

63ATS CYBERTECH LIMITED
(FORMERLY 63SATS GLOBAL CYBER TECHNOLOGIES
NETWORKS LIMITED)

Partners :
FCA Sohan Chaturvedi
FCA Chaturvedi V N
FCA Noshir B Captain
FCA Rajiv Chauhan
ACA Neha Chauhan
ACA Shristi Chaturvedi
FCA Prakash Mistry



Chaturvedi Sohan & Co.

Chartered Accountants

FRN - 118424W

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members Of 63SATS Cybertech Limited (Formerly known as 63SATS Global Cyber Technologies Networks Limited (63SATS))

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **63SATS Cybertech Limited (Formerly known as 63SATS Global Cyber Technologies Networks Limited (63SATS))** (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date and a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2025 and its losses, other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ("SA"s) 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 Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.



Key Audit Matters

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

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

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

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the consolidated financial statements, financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

Management's Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

The Company's Management and Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the 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.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial 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 system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management and Board of directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of 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 financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

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 in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

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

- a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
- c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2025, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

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

1) As explained to us by the Management of the Company, no litigations is pending against the company which would impact its financial position.

2) There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

3) The Company has no material foreseeable losses on long term contracts (including derivative contracts) and hence for the same the company has not made any provision.

4) (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) 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 or entity, including foreign entity ("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, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("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;

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

C. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended: In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

5) Based on our examination, which include test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the Financials year ended March 31st, 2025 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated during the year for all material transaction recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.

As provision to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rule, 2014 is applicable from April 1, 2023, reporting under rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditor) Rules, 2014 on preservation of audit trail as per the statutory requirement for records retention is not applicable for the financials year ended March 31, 2025.

For Chaturvedi Sohan & Co
Chartered Accountant

FRN: 118424W



Chaturvedi VN
Partner

M.No:106403

UDIN: 25106403BMIDNZ1551



Date: 15-05-2025

Place: Mumbai

Annexure “A” To the Independent Auditor’s Report

(Referred to in paragraph 2A(f) under ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ section of our report to the Members of Global Payment Networks Limited of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting under Clause (i) of subsection 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the “Act”)

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **63SATS Cybertech Limited (Formerly known as 63SATS Global Cyber Technologies Networks Limited (63SATS))** (the “Company”) as of March 31, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Management of the Company 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 (the “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 company’s policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor’s Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company 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”) issued by the ICAI and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. 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 over financial reporting 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 system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, 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 system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, 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 over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting 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, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2025, based on the criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting 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 ICAI.

For Chaturvedi Sohan & Co

Chartered Accountant

FRN: 118424W



Chaturvedi VN

Partner

M.No:106403

UDIN: 25106403BMIDNZ1551

Date: 15-05-2025

Place: Mumbai

ANNEXURE 'B' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Global Payments Network Limited of even date)

To the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we state that:

- i. (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment and relevant details of right-of-use assets.
(b) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- ii. (a) The Company does not have any inventory and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
(b) The Company has not sanctioned working capital limits in excess of ₹ 5 crore, in aggregate, at any points of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- iii. The Company has not made investments in, companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships, and granted unsecured loans to other parties, during the year end hence clause 3(iii) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
- iv. The Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans granted, investments made and guarantee and securities provided to the extent applicable.
- v. The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- vi. The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Hence, reporting under clause (vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- vii. In respect of statutory dues:
 - (a) In our opinion, the Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Services tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities.

There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

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

Nature of the statute	Nature of dues	Forum where the dispute is pending	Period to which the amount relates	Amount
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

viii. There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).

ix. a. The Company has not taken any loans or other borrowings from any lender. Hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

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

c. The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no outstanding term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

d. On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year 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.

f. The Company has not raised any loans during the year and hence reporting on clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.

