rate of 1 (One) fully paid equity share per 1 (One) Series C1 CCCPS.
- Series C1 CCCPS will carry voting rights pari-passu with the equity shares, on an as-if converted basis.
- Series C1 CCCPS shall have a maximum maturity period of 19 (Nineteen) years from the date of their issuance, on the expiry of which, the series C1 CCCPS shall compulsorily and automatically convert into equity shares.
- The CCCPS shareholders have right to receive dividend prior to equity share holders. Series C1 CCCPS bears a cumulative dividend rate of 0.0001% per annum. In addition to the above, the holders of each of the Series C1 CCCPS are entitled to such proportionate dividends as distributed to the other Shareholders of the Company, determined on a fully diluted basis.
- In event of liquidation, each of the holders of Series C1 CCCPS will be entitled to receive (in preference to any equity shareholder), an amount equal to the higher of: (a) a pro rata portion of the proceeds of the Liquidation Event based on the shareholding of such holder of Series C1 CCCPS in the Company on a fully diluted basis; and (b) one times the Subscription Price on each Series C1 CCCPS held by such holder plus any declared but unpaid dividends.

(v) 0.0001% Cumulative Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares - Series C2 (Face Value- Rs. 355)

- Series C2 CCCPS may at any time be, fully or partly converted into equity shares at the sole option and discretion of the CCCPS holder, at the rate of 1 (One) fully paid equity share per 1 (One) Series C2 CCCPS.
- Series C2 CCCPS will carry voting rights pari-passu with the equity shares, on an as-if converted basis.
- Series C2 CCCPS shall have a maximum maturity period of 19 (Nineteen) years from the date of their issuance, on the expiry of which, the series C2 CCCPS shall compulsorily and automatically convert into equity shares.
- The CCCPS shareholders have right to receive dividend prior to equity share holders. Series C2 CCCPS bears a cumulative dividend rate of 0.0001% per annum. In addition to the above, the holders of each of the Series C2 CCCPS are entitled to such proportionate dividends as distributed to the other Shareholders of the Company, determined on a fully diluted basis.
- In event of liquidation, each of the holders of the Series C2 CCCPS will be entitled to receive (in preference to any equity shareholder), an amount equal to the higher of: (a) a pro rata portion of the proceeds of the Liquidation Event based on the shareholding of such holder of Series C2 CCCPS in the Company on a fully diluted basis; and (b) one times the Subscription Price on each Series C2 CCCPS held by such holder plus any declared but unpaid dividends.

(vi) 0.0001% Cumulative Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares - Series C3 (Face Value- Rs. 355)

- Series C3 CCCPS may at any time be, fully or partly converted into equity shares at the sole option and discretion of the CCCPS holder, at the rate of 1 (One) fully paid equity share per 1 (One) Series C3 CCCPS.
- Series C3 CCCPS will carry voting rights pari-passu with the equity shares, on an as-if converted basis.
- Series C3 CCCPS shall have a maximum maturity period of 19 (Nineteen) years from the date of their issuance, on the expiry of which, the series C3 CCCPS shall compulsorily and automatically convert into equity shares.
- The CCCPS shareholders have right to receive dividend prior to equity share holders. Series C3 CCCPS bears a cumulative dividend rate of 0.0001% per annum. In addition to the above, the holders of each of the Series C3 CCCPS are entitled to such proportionate dividends as distributed to the other Shareholders of the Company, determined on a fully diluted basis.
- In event of liquidation, each of the holders of Series C3 CCCPS will be entitled to receive (in preference to any equity shareholder), an amount equal to the higher of: (a) a pro rata portion of the proceeds of the Liquidation Event based on the shareholding of such holder of Series C3 CCCPS in the Company on a fully diluted basis; and (b) one times the Subscription Price on each Series C3 CCCPS held by such holder plus any declared but unpaid dividends.

(vii) 0.0001% Cumulative Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares - Series D1 (Face Value- Rs. 355)

- Series D1 CCCPS may at any time be, fully or partly converted into equity shares at the sole option and discretion of the CCCPS holder, at the rate of 0.50 (One-half) fully paid equity share per 1 (One) Series D1 CCCPS.
- Series D1 CCCPS will carry voting rights pari-passu with the equity shares, on an as-if converted basis.
- Series D1 CCCPS shall have a maximum maturity period of 19 (Nineteen) years from the date of their issuance, on the expiry of which, the series D1 CCCPS shall compulsorily and automatically convert into equity shares.
- The CCCPS shareholders have right to receive dividend prior to equity share holders. Series D1 CCCPS bears a cumulative dividend rate of 0.0001% per annum. In addition to the above, the holders of each of the Series D1 CCCPS are entitled to such proportionate dividends as distributed to the other Shareholders of the Company, determined on a fully diluted basis.
- In event of liquidation, each of the holders of the Series D1 CCCPS will be entitled to receive (in preference to any equity shareholder), an amount equal to the higher of: (a) a pro rata portion of the proceeds of the Liquidation Event based on the shareholding of such holder of Series D1 CCCPS in the Company on a fully diluted basis; and (b) one times the Subscription Price on each Series D1 CCCPS held by such holder plus any declared but unpaid dividends.

(viii) 0.0001% Cumulative Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares - Series E (Face Value- Rs. 355)

- Series E CCCPS may at any time be, fully or partly converted into equity shares at the sole option and discretion of the CCCPS holder, at the rate of 1 (One) fully paid equity share per 1 (One) Series E CCCPS.
- Series E CCCPS will carry voting rights pari-passu with the equity shares, on an as-if converted basis.
- Series E CCCPS shall have a maximum maturity period of 19 (Nineteen) years from the date of their issuance, on the expiry of which, the series E CCCPS shall compulsorily and automatically convert into equity shares.
- The CCCPS shareholders have right to receive dividend prior to equity share holders. Series E CCCPS bears a cumulative dividend rate of 0.0001% per annum. In addition to the above, the holders of each of the Series E CCCPS are entitled to such proportionate dividends as distributed to the other Shareholders of the Company, determined on a fully diluted basis.
- In event of liquidation, each of the holders of the Series E CCCPS will be entitled to receive (in preference to any equity shareholder), an amount equal to the higher of: (a) a pro rata portion of the proceeds of the Liquidation Event based on the shareholding of such holder of Series E CCCPS in the Company on a fully diluted basis; and (b) one times the Subscription Price on each Series E CCCPS held by such holder plus any declared but unpaid dividends.

(ix) 0.0001% Cumulative Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares - Series E1 (Face Value- Rs. 355)

- During the year ended March 31, 2023, the Company issued fully paid up and subscribed 74,441 no's 0.0001% Cumulative Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares (CCCPs) - Series E1 of face value of Rs. 355 (Rupees Three Hundred Fifty Five) each at a premium of Rs. 33,673.49 each to the founders/principals of Picku Technologies Private Limited in lieu of purchase of their stake in Picku Technologies Private Limited.
- Series E1 CCCPS may at any time be, fully or partly converted into equity shares at the sole option and discretion of the CCCPS holder, at the rate of 0.78 (Zero point seven eight) fully paid equity share per 1 (One) Series E1 CCCPS.
- Series E1 CCCPS will carry voting rights pari-passu with the equity shares, on an as-if converted basis.
- Series E1 CCCPS shall have a maximum maturity period of 19 (Nineteen) years from the date of their issuance, on the expiry of which, the series E1 CCCPS shall compulsorily and automatically convert into equity shares.
- The CCCPS shareholders have right to receive dividend prior to equity share holders. Series E1 CCCPS bears a cumulative dividend rate of 0.0001% per annum. In addition to the above, the holders of each of the Series E1 CCCPS are entitled to such proportionate dividends as distributed to the other Shareholders of the Company, determined on a fully diluted basis.
- In event of liquidation, each of the holders of the Series E1 CCCPS will be entitled to receive (in preference to any equity shareholder), an amount equal to the higher of: (a) a pro rata portion of the proceeds of the Liquidation Event based on the shareholding of such holder of Series E1 CCCPS in the Company on a fully diluted basis; and (b) one times the Subscription Price on each Series E1 CCCPS held by such holder plus any declared but unpaid dividends.
- All the 74,441 Series E1 CCCPS got converted into 58,530 Equity shares of face value of Rs. 10 each at a premium of Rs. 43,384.13 each during the same financial year ended March 31, 2023.



(x) 0.0001% Cumulative Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares - Series E2 (Face Value- Rs. 355)

- During the year ended March 31, 2023, the Company issued fully paid up and subscribed 59,793 no's 0.0001% Cumulative Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares (CCCPs) - Series E2 of face value of Rs. 355 (Rupees Three Hundred Fifty Five) each at a premium of Rs 43,039 13 each
- During the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company further issued fully paid up and subscribed 20,913 no's 0.0001% Cumulative Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares (CCCPs) - Series E2 of face value of Rs. 355 (Rupees Three Hundred Fifty Five) each at a premium of Rs 43,039 13 each
- Series E2 CCCPs may at any time be, fully or partly converted into equity shares at the sole option and discretion of the CCCPs holder, at the rate of 1 (One) fully paid equity share per 1 (One) Series E2 CCCPs
- Series E2 CCCPs will carry voting rights pari-passu with the equity shares, on an as if converted basis
- Series E2 CCCPs shall have a maximum maturity period of 19 (Nineteen) years from the date of their issuance, on the expiry of which, the series E2 CCCPs shall compulsorily and automatically convert into equity shares
- The CCCPs shareholders have right to receive dividend prior to equity share holders. Series E2 CCCPs bears a cumulative dividend rate of 0.0001% per annum. In addition to the above, the holders of each of the Series E2 CCCPs are entitled to such proportionate dividends as distributed to the other Shareholders of the Company, determined on a fully diluted basis
- In event of liquidation, each of the holders of the Series E2 CCCPs will be entitled to receive (in preference to any equity shareholder), an amount equal to the higher of (a) a pro rata portion of the proceeds of the Liquidation Event based on the shareholding of such holder of Series E2 CCCPs in the Company on a fully diluted basis; and (b) one times the Subscription Price on each Series E2 CCCPs held by such holder plus any declared but unpaid dividends

(xi) 0.0001% Cumulative Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares - Series E3 (Face Value- Rs. 355)

- During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company issued fully paid up and subscribed 50,652 no's 0.0001% Cumulative Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares (CCCPs) - Series E3 of face value of Rs. 355 (Rupees Three Hundred Fifty Five) each at a premium of Rs 43,039 13 each
- Series E3 CCCPs may at any time be, fully or partly converted into equity shares at the sole option and discretion of the CCCPs holder, at the rate of 1 (One) fully paid equity share per 1 (One) Series E3 CCCPs
- Series E3 CCCPs will carry voting rights pari-passu with the equity shares, on an as if converted basis
- Series E3 CCCPs shall have a maximum maturity period of 19 (Nineteen) years from the date of their issuance, on the expiry of which, the series E3 CCCPs shall compulsorily and automatically convert into equity shares
- The CCCPs shareholders have right to receive dividend prior to equity share holders. Series E3 CCCPs bears a cumulative dividend rate of 0.0001% per annum. In addition to the above, the holders of each of the Series E3 CCCPs are entitled to such proportionate dividends as distributed to the other Shareholders of the Company, determined on a fully diluted basis
- In event of liquidation, each of the holders of Series E3 CCCPs will be entitled to receive (in preference to any equity shareholder), an amount equal to the higher of (a) a pro rata portion of the proceeds of the Liquidation Event based on the shareholding of such holder of Series E3 CCCPs in the Company on a fully diluted basis; and (b) one times the Subscription Price on each Series E3 CCCPs held by such holder plus any declared but unpaid dividends

(xii) Exit Rights to Instruments entirely equity in nature

The Company has entered into shareholders agreement with various private equity investors for purchase of shares. As per the terms of Shareholders agreements, the Company will initiate a qualified institutional placement offer (QIPO) on a recognised stock exchange.