x. a. The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

- b. During the year, the Company has issued Zero Coupon Unsecured Fully Convertible Debentures (ZOFCD) and relevant requirement of section 42 and 62 of Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with. The unutilised amount has been kept in cash and cash equivalent for the year ended 31st March 2025.
- xi. a. No fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- b. No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.
- c. As per Management Representation the has not received any whistle blower complaints during the year and hence clause 3(xi)(c) is not applicable to the Company.
- xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- xiii. In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to applicable transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed at note no.30 in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv.(a) In our opinion the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.
- (b) In our opinion the company is not required to appoint internal auditor according to Section 138(1) of companies Act, 2013. Hence, reporting under Clause 3(xiv)(b) is not applicable.
- xv. In our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its Directors or persons connected with its directors. and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- xvi. (a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a) and (b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) In our opinion, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- xvii. The Company has incurred cash losses of Rs.1,579.00 Lakhs in the current and Nil in the immediately preceding financial year

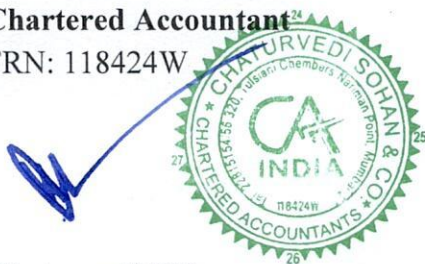
xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.

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

xx. As per section 135 of the Companies Act 2013, the company is not liable to contribution toward CSR, accordingly clause 3(xx)(a)(b) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

For Chaturvedi Sohan & Co
Chartered Accountant

FRN: 118424W



Chaturvedi VN
Partner

M.No:106403

UDIN: 25106403BMIDNZ1551

Date: 15-05-2025

Place: Mumbai

63SATS Cybertech Limited

(Formerly 63SATS Global Cyber Technologies Networks Ltd.)

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025

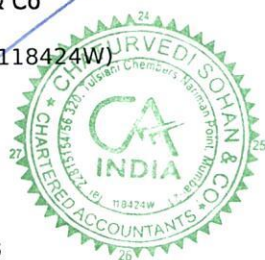
(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Note	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	27.66	-
Right of use assets	6	26.30	-
Other intangible assets	7	0.34	-
Financial assets			
(i) Other financial assets	9	4.50	-
Other non-current assets	10	3.83	-
Total non-current assets		62.63	-
Current assets			
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	8	358.01	-
(ii) Trade receivables	11	44.05	-
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	12	106.55	7.12
(iv) Bank Balances other than (iii) above	13	143.88	185.00
(v) Other financial assets	9	1.54	2.42
Current tax assets (net)	19	28.95	-
Other current assets	10	200.31	-
Total current assets		883.29	194.54
Total assets		945.92	194.54
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity share capital	14	600.00	100.00
Other equity		-950.03	94.23
Total equity		-350.03	194.23
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	15	1,010.53	-
Lease Liability		0.30	-
Provisions	17	31.73	-
Other non-current liabilities	18	13.57	-
Total non-current liabilities		1,056.13	-
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease Liability		26.54	-
(ii) Trade payables	20	7.47	-
Due to micro and small enterprises		90.98	-
Due to others		18.93	0.30
(iii) Other financial liabilities	16	-	0.01
Current tax liabilities (net)		8.49	-
Provisions	17	87.41	-
Other current liabilities	18	239.82	0.31
Total current liabilities		239.82	0.31
Total Liabilities		1,295.95	0.31
Total equity and liabilities		945.92	194.54

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements 1 to 38

In terms of our report attached
For Chaturvedi Sohan & Co
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.118424W)
by the hand of

Vivekanand Chaturvedi
Partner
Membership No:106403



For and on behalf of the Board

Neehar Pathare
MD & CEO
DIN-08602019

Hariraj Chouhan
Director
DIN-02166102

Place : Mumbai
Date: May 15, 2025

Place : Mumbai
Date: May 15, 2025

63SATS Cybertech Limited
(Formerly 63SATS Global Cyber Technologies Networks Ltd.)
Statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2025

(₹ in lakhs)