After the expiry of 36 months from the Initial Closing Date, if the Majority Investor Shareholders determine, in their sole discretion, that the Company will not be able to satisfy its obligation to consummate the QIPO, the Majority Investor Shareholders shall have the right to require the Company and the Promoters to complete a Liquidation Event.

If the Company is unable to, for any reason, complete a QIPO within the agreed period, then the Majority Investor Shareholders shall have the right to issue a written notice ("Exit Notice") to the Company and the Promoters to provide an exit to the Investor Shareholders who elect to participate in such exit ("Elected Investor Shareholders") specifying that the Company and/or the Promoters shall provide an exit to such Elected Investor Shareholders in the ways, determined by the Majority Investor Shareholders, in their sole discretion.

In reference to Ind AS 32, as per previously entered CCCPs agreements for series A to D, the Exit Right clause stated that the Company and the promoter to provide an exit to the Investor shareholder who elect to participate in such exit (a) buyback of shares held by electing investors (b) sale of shares in favour of third party (c) combination of (a) and (b). The above condition for right by investor requiring the Company to buyback gives rise to classification of CCCPs as liability, however the amendment was agreed with the investors as below:

As per Clause 13.4 Other exit options - "if the company is unable to, for any reason, complete a QIPO or sale event by drop dead date, then the Special Investor Super Majority shall, after the Drop dead date , have the right to issue a written notice to the Company and founders to provide an exit to the investors who elect to participate in such exit specifying that the Company and/or founders shall provide an exit to such electing Investors by way of sale of shares held by electing investors in favour of third party at a price and on such terms acceptable to the Special Investor Super Majority in their sole discretion".

As per Ind AS 32, a contract that contains an obligation for an entity to purchase its own equity instruments for cash or another financial asset gives rise to a financial liability for the present value of the redemption amount unless specified otherwise.

CCCPs are convertible into fixed number of shares subject to anti dilution clause which is in the company's control. Company may choose not to issue shares at lower price. If company fails to complete QIPO then the company shall provide exit by way of sale in favour of third party. Now post issuance of series E, the Company do not have obligation to buy back shares instead can arrange a third party to purchase shares of the Company.

Based on above and in accordance with Ind AS 32, the Company is not obligated to purchase its own instruments and accordingly has classified the CCCPs under 'Equity' as Instruments entirely equity in nature.

(e) During the financial year 2019-20, Innoen Capital India Private Limited (Innoen) had given loan to the Company. Innoen has a right to subscribe to number of compulsory convertible cumulative preference shares of the Company amounting to Rs 20 millions at subscription price of Rs 3,523.50 per share. The right to subscribe is exercisable in whole or in part at any time and from time to time on or before the earlier of a) expiration date of 8 years from the effective date of the agreement and immediately prior to the (b) Full sale and (c) Initial Public Offer.

During the year ended March 31, 2025, on March 19, 2025, the Company and Innoen has mutually decided to terminate the 'RTS' agreement dated December 6, 2019' in consideration of Innoen opting for a one-time full and final cash settlement fees of Rs 184.34 millions (exclusive of taxes) and accordingly the payment has been made on March 28, 2025.

(f) Shares issued for issue under options

For details of shares reserved for issue under the employee stock option (ESOP) plan of the Company, please refer Note 31.

(g) Details of shares held by promoters

The Company is professionally managed and does not have an identifiable promoter.



11(i) Other equity

Particulars	Amount
(i) Securities Premium	
As at April 1, 2023	20,492.49
Premium on equity shares issued during the year	26.53
Premium on instruments entirely equity in nature issued during the year	900.08
Premium On conversion of Series B1 CCCPS and Series C1 CCCPS into Equity shares during the year	15.35
Transaction cost associated with issuance of instruments entirely equity in nature	(8.53)
As at March 31, 2024	21,425.92
Premium on instruments entirely equity in nature issued during the year	2,180.02
Transaction cost associated with issuance of instruments entirely equity in nature	(110.24)
As at March 31, 2025	23,495.70
(ii) Share-based payment reserve	
As at April 1, 2023	1,724.13
Share based payment expense [Refer note 31]	1,840.10
Share based payment expense allocated to subsidiary companies [Refer Note 6(i)]	313.78
As at March 31, 2024	3,878.01
Share based payment expense [Refer note 31]	875.42
Share based payment expense allocated to subsidiary companies [Refer Note 6(i)]	37.35
Transfer to Retained earnings on exercise of vested employee stock options	(530.70)
As at March 31, 2025	4,260.08
(iii) Capital Redemption Reserve	
As at April 1, 2023	0.22
Add: Reserve created on buyback of equity shares	-
As at March 31, 2024	0.22
Add: Reserve created on buyback of equity shares	-
As at March 31, 2025	0.22
(iv) Capital Reserve	
As at April 1, 2023	(172.08)
Adjustments pursuant to demerger of Pickrr Technologies [Refer Note 40(i)]	(36.66)
Adjustments pursuant to Business Transfer Agreement of Wigzo [Refer Note 40(ii)]	(47.45)
As at March 31, 2024	(256.19)
Add: Reserve created during the year	-
As at March 31, 2025	(256.19)
(v) General Reserve	
As at April 1, 2023	25.08
Transfer on account of ESOPs lapsed during the year	-
As at March 31, 2024	25.08
Transfer on account of ESOPs lapsed during the year	-
As at March 31, 2025	25.08
(vi) Retained earnings (including Other Comprehensive Income)	
As at April 1, 2023	(5,274.13)
Loss for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent	(5,985.07)
Other comprehensive loss for the year	(50.16)
Adjustments pursuant to demerger of Pickrr Technologies [Refer Note 40(i)]	(1,254.71)
As at March 31, 2024	(12,564.07)
Loss for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent	(499.82)
Other comprehensive loss for the year	(21.50)
Transfer to Retained earnings on exercise of vested employee stock options	530.70
Settlement of Share warrants	(164.34)
As at March 31, 2025	(12,719.03)
(vii) Share Warrants	
As at April 1, 2023	20.00
Addition during the year	-
As at March 31, 2024	20.00
Addition during the year	-
Settled during the year	(20.00)
As at March 31, 2025	-
Total Other Equity attributable to equity holders of the company	
As at March 31, 2025	14,805.86
As at March 31, 2024	12,528.99



11(ii) Nature and purpose of Reserves

Securities Premium

The amount represents the additional amount shareholders paid for their issued shares that was in excess of the par value of those shares. The same can be utilised for the items specified under section 52 of Companies Act, 2013.

Equity Instruments through Other Comprehensive Income

The Company has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of certain investments in equity securities in other comprehensive income. These changes are accumulated within the Equity instruments through Other Comprehensive Income within equity. The Company transfers amounts from this reserve to retained earnings when the relevant equity securities are derecognised.

Share Based Payment Reserve

The share options-based payment reserve is used to recognise the grant date fair value of options and incentive shares issued to employees and Senior management personnel respectively.

Retained Earnings

Retained earnings are the profits/(loss) that the Company has earned/incurred till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders. Retained earnings include re-measurement (loss)/gain on defined benefit plans, net of taxes that will not be reclassified to the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

Capital Redemption Reserve

As per the provisions of Companies Act, 2013, Capital redemption reserve is created when a Company purchases its own shares out of free reserves or securities premium. A sum equal to the nominal value of the shares so purchased is transferred to capital redemption reserve. The reserve can be utilised in accordance with the provisions of Section 69 of Companies Act, 2013.

General Reserve

The Company appropriates a portion to general reserves out of the profits voluntarily to meet future contingencies. The said reserve is available for payment of dividend to the shareholders as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Right to subscribe share warrants

Shares warrant represent right given to subscribe shares against the loan taken by the Company. Refer note 10(e) for further details.

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12 Financial Liabilities

12(i) Borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Current		
Others		
Bank Overdraft (secured)	2,446.65	2,132.75
Total	2,446.65	2,132.75
Total current	2,446.65	2,132.75

Notes:

a) The Company has outstanding Bank overdraft facility of Rs. 2,446.65 millions (March 31, 2024 - 2,132.75 millions) availed from ICICI Bank, Kolak Mahindra Bank, Yes Bank and HDFC Bank for OD-FD facility with interest rate ranging between 4.50% to 8.30% and repayable on demand.

b) As at March 31, 2025, the Company has available Rs. 41.86 millions (March 31, 2024 - Rs. 536.75 millions) of undrawn committed borrowing facilities.

c) Deposits with banks are made for varying periods depending upon the immediate cash requirements of the Company and earn interest at the respective fixed deposit rates. As at March 31, 2025, the Group has fixed deposits of Rs. 2,637.84 millions (March 31, 2024 - Rs. 2,674.91 millions) marked for Kolak Mahindra Bank, ICICI Bank, HDFC Bank, Axis Bank, Yes Bank and American Express for OD-FD facility, Financial guarantees and Corporate Credit cards.

12(ii) Trade payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Trade payables		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises [Refer Note 28]		
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	106.88	96.10
Total	2,184.57	1,943.16
Total	2,281.45	2,039.26

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 0-60 days terms.

For explanations on the Company's credit risk management processes, refer note 38.
 For balances and terms and conditions relating to related party payables, refer note 34.

Trade Payable ageing schedule

As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Not due*	Outstanding for following periods from transaction date				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	106.88	-	-	-	106.88
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	1,307.87	868.06	8.65	-	-	2,184.57
Total	1,307.87	974.94	8.65	-	-	2,281.45

As at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Not due*	Outstanding for following periods from transaction date				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	96.10	-	-	-	96.10
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	960.33	982.83	-	-	-	1,943.16
Total	960.33	1,078.93	-	-	-	2,039.26

* This amount pertains to accrued expenses for the respective years.

Note: There are no disputed dues from micro enterprises and small enterprises other than micro enterprises and small enterprises as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

12(iii) Other Financial Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Other Financial Liabilities Measured at Amortised Cost		
Current		
a) Amount payable, collected on behalf of the customers [Refer Footnote (i)]	739.96	691.45
- Amount payable, collected on behalf of the customers	<u>739.96</u>	<u>691.45</u>
b) Employee benefit payable [Refer Note 34]	170.45	126.84
c) Payable to related parties [Refer Note 34]	0.21	-
d) Provision for Default Loss [Refer Footnote (ii)]	23.05	-
e) Net Consideration payable for acquisition of remaining stake in subsidiary [Refer Note 40(i)]	-	323.08
Total Other Current financial liabilities	933.67	1,141.37

Footnote (i): The amount collected on behalf of customers are settled on contractual terms generally ranging between 0-30 days.

Footnote (ii): The Company has initiated a Default Loss arrangement with financing partners to facilitate credit to its merchants. Based on the assessment of potential credit losses, a provision of Rs. 23.05 millions has been recognized as at March 31, 2025.