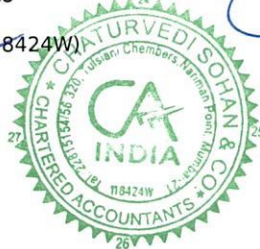
Particulars	Note	Year Ended 31.03.2025	Year Ended 31.03.2024
Revenue from operations	21	239.67	-
Other income (net)	22	61.50	11.78
Total Income		301.17	11.78
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	23	1,105.39	-
Finance costs	24	74.48	-
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	25	14.26	-
Other expenses	26	713.28	0.45
Total expenses		1,907.41	0.45
Profit / (Loss) before tax		(1,606.24)	11.33
Tax expense / (credit):			
Current tax		-	1.77
Deferred tax		-	-
Total tax expense		-	1.77
(Loss) / Profit for the year		(1,606.24)	9.56
Other Comprehensive Income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		(1,606.24)	9.56
Earnings per share: (Face Value per share ₹ 1/-)			
Basic and Diluted per share (in ₹)		(3.68)	0.96
Face Value Per Share (in ₹)		1.00	10.00

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements 1 to 38

In terms of our report attached
For Chaturvedi Sohan & Co
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.118424W)
by the hand of

Vivekanand Chaturvedi
Partner
Membership No:106403

Place : Mumbai
Date: May 15 , 2025



For and on behalf of the Board

Neehar Pathare
MD & CEO
DIN-08602019

Hariraj Chouhan
Director
DIN-02166102

Place : Mumbai
Date: May 15 , 2025

63SATS Cybertech Limited
(Formerly 63SATS Global Cyber Technologies Networks Ltd.)
Statement of changes in equity for the Year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	Equity Share Capital	Reserves and surplus		Other Comprehensive Income	Total other equity	Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company
		Equity portion of Convertible Debenture	Retained earnings			
Balance at 01.04.2023	100.00	-	84.68	-	84.68	184.68
Changes in equity for the year ended 31.03.2024						
Profit for the year	-	-	9.55	-	9.55	9.55
Balance at 31.03.2024	100.00	-	94.23	-	94.23	194.23
Balance at 01.04.2024	100.00	-	94.23	-	94.23	194.23
Changes in equity for the year ended 31.03.2025						
Share Capital Issued during the year	500.00	-	-	-	-	500.00
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-
Convertible Debentures Reserve (Equity)	-	561.98	-	-	561.98	561.98
Profit for the year	-	-	(1,606.24)	-	(1,606.24)	(1,606.24)
Balance at 31.03.2025	600.00	561.98	(1,512.01)	-	(950.03)	(350.03)

Nature and purpose of reserves:

Equity portion of Convertible Debenture: The difference between the proceeds received on issue of zero coupon fully convertible debentures and the fair value of its liability component is recognised as Equity Component of convertible Debentures

Retained earnings: Remaining portion of profits earned by the Company till date after appropriations.

In terms of our report attached

For Chaturvedi Sohan & Co

Chartered Accountants

(Firm's Registration No.118424W)

by the hand of

Vivekanand Chaturvedi
Partner
Membership No:106403

Place : Mumbai
Date: May 15 , 2025



For and on behalf of the Board

Neehar Pathare
MD & CEO
DIN-08602019

Hariraj Chouhan
Director
DIN-02166102

63SATS Cybertech Limited

(Formerly 63SATS Global Cyber Technologies Networks Ltd.)

Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2025

(₹ in lakhs)