13 Provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Non-current		

Provision for Gratuity [Refer Note 29]
 Total Non-current Provisions

79.43 50.93

79.43 50.93

Current
 Provision for Gratuity [Refer Note 29]
 Provision for compensated absences
 Total Current Provisions

14.61 9.13

79.59 64.88

84.20 74.01



14 Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
a) Contract liabilities (Refer Note 15(b))		
(i) Customers balance in wallet*	1,208.47	1,058.86
(ii) Deferred revenue	4.66	12.14
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,211.13	1,071.00
b) Statutory dues payable**		
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Other current liabilities	108.79	58.66
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	108.79	58.66
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,319.92	1,129.66
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Notes:

* This pertains to the customers' wallet balances with Shiprocket and the same can be utilized to avail services offered by the Company and its subsidiaries

** Statutory dues mainly includes tax deducted at source, goods and service tax, provident fund, national pension scheme, professional tax, labour welfare fund and employee state insurance

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15 Revenue from Operations

(a) Disaggregated revenue information

Set out below is the disaggregation of the Company's revenue from operations:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Sale of services		
Revenue from Merchant Solutions	16,060.51	12,811.22
Sale of goods		
Revenue from sale of traded goods	51.90	16.69
Total revenue from operations	16,112.41	12,827.91

Revenue on the basis of geographical location

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
India	16,094.74	12,773.11
Outside India	17.67	54.80
Total revenue from operations	16,112.41	12,827.91

Timing of revenue recognition

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Services rendered at a point in time	15,999.81	12,743.76
Services rendered over time	60.70	67.46
Goods Transferred at a point in time	51.90	16.69
Total revenue from operations	16,112.41	12,827.91

(b) Contract balances

The following table provides information about receivables, contracts assets, and contract liabilities from contracts with customers.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Trade receivables [Refer note 6(ii)]	1,527.40	1,172.13
Contract assets [Refer note 6(vi)]	1,171.99	902.56
Contract liabilities [Refer note 14(a)]	(1,211.14)	(1,071.00)

(c) Changes in Deferred revenue during the year ended were as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Opening balance	12.14	9.45
Net Additions during the year	53.22	70.15
Revenue recognized	(60.70)	(67.46)
Closing balance *	4.66	12.14

*The closing deferred revenue is expected to be recognised within 1 year.

Notes:

- Contract assets consist of Unbilled Revenue which primarily relate to the Company's rights to consideration for work completed but not billed at the reporting date on which the Company's right to consideration is unconditional. A right to consideration is unconditional if only the passage of time is required before payment of that consideration is due.
- Contract liabilities relate to payments received in advance of performance and unearned revenue against which amount has been received from customer but services are yet to be rendered on the reporting date either in full or in parts. Contract liabilities are recognised on completion / satisfaction of performance obligation.
- There is no adjustment made in the revenue recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss with contract price.

16 Other income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
16.1 Finance Income		
Interest income on:		
- Bank deposits at amortised cost	357.22	354.29
- Interest on loan to others	2.92	-
- Interest on loan to subsidiaries	22.71	13.54
- Income tax refund	13.63	6.33
- Unwinding of discount on security deposits paid at amortised cost	4.47	4.51
Total Finance Income (A)	400.95	378.66
16.2 Other Income		
Gain on modification / termination of lease contracts	15.62	15.61
Fair value gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	11.72	9.42
Gain on sale of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	-	3.33
Liability Written back	-	7.84
Miscellaneous Income	14.09	9.89
Total Other Income (B)	41.43	46.09
Grand Total (A+B)	442.38	424.76



17 Cost of Merchant Solutions

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Cost of Merchant Solutions	12,286.60	10,038.59
	12,286.60	10,038.59

18 Purchase of traded goods

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Traded goods (Packing Material) [Refer Note 7]	76.26	55.67
	76.26	55.67

19 Changes in inventories of traded goods

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
As at the end of the year		
Traded goods (Packing Material) [Refer Note 7]	(14.46)	(14.72)
As at the beginning of the year		
Traded goods (Packing Material) [Refer Note 7]	14.72	12.13
(Increase) in Inventories of Traded Goods	0.26	(2.59)

20 Employee benefits expense

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Salaries, wages and bonus	1,735.83	1,833.82
Contribution to provident and other funds [Refer Note 29A]	42.40	44.34
Share Based Payment Expense [Refer Note 31]	875.42	1,840.10
Gratuity expense [Refer Note 29B]	24.59	20.14
Staff welfare expenses	67.27	68.43
	2,745.51	3,806.84

21 Depreciation and amortization expense

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment [Refer Note 3]	108.81	207.91
Amortisation of Intangible assets [Refer Note 4]	30.27	212.01
Depreciation of Right-of-use assets [Refer Note 4A and Note 30]	187.77	219.81
	326.85	635.83

22 Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Rent [Refer Note 30]	3.88	3.00
Power and Fuel	29.59	27.48
Rates and Taxes	52.51	8.26
Marketing Expenses	195.70	175.02
Insurance	22.61	19.59
Repair and Maintenance		
Plant and Machinery	6.56	7.87
Building	25.62	21.61
Travelling and Conveyance	46.07	49.93
Server and Communication Costs	361.40	311.35
Payment Gateway Charges	46.56	45.14
Warehousing Management Expenses	227.74	241.84
Outsourced Support Cost	82.22	58.53
Telephone and Internet Charges	12.03	14.96
Legal and Professional Fees	78.05	115.69
Property, Plant and Equipment written off [Refer Note 3]	34.27	-
Loss on disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment	0.10	0.08
Payment to Auditor [Refer Footnote (i)]	10.36	10.10
Recruitment Charges	8.61	10.47
Recoverables written off	-	2.35
Foreign Exchange Fluctuations Loss (Net)	0.71	4.05
Provision for Doubtful Debts (net)	92.26	179.49
Provision for Doubtful Recoverables	12.89	48.63
Provision for Default Loss [Refer Note 12(iii)(d)]	23.05	-
Corporate Social Responsibility Expense [Refer Note 27]	-	-
Facility Expenses	12.59	16.82
Miscellaneous Expenses	16.27	13.20
Total	1,401.65	1,385.46



Footnote(i):

(i) Payment to auditors:
 Statutory Audit Fees
 Out of Pocket Expenses

10.36	9.10
1.00	
10.36	10.10

23 Finance costs

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Interest at amortised cost		
- Interest on Bank Overdraft	133.47	131.92
- Interest on Lease Liabilities [Refer Note 30]	82.61	92.70
Bank Charges	1.40	1.60
	217.48	226.23

24.1 Exceptional items (loss)/gain

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Impairment of Intangible assets [Refer Note 4]	-	(753.15)
Profit on sale of subsidiary [Refer Note 40(ii)]	-	(32.07)
Provision for Impairment of Amount Recoverable [Refer Note 6(vi)(e)]	-	(26.06)
Provision for impairment in value of Investment in subsidiaries [Refer Note 6(i)]	-	(1,759.42)
Impairment in value of Goodwill [Refer Note 4]	-	(521.01)
	-	(3,091.71)

24.2 Components of Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
(a) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years:		
Re-measurement (loss)/gain on defined benefit plans	(21.50)	2.32
Gain on sale of equity & preference instruments carried at FVTOCI	-	0.50
Changes in fair value of equity & preference instruments carried at FVTOCI	-	(52.98)
(b) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years:		
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	-	-
	(21.50)	(50.16)

25 Earnings per share (EPS)

'Basic Earnings Per Share' and 'Diluted Earnings Per Share' amounts are calculated by dividing the loss for the year attributable to shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

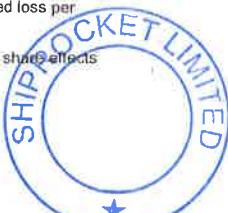
The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted loss per equity share (EPS) computations:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Face value of equity share (Rs.)	10.00	10.00
Loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company (Rs. in millions)	(A) (499.82)	(5,985.07)
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	4,81,790	4,03,916
Weighted average number of Instruments entirely equity in nature outstanding	16,55,148	16,68,079
Weighted average number of vested ESOPs	1,17,138	85,651
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic and diluted EPS	(B) 22,54,076	21,57,646
Basic and Diluted loss per equity share (Rs.)	(A/B) (221.74)	(2,773.89)

Notes:

(i) In view of losses during current and previous years, Unvested ESOPs and potential equity shares outstanding as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, which are anti-dilutive have been ignored in the calculation of diluted loss per share and accordingly, there is no variation between basic and diluted loss per equity share.

(ii) The Company has corrected and revised the weighted average number of equity shares considered for calculation of basic earnings/(loss) per share effects of employee stock options by giving effect of vested and exercisable ESOP's grants till date for the year ended March 31, 2024.



26 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's standalone financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Judgements

In the process of applying the accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the standalone financial statements:

Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options – Company as lessee

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Company has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customisation to the leased asset).

The Company included the renewal period as part of the lease term for leases of corporate offices and warehousing facilities with shorter non-cancellable period (i.e., three to five years). The Company typically exercises its option to renew for these leases because there will be a significant negative effect on operations if a replacement asset is not readily available. Furthermore, the periods covered by termination options are included as part of the lease term only when they are reasonably certain not to be exercised.

Estimates and assumptions

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

Impairment of Non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is its value in use. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes. These estimates are most relevant to goodwill and other intangibles with indefinite useful lives recognised by the Company.

Share Based Payments

Employees and Senior management personnel of the Company receive remuneration in the form of share based payment transactions, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments (equity-settled transactions). In accordance with the Ind AS 102 Share Based Payments, the cost of equity-settled transactions is measured using the fair value method at the grant date. The cumulative expense recognized for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The expense or credit recognized in the standalone statement of profit and loss for a year represents the movement in cumulative expense recognized as at the beginning and end of that year and is recognized in employee benefits expense.

Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)

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

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

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality table. The mortality table tends to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates. Further details about gratuity obligations are given in note 29.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

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

Useful life of Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the standalone statement of profit or loss as incurred.

Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any.

Depreciation on all property plant and equipment are provided on a written-down value method based on the estimated useful life of the asset. The management has estimated the useful lives and residual values of all property, plant and equipment and adopted useful lives based on management's assessment of their respective economic useful lives. The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate. Depreciation on the assets purchased during the year is provided on pro-rata basis from the date of purchase of the assets. An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the standalone statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.



Impairment of Goodwill and Other Intangible assets

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose. The units are identified at the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored.

Other assets are tested annually for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is asset's value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are Companyed at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or Companys of assets (cash-generating units).

An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Such a reversal is made 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.

Loss allowance on trade receivables

The Company uses a provision matrix to calculate expected credit loss ("ECL") for trade receivables and contract assets. The provision rates are based on days past due of various customers that have similar loss patterns (i.e., by geography, product type, customer type and rating, and coverage by letters of credit and other forms of credit insurance). The provision matrix is initially based on the Company's historical observed default rates. The Company will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. For instance, if forecast economic conditions (i.e., gross domestic product) are expected to deteriorate over the next year which can lead to an increased number of defaults in the manufacturing sector, the historical default rates are adjusted. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed. The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECL is a significant estimate. The amount of ECL is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Company's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future. The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 180 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

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27 Corporate Social Responsibility

Pursuant to the requirement of section 135 of Companies Act, 2013 and rules thereon and further guidance note issued by ICAI on Accounting for expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities, the gross amount required to be spent by the Company towards CSR expenditure:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	-	-
Amount approved by the Board to be spent during the year	-	-
Amount spent during the year ending on March 31, 2025:	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above	-	-
Amount spent during the year ending on March 31, 2024:	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above	-	-
Details related to spent / unspent obligations:	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
i) Contribution to Public Trust	-	-
ii) Contribution to Charitable Trust	-	-
iii) Unspent amount in relation to:	-	-
- Ongoing project	-	-
- Other than ongoing project	-	-

28 Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under MSMED Act 2006 [Refer Note 12(ii)]

The information regarding micro small and medium enterprises has been determined on the basis of information available with the Company:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each year:		
- Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	106.88	96.10
- Interest due on above	-	-
	106.88	96.10

The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year

The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act 2006

The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year

The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006

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29 Employee Benefits

A. Defined Contribution Plans

The Company makes contribution towards Provident Fund, Employee State Insurance Scheme, Labour Welfare Fund and Pension Scheme to the defined contribution plans for eligible employees.

The Company has charged the following costs in Contribution to Provident Fund and Other Funds in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Employer's contribution to Provident fund and pension schemes	32.10	33.32
Employer's contribution to Employees State Insurance	-	-
Employer's contribution to Employees National Pension System	10.30	11.02
Total	42.40	44.34

B. Defined Benefit Plans

Gratuity:

The gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the Act, employees who have completed five years of service are entitled to specific benefit. The level of benefit provided depends on the member's length of service and salary retirement age. The employee is entitled to a benefit equivalent to 15 days salary last drawn for each completed year of service with part thereof in excess of six months subject to maximum limit of Rs. 2 millions. The same is payable on termination of service or retirement or death whichever is earlier. The present value of the obligation under such defined benefit plan is determined based on an actuarial valuation as at the reporting date using the projected unit credit method, which recognises each year of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation. The obligations are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows. The discount rate used for determining the present value of the obligation under defined benefit plans is based on the market yields on Government bonds as at the date of actuarial valuation. Actuarial gains and losses (net of tax) are recognised immediately in the Other Comprehensive Income (OCI).

The Company has an unfunded defined benefit gratuity plan.

The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the Standalone statement of profit or loss and amounts recognised in the Standalone Balance sheet:

(i) Benefit liability:

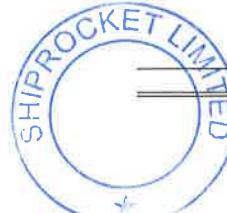
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Present value of obligation at beginning of the year	60.06	57.15
Interest cost	4.37	3.60
Current service cost	20.23	16.54
Actuarial loss/(gain) on obligation		
- Financial assumptions	0.77	0.19
- Demographic assumptions	-	-
- Experience adjustment	20.73	(2.51)
Benefits paid	(12.12)	(4.81)
Adjustment on account of consolidation of subsidiaries	-	(10.10)
Present value of obligation at the closing of the year	94.04	60.06
- Current Portion	14.61	9.13
- Non-current Portion	79.43	50.93

(ii) Gratuity Cost recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Current service cost	20.23	16.54
Net interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	4.36	3.60
Expense recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss	24.58	20.14

(iii) Gratuity Cost recognised through Other Comprehensive Income:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Actuarial (gains) / losses		
- change in financial assumptions	0.77	0.19
- change in demographic assumptions	20.73	(2.51)
- experience variance (i.e. Actual experience vs assumptions)	21.50	(2.32)
Expense recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss		



Shiprocket Limited (Formerly known as Shiprocket Private Limited and Bigfoot Retail Solutions Private Limited)
 CIN: U72900DL2011PLC225614
 Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
 (All amounts in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

(iv) The principal actuarial assumptions used for estimating the Company's defined benefit obligations are set out below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Discount rate	7.04%	7.27%
Future salary increase	10.00%	10%
Average expected future working life (years)	25.95	26.34 - 30.46
Withdrawal rate (per annum)		
- Up to 30 years	30%	30%
- From 31 years to 44 years	28%	28%
- From 44 years to 58 years	25%	25%

*Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ultimate represents published mortality table used for mortality assumption.

(v) A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as shown below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Impact of the change in discount rate		
a) Impact due to increase of 0.50 %	(1.70)	(1.49)
b) Impact due to decrease of 0.50 %	1.76	1.58
Impact of the change in salary increase		
a) Impact due to increase of 0.50 %	1.42	1.29
b) Impact due to decrease of 0.50 %	(1.40)	(1.26)

The sensitivity analyses above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on the defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting year. These analysis are based on a change in a significant assumption, keeping all other assumptions constant and may not be representative of an actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that changes in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting year is 2.97 years (March 31, 2024 - 2.96 years).

(vi) The following payments are expected contributions to the defined benefit obligation in future years:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	14.61	9.13
Between 1 and 5 years	53.95	31.15
Between 5 and 10 years	25.48	19.75
Beyond 10 years	-	-
Total expected payments	94.04	60.05

(vii) Risk Exposure

Through its defined benefit plans, the Company is exposed to a number of risks, the most significant of which are market volatility, changes in inflation, changes in interest rates, rising longevity, changing economic environment, regulatory changes etc. The Company ensures that the investment positions are managed within an asset-liability matching framework that has been developed to achieve investments which are in line with the obligations under the employee benefit plans. Within this framework, the Company's asset-liability matching objective is to match assets to the obligations by investing in securities to match the benefit payments as they fall due.

The Company actively monitors how the duration and the expected yield of the investments are matching the expected cash outflows arising from employee benefit obligations. The Company has not changed the processes used to manage its risks from previous years.

Investments are well diversified, such that failure of any single investment should not have a material impact on the overall level of assets.



30 Leases

Company as a Lessee

The Company has lease contracts for warehouses and office spaces used in its operations. These generally have lease terms between 3 and 10 years. The Company's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. There are several lease contracts that include extension and termination options and variable lease payments, which are further discussed below.

The Company also has certain leases contracts for office premises and certain facilities with lease terms of 12 months or less. The Company applies the 'short-term lease' recognition exemption for these leases.

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the year:

Leased Warehouses and Office Spaces	Total
As at April 1, 2023	897.36
Additions	351.14
Deletions	(123.16)
Depreciation expense	(215.91)
As at March 31, 2024	909.43
Additions	128.57
Deletions	(71.41)
Depreciation expense	(187.77)
As at March 31, 2025	<u><u>778.82</u></u>

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities recognised and the movements during the year:

Particulars	Total
As at April 1, 2023	920.43
Additions	341.04
Deletions	(135.43)
Accrual of interest	92.70
Payments	(247.88)
As at March 31, 2024	970.86
Additions	126.87
Deletions	(85.49)
Accrual of interest	82.61
Payments	(226.77)
As at March 31, 2025	<u><u>868.08</u></u>

The following is the break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Lease Liabilities (Non-current)	709.66	812.33
Lease Liabilities (Current)	158.42	158.53
Total	868.08	970.86

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities is disclosed in Note 38.

The effective interest rate for lease liabilities ranges between 9% to 9.15%, with maturity between 2024-2032.

The following are the amounts recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	187.77	215.91
Interest expense on lease liabilities	82.61	92.70
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in other expenses)	3.88	3.00
Variable lease payments (included in other expenses)	132.78	182.48
Total amount recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss	407.04	494.10

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities on an undiscounted basis:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Less than one year	231.28	177.18
One to five years	795.30	748.08
More than five years	72.08	284.18
Total	1,098.66	1,209.44

Below is the amount recognised by the Company in the Standalone Statement of Cash Flows:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Cash flows included in financing activities for repayment of principal portion of lease liability	144.15	155.18
Cash flows included in financing activities for repayment of interest portion of lease liability	82.61	92.70

Cash flows from operating activities include cash flows from short-term lease and leases of low-value assets. Cash flows from financing activities include the payment of interest and the principal portion of lease liabilities.

The Company has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. These options are negotiated by management to provide flexibility in managing the leased-asset portfolio and align with the Company's business needs. Management exercises significant judgement in determining whether these extension and termination options are reasonably certain to be exercised [Refer Note 26].



31 Share-based payments

During the year ended March 31, 2017, the Company established Bigfoot Employee Stock Option Plan 2016 ("ESOP 2016") and the same was approved by the Board of Directors of the Company and came into existence w.e.f. August 16, 2016. The plan was set up so as to offer and grant, for the benefit of employees of the Company, as specified in the said scheme, options of the Company in one or more tranches, and on such terms and conditions as may be fixed or determined by the Board, in accordance with the ESOP scheme. The options granted under the aforesaid scheme shall vest not less than one year and not more than five years from the date of grant of options.

During the year ended March 31, 2023, the Company established Bigfoot Acquired Businesses Employee Stock Option Plan 2022 ("ESOP 2022") and the same was approved by the shareholders in their meeting on 17th June 2022 ("EGM Meeting") authorizing the Board to issue Employee Stock Options to the employees under ESOP 2022. The plan was set up so as to offer and grant, for the benefit of the Company, its Subsidiary Company(ies), or its Holding Company in or outside India, if any, and any successor Company thereof and may be granted to the employees of the Company, or of its Subsidiary Company(ies), or its Holding Company, as determined by the Board at its sole discretion, options of the Company in one or more tranches, and on such terms and conditions as may be fixed or determined by the Board, in accordance with the ESOP scheme.

The Company has merged the Shiprocket Employee Stock Option Plan 2016 and the Bigfoot Acquired Businesses Employee Stock Option Plan 2022 into a single, consolidated scheme to be known as the "Shiprocket Employee Stock Option Plan 2016" (the "ESOP Scheme"). The same has been approved by the Board of Directors of the Company in the meeting held on March 21, 2025. Further, the same has also been approved through a special resolution passed in the extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Company held on April 14, 2025.

On March 7, 2025, the Board of Directors of the Company have approved a modification to the existing "Employees Stock Option Plan 2016" (ESOP Plan), which included an increase in the share based payment options pool by an additional 151,651 share based payment options, thereby increasing the total ESOP pool to 3,26,091 share based payment options.

During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company established Shiprocket Employee Stock Option Plan 2024 ("ESOP 2024") and the same was approved by the shareholders of the Company in the Extraordinary General Meeting held on December 11, 2024 and came into existence. The plan was set up so as to offer and grant, for the benefit of employees of the company and its subsidiaries, as specified in the said scheme, options of the Company in one or more tranches, and on such terms and conditions as may be fixed or determined by the Board/Compensation committee, in accordance with the ESOP scheme. The options granted under the aforesaid scheme shall vest not less than one year and not after maximum vesting Period specified in the letter of grant issued to the employee from the date of grant of options. Additional details concerning the specific vesting period and vesting conditions subject to which vesting would take place, shall be further detailed in the document given to the Option Grantee at the time of grant of options.

The following table illustrates the number and weighted average exercise prices (WAEP) of and movements in, stock options during the following years:

(A) Shiprocket Employee Stock Option Plan 2016 ("ESOP 2016")

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025		For the year ended March 31, 2024	
	Number of options	WAEP (in Rs.)	Number of options	WAEP (in Rs.)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	1,65,301	152	1,00,692	244
Granted during the year	7,080	10	66,989	10
Exercised during the year	(19,114)	267	-	-
Unvested options lapsed during the year	(2,710)	22	(2,380)	56
Outstanding at the end of the year	1,50,557	133	1,65,301	152
Exercisable at the end of the year	1,28,786	142	1,07,920	177

(B) Shiprocket Employee Stock Option Plan 2024 ("ESOP 2024")

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025		For the year ended March 31, 2024	
	Number of options	WAEP (in Rs.)	Number of options	WAEP (in Rs.)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	-	-	-	-
Granted during the year	1,03,701	10	-	-
Exercised during the year	-	-	-	-
Unvested options lapsed during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	1,03,701	10	-	-
Exercisable at the end of the year	-	-	-	-

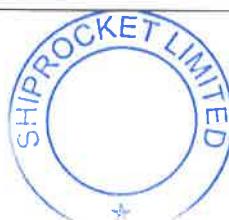
The weighted average fair value for the stock options granted during the year is Rs. 11,046.31 (March 31, 2024 - Rs. 44,131.41).