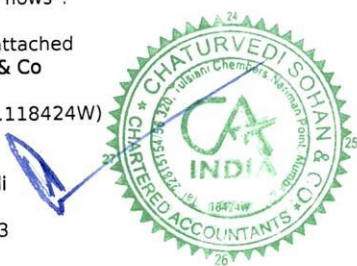
Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2025		Year ended 31.03.2024	
A. Cash flow from operating activities				
Profit / (Loss) before tax		(1,606.24)		9.56
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation and amortisation expense	14.26	-	-	-
Gain on fair valuation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(8.01)	-	-	-
Finance costs	74.48	1.77	-	-
Dividend income	(33.19)	-	-	-
Interest income	(20.30)	27.24	(11.77)	(10.00)
Operating profit / (loss) before working capital changes		(1,579.00)		(0.44)
Changes in working capital:				
Adjustments for:				
Trade receivables, loans, other financial assets and other assets	(254.26)	-	-	-
Trade payables, other financial liabilities, other liabilities and provision	258.29	4.03	-	-
Cash used in operations		(1,574.97)		(0.44)
Net Income Tax paid		(29.19)		(1.60)
Net cash flow from operating activities (A)		(1,604.16)		(2.04)
B. Cash flow from investing activities				
Capital expenditure on Property, plant and equipment and other Intangible assets including capital advances		(32.27)		-
Proceeds from sale of Financial assets - others		600.00		-
Purchase of Financial assets - others		(950.00)		-
Bank deposits not considered as Cash and cash equivalents				
- Placed		(1,573.60)		(185.00)
- Matured		1,614.72		170.00
Interest income		22.73		10.56
Dividend on investments		33.19		-
Cash flow from investing activities		(285.23)		(4.44)
Net cash flow from investing activities (B)		(285.23)		(4.44)
C. Cash flow from financing activities				
Issue of Share capital		500.00		-
Borrowing - issue of Zero Coupon Unsecured Optionally Fully Convertible Debentures		1,500.00		-
Repayment of lease liabilities - Principal		(9.44)		-
- Interest		(1.74)		-
Net cash used in financing activities (C)		1,988.82		-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)		99.43		(6.48)
Cash and cash equivalents (opening balance)		7.12		13.60
Cash and cash equivalents (closing balance)		106.55		7.12

Notes to cash flow statement:

- Cash flow statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Accounting Standard (Ind-AS 7) Statement of Cash flows".

In terms of our report attached
For Chaturvedi Sohan & Co
 Chartered Accountants
 (Firm's Registration No.118424W)
 by the hand of

Vivekanand Chaturvedi
 Partner
 Membership No:106403



For and on behalf of the Board

Neehar Pathare
 MD & CEO
 DIN-08602019

Hariraj Chouhan
 Director
 DIN- 02166102

Place : Mumbai
 Date: May 15 , 2025

Place : Mumbai
 Date: May 15 , 2025

63SATS Cybertech Limited
(Formerly 63SATS Global Cyber Technologies Networks Ltd.)
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

1. Company Overview

63SATS Cybertech Limited (formerly 63SATS Global Cybertechnologies Networks Limited) (the 'Company') is domiciled in India. The Company's registered office is at FT Tower, 3rd floor, CTS No. 256&257 Suren Road, Chakala, Andheri (East) – 400093, India. The Company's Corporate Identity Number (CIN) is U72900MH2007PLC168354

The principal activity of the company is that of to carry on the business of providing a comprehensive cybersecurity solutions, catering to the needs of citizens, enterprises and the government.

These Ind-AS compliant financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 15 May, 2025.

2. Basis of Preparation

2.1. Statement of compliance and Basis of Preparation

These financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified pursuant to Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the 2013 Act") under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, subsequent amendment thereto and the relevant provisions of the 2013 Act.

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual basis using the historical cost measurement except for the following material items that have been measured at fair value as required by relevant Ind AS:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments)
- Defined benefit and other long-term employee benefits

The accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

2.2. Functional and presentation currency

These Separate financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees, which is the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest rupees lakhs, unless otherwise indicated.

2.3. Use of judgements and estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make certain estimates, judgements and assumptions. These affect the application of accounting policies, the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the reporting date of the financial statements and reported amounts of income and expenses during the period. Accounting estimates could change from period to period and the actual results could differ from those estimates. These are reviewed by the management on an on-going basis and appropriate changes in estimates are made prospectively as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. The management believes that the estimates used in preparation of these financial statements are just, prudent and reasonable.

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the year ending 31 March 2018 is included in the following notes:

- Note 3.4, 3.5, 5 and 7 - Estimation of useful life of tangible and intangible assets
- Note no. 10: Estimation of income taxes

3. Material Accounting Policies

The Company has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in these financial statements.

3.1. Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration expected to receive in exchange for those products or services. The Company recognises the revenue as per five step model as specified in Ind AS 115. Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold and services rendered is net of variable consideration on account of various discounts and schemes offered by the Company as part of the contract. Revenue also excludes taxes collected from customers.