The range of the exercise prices for options outstanding at the end of the year is Rs. 10 to Rs. 866 (March 31, 2024 - Rs. 10 to Rs. 12,897).

The fair value of the awards are estimated using the Black-Scholes Model for service based and non market performance based options and Monte Carlo simulation model is used for market performance based options. The following table list the inputs to the models used for Shiprocket ESOP plans for the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 respectively:

(A) Shiprocket Employee Stock Option Plan 2016 ("ESOP 2016")

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Expected volatility (%)	38.27% to 39.57%	38.66% to 39.54%
Dividend yield (%)	0.00%	0.00%
Risk free interest rate (%)	6.49% to 6.74%	6.92%
Expected life of share options	10 years	10 years
Expected remaining life of share options (In years)	6 to 9 years	6 to 9 years
Weighted average share price (in Rs.)	Rs. 43,030.43	Rs. 44,137.50
Model used	Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model	Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model



Shiprocket Limited (Formerly known as Shiprocket Private Limited and Bigfoot Retail Solutions Private Limited)
 CIN: U72900DL2011PLC225614
 Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
 (All amounts in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

(B) Shiprocket Employee Stock Option Plan 2024 ("ESOP 2024")

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Expected volatility (%)	33.69% to 41.39%	-
Dividend yield (%)	0.00%	-
Risk free Interest rate (%)	4.30% to 4.37%	-
Expected life of share options	6 to 9 years	-
Expected remaining life of share options (in years)	1 to 5 years	-
Weighted average share price (in Rs.)	Rs. 29,678.80	-
Model used	Monte Carlo simulation	-

The expected life of stock options is based on historical data and current expectations and is not necessarily indicative of exercise patterns that may occur. The expected volatility reflects assumption that the historical volatility over a period similar to the life of the options is indicative of future trends, which may also not necessarily be the actual outcome.

During the year ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2021, the Company granted Incentive shares under the Series C2 CCPS and Series D1 CCPS Shareholders agreements respectively. Such options are milestone based and vesting of such options is dependent upon achievement of milestones, subject to a maximum period of four years from the date of grant. The same has been converted into ESOPs during the year ended March 31, 2024.

The following table illustrates the number and weighted average exercise prices (WAEP) of and movements in, Incentive shares during the following years:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025		For the year ended March 31, 2024	
	Number of options	WAEP (in Rs.)	Number of options	WAEP (in Rs.)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	-	-	24,399	-
Granted during the year	-	-	-	-
Converted during the year	-	-	(24,399)	-
Exercised during the year	-	-	-	-
Unvested options lapsed during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	-	-	-	-
Exercisable at the end of the year	-	-	-	-

The following tables list the inputs to the models used for the Incentive shares for the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 respectively:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Expected volatility (%)	-	35.39% to 50.31%
Dividend yield (%)	-	0.00%
Risk free Interest rate (%)	-	3.60% to 6.19%
Expected life of share options	-	6-9 years
Expected remaining life of share options (in years)	-	Nil
Weighted average share price (in Rs.)	-	Rs. 7,597.62
Model used	-	Monte Carlo simulation

During the year ended March 31, 2022, the Company granted Incentive shares under the Series E Shareholders agreement. Such options are milestone based and vesting of such options is dependent upon achievement of milestones, subject to a maximum period of five years from the date of grant. The same has been converted into ESOPs during the year ended March 31, 2025.

The following table illustrates the number and weighted average exercise prices (WAEP) of and movements in, Incentive shares during the following years:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025		For the year ended March 31, 2024	
	Number of options	WAEP (in Rs.)	Number of options	WAEP (in Rs.)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	1,03,700	-	1,03,700	-
Granted during the year	-	-	-	-
Converted during the year	(1,03,700)	-	-	-
Exercised during the year	-	-	-	-
Unvested options lapsed during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	-	-	1,03,700	-
Exercisable at the end of the year	-	-	-	-

The following tables list the inputs to the models used for the Incentive shares for the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 respectively:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025*	As at March 31, 2024
Expected volatility (%)	39.71%	42.37% to 53.58%
Dividend yield (%)	0.00%	0.00%
Risk free Interest rate (%)	4.47%	3.90% to 5.72%
Expected life of share options	6-9 years	6-9 years
Expected remaining life of share options (in years)	1 to 5 years	2.67 years
Weighted average share price (in Rs.)	Rs. 29,678.80	Rs. 26,508.07
Model used	Monte Carlo simulation	Monte Carlo simulation

* During the year ended March 31, 2025, there has been modification in the terms of Incentive shares. The incremental fair value granted as a result of modification is Rs. 805.80 millions and the same is to be charged to the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss over the remainder vesting period dependent upon achievement of milestones, subject to a maximum period of five years from the date of modification.

Total expense arising from share based payment transaction for the year is Rs. 875.42 million (March 31, 2024 - Rs. 1,840.10 millions) has been charged to Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss. Further, share based payment expense allocated to subsidiary companies during the year is Rs. 37.35 millions (March 31, 2024 - Rs. 313.78 millions).



32 Tax expense

(a) Major components of tax expense

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Current tax	-	-
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods	-	-
Deferred tax	-	-
Tax Expense	-	-
Income tax effect taken to Other Comprehensive Income	-	-
Total Tax expense recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss	-	-

(b) Reconciliation of average effective tax rate and applicable tax rate

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Loss before income tax expense	(499.82)	(5,985.07)
Applicable Tax Rate	25.168%	25.168%
Expected income tax expense	(125.79)	(1,506.32)
Effect of Other non deductible items	11.63	872.77
Deferred tax not recognised on losses, unabsorbed depreciation and other items	114.07	633.55
Total Tax expense recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss	-	-

(c) Deductible temporary differences for which no deferred tax asset is recognised in the Standalone Balance Sheet:

As at the year ended on March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, the Company is having deductible temporary differences, brought forward losses and unabsorbed depreciation under the tax laws. However in the absence of reasonable certainty of realization, deferred tax assets have not been recognised. The unused tax losses expire upto 8 years.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) arising on account of:		
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Difference in written down value of Right of use assets and Other Intangible assets	(196.01)	(228.89)
Total (A)	(196.01)	(228.89)
Deferred tax assets:		
Brought forward losses	1,095.20	1,061.97
Unabsorbed depreciation	86.69	61.44
Other temporary differences		
- Difference in written down value of Property, plant and equipment	49.29	44.92
- Difference in written down value of Other Intangible assets	29.86	32.83
- Expenditure allowed on payment basis	-	4.57
- Difference in Lease liabilities	218.18	244.35
- Impairment allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful debts)	141.22	105.72
- Others	43.70	31.45
Total (B)	1,664.45	1,587.26
Net Deferred tax assets not recognised in the books (C=A+B)	1,468.43	1,358.37

(d) Tax losses carried forward

Maturity period of brought forward losses for which no deferred tax are recognised in the Standalone financial statements:

Year of expiry	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Within one - three years		
Within three - five years		
Above five years	4,351.57	4,219.54

Maturity period of Unabsorbed Depreciation for which no deferred tax are recognised in the Standalone financial statements:

Year of expiry	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
No expiry period	344.45	244.14

33 Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

a. Commitments

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for:

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for as at March 31, 2025 - Nil (March 31, 2024 - Nil).

b. Contingent Liabilities

Claims against the company not acknowledged as debts

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount (in Rs. Millions)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending
Income Tax Act, 1961 [Refer Footnote (i)]	Income Tax	0.66	AY 2018-19	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)

Footnote (i) : Order of TDS Officer dated March 30, 2022 u/s 201 & 201(1A) was issued having demand of Rs. 2.50 millions by INT TAX 1(1)(2) Delhi. The Company has filed an Appeal against this Demand with CIT(A). The management has submitted Vivaad se Vishwas application to settle the litigation wherein the Company is required to pay tax amounting Rs. 1.84 millions and the same has been provided for in the books of accounts for the year ended March 31, 2025.

Subsequent to the year ended March 31, 2025, the application has been accepted and tax amounting Rs. 1.84 millions has been paid on June 20, 2025.



34 Related Party Transactions

A. Name of Related parties and related party relationship

Related Parties under Ind AS 24	Nature of relationship
Subsidiaries and Associate	Wholly-owned Subsidiary
Shiprocket Pte Ltd	Step-down Subsidiary (Wholly Owned Subsidiary of Shiprocket Pte Ltd)
Shiprocket DMCC	Step-down Subsidiary (Wholly Owned Subsidiary of Shiprocket DMCC) (liquidated w.e.f. September 1, 2024)
Shiprocket Arabia for Information Technology	Subsidiary Company (Control till September 1, 2023)
Swiftly Commerce Tech Private Limited (formerly known as Wigzo Technologies Private Limited)	Step-down Subsidiary (Wholly Owned Subsidiary of Swiftly Commerce Tech Private Limited (formerly known as Wigzo Technologies Private Limited)) (Control till September 1, 2023)
Swiftly Commerce Tech Canada Inc (formerly known as Wigzo Technologies Canada Inc)	Wholly-owned Subsidiary (w.e.f. June 24, 2024, Subsidiary till June 23, 2024)
Pickr Technologies Private Limited	Wholly-owned Subsidiary (w.e.f. October 31, 2022)
Shiprocket Omuni Private Limited (formerly known as Arvind Internet Limited)	Wholly-owned Subsidiary (w.e.f. May 1, 2023)
Shiprocket Merchant App Private Limited	Wholly-owned Subsidiary (w.e.f. September 12, 2023)
Shiprocket Inc	Associate Company
Logibricks Technologies Private Limited	
Key Management Personnel	Nature of relationship
Seahil Goel	Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer
Gautam Kapoor	Executive Director
Rajan Jitendra Mehra	Nominee Director (ceased to be Nominee Director w.e.f. December 23, 2024)
Pankaj Makker	Nominee Director (ceased to be Nominee Director w.e.f. May 10, 2025)
Arjun Sethi	Non-Executive Director (ceased to be Nominee Director and appointed as Non-Executive Director w.e.f. Apr 24, 2025)
Vaidhehi Ravindran	Nominee Director (ceased to be Nominee Director w.e.f. December 30, 2024)
Rohit Sood	Nominee Director (w.e.f. October 17, 2023 till December 23, 2024)
Nishant Chandra	Non-Executive Director (ceased to be Non-Executive Director w.e.f. May 10, 2025)
Kumar Tamay	Chief Financial Officer
Nidhi Mishra	Company Secretary (resigned w.e.f. June 2, 2023)
Deepa Kapoor	Company Secretary (w.e.f. August 29, 2023)
Chetan Kumar Malhotra	Independent Director (w.e.f. August 22, 2024)
Kaushik Dulta	Independent Director (w.e.f. August 22, 2024)
Brijesh Kumar Agarwal	Independent Director (w.e.f. March 21, 2025)
Vani Gupta Dandia	Independent Director (w.e.f. March 21, 2025)

B. Details of Transactions with Related parties:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
(i) Issue of Equity share capital		
Seahil Goel	8.64	8.64
Gautam Kapoor		
(ii) Remuneration to the Key Managerial Personnel [Refer Footnote (i)]		
Short-term employee benefits	66.57	93.20
Share based payments [Refer Footnote (ii)]	124.12	
(iii) Amount paid on behalf of Key Managerial Personnel [Refer Footnote (iii)]	30.97	
(iv) Remuneration to the Independent Directors	4.29	
(v) Sitting fees to the Independent Directors	1.00	
(vi) Investment made during the year		
Unquoted shares		
Pickr Technologies Private Limited		14.39
Shiprocket Omuni Private Limited		0.10
Shiprocket Inc		8.47
Contribution by Parent Entity (Share Based Payment options to employees of Subsidiaries)	36.68	69.38
Pickr Technologies Private Limited	0.67	244.41
Shiprocket Omuni Private Limited (formerly known as Arvind Internet Limited)		
(vii) Investment sold during the year		
Swiftly Commerce Tech Private Limited (formerly known as Wigzo Technologies Private Limited)		0.27
(ix) Loans given during the year		
Shiprocket Omuni Private Limited (formerly known as Arvind Internet Limited)	72.17	164.88
Shiprocket Merchant App Private Limited	14.90	
(x) Interest Income on Loans given		
Shiprocket Omuni Private Limited (formerly known as Arvind Internet Limited)	22.17	13.54
Shiprocket Merchant App Private Limited	0.54	
(xi) Interest received on Loans given		
Shiprocket Omuni Private Limited (formerly known as Arvind Internet Limited)	12.19	0.46
(xii) Reimbursement of amount being paid on their behalf		
Pickr Technologies Private Limited	13.40	7.75
Shiprocket Inc	0.54	0.35
Shiprocket Merchant App Private Limited	4.79	0.86
Shiprocket Omuni Private Limited (formerly known as Arvind Internet Limited)	31.26	27.01
(xiii) Amount written off during the year		
Shiprocket Arabia for Information Technology		10.51
(xiv) Revenue from Merchant Solutions		
Shiprocket Omuni Private Limited (formerly known as Arvind Internet Limited)	192.82	106.70
Shiprocket Merchant App Private Limited	3.88	
(xv) Cost of Merchant Solutions		
Pickr Technologies Private Limited	750.78	216.76

Footnote (i): Remuneration to the key managerial personnel does not include the provisions made for gratuity and leave encashment, as they are determined on an actuarial basis for the Company as a whole.

Footnote (ii): Share based payments amounting Rs. 124.12 millions (March 31, 2024 - Rs. Nil) upon exercise of share based payment options.

Footnote (iii): TDS paid by the Holding company on behalf of key managerial personnel in respect of perquisites upon exercise of share based payment options amounting Rs. 30.97 millions (March 31, 2024 - Rs. Nil) and the same has been recovered during the same financial year ended March 31, 2025.



C. Outstanding Balances:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(A) Payable at year end		
(i) Other Financial Liabilities		
Shiprocket Pte Ltd	0.21	*
Remuneration payable to the Key Managerial Personnel	8.67	34.80
(ii) Trade payables		
Pickr Technologies Private Limited	138.66	96.00
Remuneration Payable to the Independent Directors	1.77	*
(B) Receivables at year end		
(i) Interest Receivable		
Shiprocket Omuni Private Limited (formerly known as Arvind Internet Limited)	19.95	12.19
Shiprocket Merchant App Private Limited	0.49	-
(ii) Loans		
Shiprocket Omuni Private Limited (formerly known as Arvind Internet Limited)	269.51	197.34
Shiprocket Merchant App Private Limited	14.90	-
(iii) Trade Receivables		
Shiprocket Omuni Private Limited (formerly known as Arvind Internet Limited)	95.61	85.22
Pickr Technologies Private Limited	43.96	-
Shiprocket Merchant App Private Limited	4.12	-
(iv) Other Financial assets		
Shiprocket Pte Ltd	0.21	0.21
Shiprocket Arabia for Information Technology	6.44	6.44
Shiprocket DMCC	10.98	-
Pickr Technologies Private Limited	16.40	7.75
Shiprocket Omuni Private Limited (formerly known as Arvind Internet Limited)	16.40	29.53
Shiprocket Inc	*	0.35
Shiprocket Merchant App Private Limited	5.76	0.86

D. Terms and Conditions of transactions with related parties

- (i) Transactions relating to proceeds from issuance of share capital were on the same terms and conditions that applied to other shareholders.
- (ii) The Holding Company have given loans to its subsidiaries to meet the working capital requirements. The loan has been utilized by the subsidiaries for the purpose it was obtained. The loans are unsecured, carries interest at 9% p.a. and is repayable on demand.
- (iii) Transactions are made with related parties on the same terms as applicable to third parties in the ordinary course of business and in an arm's length. The Company mutually negotiates and agrees transaction price and payment terms with the related parties by benchmarking the same to the similar transactions with non-related parties.
- (iv) Trade receivables outstanding balances are unsecured, interest free and require settlement in cash. No guarantee or other security has been received against these receivables.
- (v) Trade payables outstanding balances are unsecured, interest free and require settlement in cash. No guarantee or other security has been given against these payables.



35 Segment Information

Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise for which discrete financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker ("CODM"), in deciding how to allocate resources and assessing performance. The Company's chief operating decision maker is the Chief Executive Officer.

The Company publishes the standalone financial statements along with the consolidated financial statements, therefore in accordance with Ind AS 108, 'Operating Segments', the Company has disclosed the segment information only in the consolidated financial statements.

a) Geographical information

Refer Note 15(a) for geographical information of revenue from operations of the company.

b) Information about major contracts

During the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, no single customer represents 10% or more of the Company's total revenue from operations.

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36 Fair values

Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's standalone financial instruments, including those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values:

Financial Instruments by category

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as of March 31, 2025 were as follows:

Particulars	Note No.	Amortised Cost	Financial assets/liabilities at fair value through Profit or loss	Carrying amount	Fair Value
Assets:					
Investments (non-current)	6(i)	978.86	25.00	1,003.66	1,003.85
Other financial Assets (non-current)	6(vi)	50.70	-	50.70	50.71
Investments (current)	6(i)	-	257.63	257.63	257.64
Trade receivables	6(ii)	1,527.40	-	1,527.40	1,527.40
Cash and cash equivalents	6(iii)	1,080.99	-	1,080.99	1,080.99
Bank balances other than Cash and cash equivalents	6(iv)	3,748.58	-	3,748.58	3,748.58
Loans	6(v)	544.41	-	544.41	544.41
Other financial Assets (current)	6(vi)	4,212.19	-	4,212.19	4,212.19
Total		12,143.12	282.63	12,425.75	12,425.76
Liabilities:					
Lease Liabilities (non-current)	30	709.66	-	709.66	709.66
Borrowings (current)	12(i)	2,446.65	-	2,446.65	2,446.65
Lease Liabilities (current)	30	158.42	-	158.42	158.42
Trade Payables	12(ii)	2,291.45	-	2,291.45	2,291.45
Other Financial Liabilities	12(iii)	933.67	-	933.67	933.66
Total		8,539.85	-	8,539.85	8,539.84

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as of March 31, 2024 were as follows:

Particulars	Note No.	Amortised Cost	Financial assets/liabilities at fair value through Profit or loss	Carrying amount	Fair Value
Assets:					
Investments (non-current)	6(i)	941.51	-	941.51	941.51
Other financial Assets (non-current)	6(vi)	2,371.23	-	2,371.23	2,371.23
Investments (current)	6(i)	-	145.92	145.92	145.92
Trade receivables	6(ii)	1,172.13	-	1,172.13	1,172.13
Cash and cash equivalents	6(iii)	653.78	-	653.78	653.78
Bank balances other than Cash and cash equivalents	6(iv)	1,683.04	-	1,683.04	1,683.04
Loans	6(v)	197.34	-	197.34	197.34
Other financial Assets (current)	6(vi)	2,312.76	-	2,312.76	2,312.76
Total		9,331.79	145.92	9,477.71	9,477.71
Liabilities:					
Lease Liabilities (non-current)	30	812.33	-	812.33	812.33
Borrowings (current)	12(i)	2,132.75	-	2,132.75	2,132.75
Lease Liabilities (current)	30	158.53	-	158.53	158.53
Trade Payables	12(ii)	2,039.26	-	2,039.26	2,039.26
Other Financial Liabilities	12(iii)	1,141.39	-	1,141.39	1,141.39
Total		6,284.26	-	6,284.26	6,284.26

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

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, other financial assets, trade payables, bank overdrafts, other financial liabilities, other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

Fair value of current investments (quoted mutual funds) is based on Net assets value ("NAV") as at the reporting date.

The fair value of unquoted instruments, loans from banks and other financial liabilities as well as other non-current financial liabilities is estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debt on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities. In addition to being sensitive to a reasonably possible change in the forecast cash flows or the discount rate, the fair value of the equity instruments is also sensitive to a reasonably possible change in the growth rates. The valuation requires management to use unobservable inputs in the model, of which the significant unobservable inputs are disclosed in the tables below. Management regularly assesses a range of reasonably possible alternatives for those significant unobservable inputs and determines their impact on the total fair value.

The fair values of the unquoted equity shares have been estimated using a DCF model. The valuation requires management to make certain assumptions about the model inputs, including forecast cash flows, discount rate, credit risk and volatility. The probabilities of the various estimates within the range can be reasonably assessed and are used in management's estimate of fair value for these unquoted equity investments.

37 Fair value hierarchy

All financial instruments for which fair value is recognised or disclosed are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole.

Level 1: This level of hierarchy includes financial assets that are measured by reference to quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: This level of hierarchy includes financial assets that are measured using inputs, other than quoted prices included within level 1, that are observable for such items, directly or indirectly.

Level 3: This level of hierarchy includes items measured using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instruments nor based on available market data.



The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities:

Fair value measurement hierarchy for financial assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2025:

Particulars	Note No.	Amortised Cost	Financial assets/liabilities at fair value through Profit or loss Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Other Comprehensive Income Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Carrying amount	Fair Value
Assets:						
Investments (non-current)	6(i)	978.86	25.00	-	1,003.86	1,003.86
Other financial Assets (non-current)	6(vi)	50.70	-	-	50.70	50.70
Investments (current)	6(i)	-	257.63	-	257.63	257.63
Trade receivables	6(ii)	1,527.40	-	-	1,527.40	1,527.40
Cash and cash equivalents	6(iii)	1,080.99	-	-	1,080.99	1,080.99
Bank balances other than Cash and cash equivalents	6(iv)	3,748.58	-	-	3,748.58	3,748.58
Loans	6(v)	544.41	-	-	544.41	544.41
Other financial Assets (current)	6(vi)	4,212.19	-	-	4,212.19	4,212.19
Total		12,143.12	282.63	-	12,425.75	12,425.75
Liabilities:						
Lease Liabilities (non-current)	30	709.66	-	-	709.66	709.66
Borrowings (current)	12(i)	2,446.65	-	-	2,446.65	2,446.65
Lease Liabilities (current)	30	158.42	-	-	158.42	158.42
Trade Payables	12(ii)	2,291.45	-	-	2,291.45	2,291.45
Other Financial Liabilities	12(iii)	933.67	-	-	933.67	933.67
Total		6,539.85	-	-	6,539.85	6,539.85

Fair value measurement hierarchy for financial assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2024:

Particulars	Note No.	Amortised Cost	Financial assets/liabilities at fair value through Profit or loss Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Other Comprehensive Income Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Carrying amount	Fair Value
Assets:						
Investments (non-current)	6(i)	941.51	-	-	941.51	941.51
Other financial Assets (non-current)	6(vi)	2,371.23	-	-	2,371.23	2,371.23
Investments (current)	6(i)	-	145.92	-	145.92	145.92
Trade receivables	6(ii)	1,172.13	-	-	1,172.13	1,172.13
Cash and cash equivalents	6(iii)	653.78	-	-	653.78	653.78
Bank balances other than Cash and cash equivalents	6(iv)	1,683.04	-	-	1,683.04	1,683.04
Loans	6(v)	107.34	-	-	107.34	107.34
Other financial Assets (current)	6(vi)	2,312.76	-	-	2,312.76	2,312.76
Total		9,331.70	145.92	-	9,477.71	9,477.71
Liabilities:						
Lease Liabilities (non-current)	30	812.33	-	-	812.33	812.33
Borrowings (current)	12(i)	2,132.75	-	-	2,132.75	2,132.75
Lease Liabilities (current)	30	158.53	-	-	158.53	158.53
Trade Payables	12(ii)	2,039.26	-	-	2,039.26	2,039.26
Other Financial Liabilities	12(iii)	1,141.39	-	-	1,141.39	1,141.39
Total		6,284.26	-	-	6,284.26	6,284.26

Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurement is as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	46.99
Addition during the year	25.00	5.99
Disposals during the year	-	-
Fair value (loss)/gain on financial instruments at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income*	-	(52.98)
Balance at the end of the year	25.00	-

* The Company had made strategic investments in certain entities on various dates. However, The Company had assessed the fair value of these investments at year ended March 31, 2024 to be negligible and accordingly considered the fair value adjustment in the standalone financial statements through other comprehensive income.