In respect of service contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time and where there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration, revenue is recognized over time. Revenue from fixed price service contracts is recognised based on acts performed as specified in the contracts over the contract period where performance of several acts is required over that period. The revenue from the sale of software products is recognised on delivery/granting of right to use.

Revenues in excess of invoicing are classified as contract assets (which are referred to as unbilled revenue). Contract assets are classified as unbilled receivables (only act of invoicing is pending) when there is unconditional right to receive cash, and only passage of time is required, as per contractual terms. Invoicing in excess of revenues are classified as contract liabilities (which are referred to as unearned revenues).

3.2. Interest income

Interest income from debt instruments is recognised using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income in respect of income tax is accounted on receipt basis.

3.3. Property, plant and equipment

i. Recognition and measurement

Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The cost of PPE comprises its purchase price including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes after deducting trade discounts and rebates and any costs directly attributable to bring in the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

PPE which are not ready for intended use as on the date of Balance Sheet are disclosed as "Capital work-in-progress".

An item of property, plant and equipment 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 assets) is recognised in Statement of Profit & Loss.

ii. Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure relating to PPE is capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits with these will flow to the company and cost of the item can be measured reliably. Repairs & maintenance costs are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss as and when incurred.

iii. Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. Leased assets and leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed annually and the effects of any changes in estimates are accounted for on a prospective basis.

Freehold Land is not depreciated. For others, depreciation has been provided on the basis of estimated useful life as follows.

Assets	Useful life
Office Equipment	2 to 5 Years
Computer Hardware	3 to 6 Years
Furniture and Fixtures	5 to 10 Years

Assets costing up to ₹ 5,000/- are fully depreciated in the year of acquisition.

3.4. Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment, if any. The cost of intangible assets comprises its purchase price including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes after deducting trade discounts and rebates and any costs directly attributable to bring in use. Intangible assets are amortized over their respective individual estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis, from the date that they are available for use. Research costs are expensed as incurred. Amortization methods and useful lives are reviewed annually and the effects of any changes in estimates are accounted for on a prospective basis.

The Company amortises intangible assets using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life as follows:

- Patents, copyright and other rights - 8 years
- Computer software - 4 to 6 years

63SATS Cybertech Limited
(Formerly 63SATS Global Cyber Technologies Networks Ltd.)
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

3.5. Cash and cash equivalents.

The Company considers all highly liquid investments, which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value, to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consist of balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage

3.6. Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. The classification of financial instruments depends on the objective of the business model for which it is held. Management determines the classification of its financial instruments at recognition

Classification	Initial recognition	Subsequent recognition
Non-derivative financial instruments		
a) Financial assets at amortised cost: if it is held within business model where purpose is to hold asset for contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on principal outstanding	At fair value including directly attributable transaction costs	Subsequently carried at amortised cost using effective interest rate method less any impairment loss
b) Financial assets at fair value through statement of profit and loss: if financial asset is not classified in any of the above categories	At fair value excluding directly attributable transaction costs. Transaction costs are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	Fair valued at each subsequent reporting date.
c) Trade receivable (which do not contain significant financing component)	At transaction price	Subsequently held at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method, net of any expected credit loss (Trade Receivable more than 270 days are booked at 100% ECL rate).
d) Financial liabilities	At fair value including directly attributable transaction costs	At amortised cost: using effective interest method except certain items.
e) Borrowings	In respect of compound financial instruments, Zero Coupon Unsecured, Optionally Fully Convertible Debenture, the liability component is measured at the present value of the future cash flows (redemption amount), discounted using a market rate of interest for a similar	•The liability component is subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. •The equity component is not remeasured after initial recognition.

63SATS Cybertech Limited
(Formerly 63SATS Global Cyber Technologies Networks Ltd.)
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

	debt instrument without a conversion option. The equity component is measured as the residual amount, i.e., the difference between the proceeds received and the fair value of the liability component.	
Share capital		
	Ordinary shares classified as equity.	

Financial assets are reclassified subsequent to their recognition if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets

Derecognition of financial instruments: A financial asset is derecognised by the Company only when:

- Contractual right to receive cash flows from the assets expires; or
- the Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset; or
- if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset; or
- the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset.

Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in statement of profit and loss including cumulative gain or loss in case of financial assets subsequently valued at fair value through other comprehensive income. In case of financial assets and liability subsequently fair valued through profit or loss gain or loss is presented on a net basis.

A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in statement of profit and loss.

i. Measurement of Fair Value

Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non- financial assets and liabilities. In determining the fair value of its financial instruments as define in Ind AS 113, the Company regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs, valuation adjustments, u ses a variety of methods and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks, existing at each reporting date. The methods used to determine fair value include discounted cash flow analysis, available quoted market prices and dealer quotes. All methods of assessing fair value result in general approximation of value, and such value may never actually be realized

ii. Foreign Currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency of the Company at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions or at rates that closely approximate the rate at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Foreign currency differences are generally recognised in profit or loss.

3.7. Employee benefits

iii. Short-term obligations

The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees is recognised as an expense during the period when the employee renders those services.

iv. Other long-term employee benefit obligations

Compensated Absences

The Company has a policy on compensated absences which are both accumulating and non-accumulating in nature. The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences is determined by actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary at each reporting date using projected unit credit method on the additional amount expected to be paid/availed as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date and recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. Expense on non-accumulating compensated absences is recognized in the year in which the absences occur.

Defined Benefit Plan

The Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan ('the Gratuity Plan') covering eligible employees. The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated at each reporting date by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised, net of tax impact, in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet. Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in profit or loss as past service cost. The amount of net interest expense calculated by applying the liability discount rate to the net defined liability or asset is charged or credited to 'Finance Cost' in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Defined Contribution Plans

The Company pays provident fund contributions to publicly administered provident funds as per local regulations. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due.

3.8. Leases

Effective April 01, 2019, the Company had adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases" by applying the modified retrospective approach. The Company, at the inception of a contract, assesses whether the contract is a lease or not lease.

Company as a lessee

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date. The lease payments are discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate. The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset.

The Company accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract.

The Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to short-term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value and are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Company as a lessor

At the inception of the lease the Company classifies each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. The Company recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. In case of a finance lease, finance income is recognised over the lease term based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the lessor's net investment in the lease. When the Company is an intermediate lessor it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sub-lease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sub-lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset. If a head lease is a short term lease to which the Company applies the exemption described above, then it classifies the sub-lease as an operating lease.

3.9. Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax and it is recognised in profit or loss.

i. Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or recoverable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or recoverable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payable or recoverable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Interest income in respect of income tax is shown under Other Income and interest expenses and penalties, if any, are included in current tax expense. Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amount and there is an intention to settle the assets and liabilities on net basis.

ii. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Future taxable profits are determined based on business plans of the Company and the reversal of temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

3.10. Operating Cycle

Based on the nature of activities of the Company, the Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

3.11. Provisions

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are not discounted to their present value and are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

3.12. Earning Per Share:

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax (including the post-tax effect of extraordinary items, if any) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS is calculated by adjusting the profit and the weighted average number of equity shares for the effect of all dilutive potential equity shares including convertible debentures.

4. Standards issued but not yet effective

Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not notified amendments to the Ind AS which are effective 1st April, 2025.

63SATS Cybertech Limited**(Formerly 63SATS Global Cyber Technologies Networks Ltd.)****Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025****5 Property, plant and equipment**

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Computer Hardware	Office Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Total
Year ended March 31, 2025				
Gross carrying Value as at April 01, 2024	-	-	-	-
Additions	24.38	3.49	4.04	31.91
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying Value as at March 31, 2025	24.38	3.49	4.04	31.91
Accumulated depreciation and impairment as at April 01, 2024	-	-	-	-
Charged during the year	3.24	0.74	0.27	4.25
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Upto March 31, 2025	3.24	0.74	0.27	4.25
Gross carrying Value as at March 31, 2025	21.14	2.75	3.77	27.66