Following table describes the valuation techniques used and key inputs thereto for the level 3 financial assets as of March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024:

Financial Assets*	Valuation Technique	Significant unobservable inputs
Other Investments (valued at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income) [FVTOCI]	Discounted Cash Flow method ("DCF"), Net asset value ("NAV") method	Weighted Average Cost of Capital ("WACC"), Terminal growth rate, Revenue multiple

Sensitivity to changes in unobservable inputs: The fair value of these non-financial assets is directly proportional to the estimated entity valuation. If the entity were to increase / decrease by 5% with all the other variables held constant, the fair value of the financial assets would increase / decrease by 5%.

Valuation Methodology:

(i) As of March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, the fair value of cash and bank balances, trade receivables, other financial assets and liabilities, borrowings, lease liabilities, trade payables approximate their carrying amount largely due to the nature of these instruments.

(ii) The fair value of current investments in quoted mutual funds is measured at quoted Net Asset Value (NAV).

(iii) During the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 3 fair value measurements.

(iv) The fair values of the unquoted investments have been estimated using one or more of the valuation techniques such as discounted cash flow method ("DCF"), net asset value ("NAV") method.



38 Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Company's activities are exposed to variety of financial risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and foreign currency risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management ensures that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The Company reviews and agrees on policies for managing each of these risks which are summarized below:

(a) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, debt and equity investments and derivative financial instruments.

(i) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. As majority of the financial assets and liabilities of the Company are either non-interest bearing or fixed interest bearing instruments, The Company's net exposure to interest risk is negligible. Interest rate sensitivity analysis shows that an increase / decrease of fifty basis points in floating interest rates would result in decrease/increase in the Company's standalone loss before tax by approximately Rs. 9.24 millions (March 31, 2024 - Rs. 10.33 millions).

(ii) Foreign Currency Risk

The fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates may have potential impact on the standalone statement of profit or loss, where any transaction references more than one currency or where assets/liabilities are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the company. The Company undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies and thus it is exposed to exchange rate fluctuations. The Company has a treasury team which evaluates the impact of foreign exchange rate fluctuations by assessing its exposure to exchange rate risks and advises the management of any material adverse effect on the Company. The Company's net exposure to foreign currency risk is negligible.

Foreign currency sensitivity

Since the business of the Company doesn't involve material foreign currency transactions, its exposure to foreign currency changes is not material.

(iii) Equity Risk

The Company's listed and non-listed equity securities are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The Company manages the equity price risk through diversification and by placing limits on individual and total equity instruments. Reports on the equity portfolio are submitted to The Company's senior management on a regular basis. The Company's Board of Directors reviews and approves all material equity investment decisions.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counter party will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables), including deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

(i) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are typically unsecured. Credit risk is managed by the Company through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or have economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Company's performance to developments affecting a particular industry.

In order to avoid excessive concentrations of risk, the Company's policies and procedures include specific guidelines to focus on the maintenance of a diversified portfolio. Identified concentrations of credit risks are controlled and managed accordingly.

The Company's largest customer accounts for less than 10% of net sales.

The ageing analysis of trade receivables as of the reporting years is as follows:

Particulars	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
As at March 31, 2025	1,527.40	185.35	175.59	149.68	-	2,038.02
As at March 31, 2024	1,172.13	251.03	168.11	-	-	1,592.17

* The ageing of trade receivables does not include expected credit loss.

(ii) Expected credit loss for trade receivables using simplified approach

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Gross carrying amount	2,038.02	1,592.17
Expected credit losses (Loss allowance provision)	(510.62)	(420.04)
Carrying amount of trade receivables (net of Impairment)	1,527.40	1,172.13

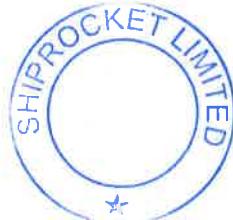
(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. The Company's objective is to, at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system. It maintains adequate sources of financing including bank overdrafts from banks at an optimised cost.

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

As at March 31, 2025	Carrying amount	On Demand	Upto 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Borrowings	2,446.65	2,446.65	-	-	-	-	2,446.65
Lease Liabilities [Refer Note 30]	868.08	-	231.28	246.00	214.44	407.94	1,098.66
Trade payables	2,201.45	-	2,201.45	-	-	-	2,201.45
Other financial liabilities	933.67	-	933.67	-	-	-	933.67
Total	6,539.85	2,446.65	3,456.41	245.00	214.44	407.94	6,770.44

As at March 31, 2024	Carrying amount	On Demand	Upto 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Borrowings	2,132.75	2,132.75	-	-	-	-	2,132.75
Lease Liabilities [Refer Note 30]	970.86	-	177.18	249.36	274.29	508.60	1,209.43
Trade payables	2,039.26	-	2,039.26	-	-	-	2,039.26
Other financial liabilities	1,141.39	-	1,141.39	-	-	-	1,141.39
Total	6,284.25	2,132.75	3,357.83	249.36	274.29	508.60	6,522.82



39 Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, instruments entirely equity in nature, securities premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to:

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

The Company monitors capital by regularly reviewing the capital structure. As a part of this review, The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans, lease liabilities and borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents and liquid investments.

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Borrowings	12(i)	2,446.65	2,132.75
Lease Liabilities	30	868.08	970.86
Cash and cash equivalents	6(iii)	(1,080.99)	(653.78)
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	6(iv)	(3,748.58)	(1,683.04)
Net Debt (A)		(1,514.85)	766.78
Equity Share Capital			
Instruments entirely equity in nature	10A	6.36	5.18
Other equity	10B	595.24	577.26
Total Equity attributable to the equity holders of the Company (B)	11(i)	14,805.86	12,528.99
Capital and net debt (C=A+B)		15,407.46	13,111.43
Capital Gearing Ratio (%) (C/A)		13,892.61	13,878.21
			5.53%
			Not Applicable since the Company does not have Net Debt as at year end

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to 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 immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current year.

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

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40(i) Business Combination of Pickrr Technologies Private Limited (Ind AS 103)

On June 24, 2022, Shiprocket Limited ((formerly known as "Shiprocket Private Limited and Bigfoot Retail Solutions Private Limited") ("Shiprocket")) entered into Share Purchase Agreement (SPA) with Pickrr Technologies Private Limited ("Pickrr"). Pickrr is engaged in providing logistics services to the customer. It offers delivery services of product to any location around the globe. Its services include reverse logistics, shipment status and financial analytics for business, multi-channel order processing, etc. The acquisition will help Shiprocket in increasing its merchant base, offerings of products to its merchants and optimisation of costs.

During the year ended March 31, 2024, the board of directors of the Company, in the meeting held on August 29, 2023 has approved a composite scheme of arrangements under section 230 to 232 and other applicable provision of the Companies Act 2013 between the Company ("Transferee Company") and Pickrr Technologies Private Limited ("Transferor Company"), a subsidiary of the Company and their respective shareholders and creditors ("Scheme"). The scheme inter-alia provides for the Share entitlement ratio for the proposed demerger being 48,267 (Forty-Eight Thousand Two Hundred and Sixty-Seven) Non-Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares of Transferee Company having face value of INR 100 each fully paid up shall be issued for every 10 (Ten) equity shares held in Transferor Company having face value of INR 10 each fully paid up.

On July 15, 2024, the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), New Delhi Bench sanctioned/ approved the Composite Scheme of Arrangement, which was made effective on August 1, 2024 upon filing of the certified copies of the NCLT Orders sanctioning the Scheme with the respective jurisdictional Registrar of Companies. Pursuant to the Scheme becoming effective, the Last mile business of Pickrr Technologies Private Limited ("Demerged Undertaking") is demerged from Pickrr Technologies Private Limited and transferred to and vested in the Holding company with effect from April 1, 2023 i.e. the Appointed Date as per Scheme. The transactions pertaining to the Demerged Undertaking of Pickrr Technologies Private Limited from the appointed date up to the effective date of the Scheme have been made by Transferor Company on behalf of Transferee Company as per the Scheme. As on the date of NCLT approval for the demerger, the Holding company holds 100% of the issued share capital of the Transferor company and therefore, there are no Non-Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares of Transferee Company that needs to be issued pursuant to the order of approval of the said composite scheme of arrangement by NCLT.

These transactions have been treated as business combination and the Holding Company has applied pooling of interest method to account for such business combination in its standalone financial statements. Based on the requirements of Appendix C to Ind AS - 103, the Company has restated financial information appearing in its standalone financial statements in respect of previous period as if business combination had occurred from the actual date of the combination in Transferor company i.e. June 30, 2022 in the standalone financial statements. These transactions have no impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company as at March 31, 2024.

a) Calculation of Loss on Further Acquisition of Stake held by promoters of Pickrr Technologies Private Limited subsequent to the initial acquisition during the financial year ended March 31, 2024 are as under:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
Stake acquired in Pickrr during the year ended March 31, 2024 before the approval of the said scheme by Board of Directors of Shiprocket	4.93%
Cost of Investment pertaining to business transferred on account of demerger	620.72
Loss on Purchase of additional stake in Pickrr Technologies Private Limited for the year ended March 31, 2024	620.72

b) Calculation of Loss and Consideration payable to Promoters of Pickrr Technologies Private Limited subsequent to approval of said scheme of arrangement by the board of directors of the company, in the meeting held on August 29, 2023:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
Stake to be acquired in Pickrr subsequent to the date of approval of scheme by the Board	4.92%
Cost of Investment pertaining to business transferred on account of demerger	633.99
Loss on Purchase of additional stake in Pickrr Technologies Private Limited pursuant to approval of scheme by the Board	633.99

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
Consideration payable pursuant to date of approval of scheme by the Board	633.99
Less: Consideration paid to acquire 1.64% stake in the Transferor company on October 31, 2023	(210.91)
Consideration payable as on March 31, 2024 to acquire remaining stake in the Transferor company	423.08
Less: Advance paid to acquire the remaining stake in the Transferor company	(100.00)
Net Consideration payable pursuant to Demerger [Refer note 12(iii)(c)]	323.08

Footnote (i): The advance of Rs 150 millions paid during the year ended March 31, 2023 has been adjusted during the financial year ended March 31, 2024.

Footnote (ii): The advance of Rs 50 millions paid during the year ended March 31, 2023 has been adjusted during the financial year ended March 31, 2024.

Footnote (iii): The advance of Rs 100 millions paid during the year ended March 31, 2023 has been adjusted against the Consideration payable as on March 31, 2024 for the remaining stake in the Transferor company acquired in the month of June 2024.



40(ii) Loss of control in Swiftly Commerce Tech Private Limited (formerly known as Wigzo Technologies Private Limited)

During the year ended March 31, 2024, the board of directors of the Company, as a part of internal restructuring in the meeting held on August 29, 2023 approved a Business Transfer Agreement in accordance with the Company's ("Transferee Company") plans to acquire the technology based platform solution from Swiftly Commerce Tech Private Limited (formerly known as Wigzo Technologies Private Limited) ("Transferor Company"), a subsidiary of the company on going concern basis by way of a Slump Sale for a lump sum consideration, in compliance with the provisions of Section 50B read with Section 2(42C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

The scheme of arrangement inter-alia provides that subject to the terms of Business Transfer Agreement, the Transferor agrees to irrevocably and unconditionally sell, assign, deliver, convey and transfer the Undertaking to the Transferee, and the Transferee agrees to assume, purchase, acquire and accept the Undertaking from the Transferor, through the Business Transfer effective from the Effective Date (i.e. September 1, 2023), on a going concern basis, by way of a slump sale (as contemplated under Section 50B read with Section 2(42C) of the IT Act), free and clear of any Encumbrances.

These transactions have been treated as business combination and the Company has applied pooling of interest method to account for such business combination. Based on the requirements of Appendix C to Ind AS - 103, the Company has restated financial information appearing in these financial statements in respect of previous period had occurred from the beginning of the preceding period in the financial statements i.e. April 1, 2022.

Further, subsequent to the Business Transfer Agreement, the Holding company with effect from September 1, 2023 decided to sell its stake in Swiftly Commerce Tech Private Limited (formerly known as Wigzo Technologies Private Limited) through sale of 27,436 shares held in the said entity for a nominal consideration of Rs. 10/- per share..

The details for Profit/(Loss) on sale of Investment in Swiftly Commerce Tech Private Limited (formerly known as Wigzo Technologies Private Limited) reported in Exceptional Items is as under:

Particulars	Amount
Cost of Investment as on date of sale of stake in subsidiary	82.34
Less: Cost of Investment already provided for as Impairment during the year ended March 31, 2023	(50.00)
Net Cost of Investment as on date of sale of stake in subsidiary	32.34
Less: Amount realised on sale of Investment in subsidiary	(0.27)
Loss on sale of Investment in subsidiary shown as Exceptional Item [Refer Note 24.1]	32.07

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41 Investments in Associate (accounted for using equity method)

The Company has no material associate. On November 26, 2021, The Company has acquired 28.14% stake in Logibricks Technologies Private Limited. It is engaged in the business of development of softwares and technology solutions.

As at March 31, 2023, the carrying amount of the investment in the associate was tested for impairment in view of continuing losses in the associate. The recoverable amount of investment in associate, based on value-in-use has been arrived at Nil and impairment loss of Rs. 111.60 millions had been recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss under "Exceptional Items". The recoverable amount has been determined based on cash flow projections from annual operating plans of the associate covering a five-year period. The terminal period growth rate of 5% has been applied beyond 5 years period. Pre-tax discount rate of 18.25% has been applied to cash flow projections.

The aggregate summarised financial information in respect of the Company's immaterial associate is set forth below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Carrying amount of the Company's interest in associate		
- Gross Carrying amount	111.60	111.60
- Provision for impairment in value of associate	(111.60)	(111.60)

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42 Ratio Analysis and its elements

Ratio analysis and its elements	Numerator	Denominator	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	% Change	Reason for Variance*
(a) Current ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	1.75	1.05	67%	Change is on account of increase in current assets during the year ended March 31, 2025 as Fixed Deposits carry remaining maturity of less than 1 year in the current year
(b) Debt-equity ratio	Total Debt (including Lease liabilities)	Shareholder's Equity	0.22	0.24	-8%	
(c) Debt service coverage ratio	(Loss)/Earnings for debt service + Net (loss)/profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses	Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments	0.42	0.02	2226%	Increased due to short term borrowings taken during the year against FD's as per FD-OD facility
(d) Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold	Average Inventory	5.24	3.05	33%	Increased due to increase in purchase of stock during the current year.
(e) Trade receivables turnover ratio	Net credit sales = Gross credit sales - sales return	Average Trade Receivable	11.94	12.73	-6%	
(f) Trade payables turnover ratio	Net credit purchases = Gross credit purchases - purchase return	Average Trade Payables	6.28	5.68	11%	
(g) Net capital turnover ratio	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	Working capital = Current assets - Current liabilities	2.97	39.45	-92%	Change is on account of increase in current assets during the year ended March 31, 2025. Further revenue has increased as compared to year ended March 31, 2024.
(h) Return on equity ratio	Net (Loss)/Profits after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	(0.04)	(0.40)	91%	
(i) Net profit ratio	Net (Loss)/Profit	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	(0.03)	(0.47)	93%	Change is due to reduction in losses during the current year as compared to previous year.
(j) Return on capital employed	(Loss)/Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	(0.02)	(0.37)	96%	
(k) Return on investment	Interest Income on deposits with banks	Bank Deposits	0.06	0.06	2%	

*Ratios variances have been explained for any change by more than 25% as compared to the previous year.

43 Other statutory information for the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024

i) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against The Company for holding any Benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

ii) The Company has outstanding balances with the below-mentioned companies struck off under section 248 of Companies Act, 2013:

Name of struck off Company	Nature of transactions with struck-off Company	Balance outstanding	
		As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Farham Enterprises Pvt Ltd, Kunstan Power Products Pvt Ltd, ABIX Pharma Pvt. Ltd, Modis Pearls, Plant Fashion Pvt Ltd, Herida Enterprises Private Limited, Access Isolation Digital Marketing Pvt Ltd, DLB Company India Limited, Gujistar Farms Private Limited, Mynt Technologies Pvt Ltd, Direct Media Shoppy, P.K Enterprises, Neekang India Pvt Ltd, Routeflight Technologies Pvt Ltd, Rushi Hospital, RD Overseas, Fabby Studio Private Limited, Gildard Apparel Pvt Ltd, Maya Jennifer Tees Pvt Ltd, Anandha Vinyl Enterprises Pvt. Ltd, Bickhavika, Varadaram Silks, Folds Emporium Pvt Ltd, Winstonian Shoes Pvt. Ltd, Zeezaa Commerce Private Limited, Onya Technologies, Encaphealos IT Services, Zhambe Empire India private limited, Zhambe India Corp. Private Limited, Esel Rasson Private Limited, Thutam Solutions, Oshigarth Retail Pvt. Ltd, Recham Online Services Pvt Ltd, Madakul Online Private Limited, Ascent clothing Pvt Ltd, GB Online Pvt Ltd, Breit Brothers Pvt. Ltd., Lulu Baby Cloth Dispens Pvt Ltd, Starlight Technologies Pvt. Ltd., Jacked To Play, Ellegant (OPC) Private Limited, D19 Foods & Beverages Pvt Ltd, Airtel Technologies Private Limited, ARSH Wardrobes Pvt Ltd, House of Paws Pvt Ltd, Opeira E-Commerce Pvt. Ltd, Procras Online Pvt Ltd, Vizor Digital Pvt Ltd, Tectoron Private Limited, Vibro Retail Pvt Ltd, Fornitsbazaar, Relyan Technologies Pvt Ltd, XPO Business, EKAY EMCO Tools India Pvt. Ltd, Sharmin Home Pvt. Ltd, Unilite Enterprises India Private Limited, BangCart InfoServices Pvt Ltd, Cosmo bags private limited, Bigbillion web services private limited, Health & beauty private limited, Gourav apothecary private limited, Orvam Sirpa international private limited, Ready2walk India private limited, Gangta fashions private limited, Alzafifa carts & bags private limited, Tpp production & marketing (pp) private limited, Goldent bricks private limited, ipsa entertainment private limited, Openworks solutions private limited, Spacecom websofts private limited, Gangta fashions private limited, Green handle products private limited, Vital carts private limited, Acurit handbags (ppc) private limited, Bookin express online private limited, Public clothing private limited, Tannu info services private limited, Hey martina retail private limited, Twenty four spoke private limited, Saarthi living private limited, Hif thread private limited, Beststrong ventures private limited, Kleding fashion private limited, PFC clothing private limited, Plasurplus zones private limited, Skyark express (doh) private limited, Matang polymers and products private limited, Evening tales graphics (ppc) private limited, Techistar India private limited, Fashion cottage private limited, Viro hub private limited, Hood publications private limited, Spg india private limited, Indigene market private limited, Globalsoft technologies private limited, Akar limited.	Customer Balance in Wallet	0.01	0.01
Adventium Business solutions pvt ltd, Rollie Lifestyle Pvt. Ltd, Shrutishreyas Publications and Biquode Infosystem Pvt Ltd.	Trade Receivables	0.00	0.00

ii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

iv) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

v) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the intermediary shall:
 a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of The Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

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

vii) 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).

viii) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

ix) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets during the current financial year and previous financial year.

x) 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. Certain sections of the Code came into effect on May 3, 2023. However, the final rules/interpretation have not yet been issued. Based on a preliminary assessment, the entity believes the impact of the change will not be significant.

44 Events occurring after the balance sheet date

The significant non-adjusting events that have occurred after the reporting year ended March 31, 2025 till the date of approval of these standalone financial statements are disclosed as under:

a) The Holding company has merged the Shiprocket Employee Stock Option Plan 2016 and the Bigfoot Acquired Businesses Employee Stock Option Plan 2022 into a single, standalone scheme to be known as the "Shiprocket Employee Stock Option Plan 2016" (the "ESOP Scheme"). The same has been approved by the Board of Directors of the Holding company in the meeting held on March 21, 2025. Further, the same has also been approved through a special resolution passed in the extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Holding company held on April 14, 2025. [Refer Note 31]

b) Pursuant to the approval of the Board of Directors at its meeting held on July 22, 2025, the Company has incorporated a wholly owned subsidiary in India named "Logirust Freight Services Private Limited". The subsidiary was incorporated on September 9, 2025 and has been allotted Corporate Identification Number (CIN) U49230DL2025PTC454929.

45 The Company has used Oracle Netsuite as its accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the year ended March 31, 2025 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software at application level except for logs of certain attributes of deleted transactions and logs of changes made at administrator level (if any). Also, audit trail for accounting and certain related software was not enabled at the database level to log any direct changes to the database. Further, no instance of audit trail feature being tampered with was noted in respect of accounting software where the audit trail has been enabled. Additionally, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

46 The Company has maintained proper books of account as required by law.



47 There are numerous interpretative issues relating to the Supreme Court (SC) judgement on Provident Fund dated February 28, 2019. The Company is already in compliance with said order for the year. However, there is uncertainty on the determination of the liability retrospectively, because theoretically there is no limit on how much retrospective it can get, and can begin from the commencement of operations of the Company. The Company will only record a provision, on receiving further clarity on the subject.

As per our report of even date
For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(CAI Firm Registration No. 161049W/E300004)

per Sanjay Bachchan
Partner

Membership No. 400419

Place : Gurugram
Date : September 29, 2025



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Shiprocket Limited
(Formerly known as Shiprocket Private Limited
and Bigfoot Retail Solutions Private Limited)

Bashit Godi
Managing Director and
Chief Executive Officer
DIN: 05106685

Gautam Kapoor
Executive Director
DIN: 03555278

Deepa Kapoor
Company Secretary

Place : Gurugram
Date : September 29, 2025



Kumar Tanmay
Chief Financial Officer