Year ended March 31, 2024				
Gross carrying Value as at April 01, 2023	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying Value as at March 31, 2024	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation and impairment as at April 01, 2023	-	-	-	-
Charged during the year	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Upto March 31, 2024	-	-	-	-
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2024	-	-	-	-

63SATS Cybertech Limited**(Formerly 63SATS Global Cyber Technologies Networks Ltd.)****Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025****6 Right of Use Assets**

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Buildings	Total
Year ended March 31, 2025		
Gross carrying Value as at April 1, 2024	-	-
Additions	36.29	36.29
Deletions on de-hiring premises / Changes in lease terms	-	-
Gross carrying Value as at March 31, 2025	36.29	36.29
Accumulated depreciation and impairment as at April 01, 2024	-	-
Charged during the year	9.99	9.99
Deletions on de-hiring premises	-	-
Upto March 31, 2025	9.99	9.99
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2025	26.30	26.30
Year ended March 31, 2024		
Gross carrying Value as at April 1, 2023	-	-
Additions	-	-
Deletions on de-hiring premises	-	-
Gross carrying Value as at March 31, 2024	-	-
Accumulated depreciation and impairment as at April 01, 2023	-	-
Charged during the year	-	-
Deletions on de-hiring premises	-	-
Upto March 31, 2024	-	-
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2024	-	-

Notes:**The Company as a Lessee:**

- A** The Company incurred ₹ 54.30 lakhs (Previous Year Nil) for the year ended 31st March, 2025 towards expenses relating to short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The total cash outflow for leases is ₹ 64.04 lakhs (Previous Year ₹ Nil) for the year ended 31st March, 2025, including cash outflow of short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. Interest on lease liabilities is ₹ 1.74 lakhs (Previous Year Nil) for the year.
- B** The Company has entered into cancellable and non-cancellable operating lease agreements as a lessee for some premises ranging from 09 months to 24 months and may be renewed for further period based on mutual agreement of the parties.

The Commitment related to lease payments are as under:

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Not later than one year	1.65	-
Later than one year and not later than two years	-	-
Later than two years and not later than five years	-	-
Later than five years	-	-

63SATS Cybertech Limited**(Formerly 63SATS Global Cyber Technologies Networks Ltd.)****Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025****7 Other Intangible Assets**

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Trade Mark	Total
Year ended March 31, 2025		
Gross carrying Value as at April 01, 2024	-	-
Additions	0.36	0.36
Write off	-	-
Gross carrying Value as at March 31, 2025	0.36	0.36
Accumulated amortisation and impairment as at April 01, 2024	-	-
Charged during the year	0.02	0.02
Write off	-	-
Upto March 31, 2025	0.02	0.02
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2025	0.34	0.34
Year ended March 31, 2024		
Gross carrying Value as at April 01, 2023	-	-
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Gross carrying Value as at March 31, 2024	-	-
Accumulated amortisation and impairment as at April 01, 2023	-	-
Charged during the year	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Upto March 31, 2024	-	-
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2024	-	-

63SATS Cybertech Limited
(Formerly 63SATS Global Cyber Technologies Networks Ltd.)
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

		(₹ in lakhs)	
8 Investments		As at	As at
Particulars		31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Current Investment			
		(₹ in lakhs)	
Investment carried at fair value through Profit and Loss			
1 5640.75 (Previous Year Nil) units of of 6346.89 each of Nippon India Liquid Fund- Direct Plan -Growth		358.01	-
Total Current investment		358.01	-
Aggregate Value of listed but not quoted investment		-	-
Aggregate Value of unquoted investment		358.01	-
Aggregate amount of expected credit loss		-	-
9 Other Financial Assets		(₹ in lakhs)	
		As at	As at
Particulars		31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Non-Current			
Security Deposits		4.50	-
		4.50	-
Current			
Interest accrued on bank fixed deposits / Others		-	2.42
Unbilled receivable		1.54	-
		1.54	2.42
Total Other Financial Assets		6.04	2.42
10 Other Assets		(₹ in lakhs)	
		As at	As at
Particulars		31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Other Non-Current assets			
Prepaid Expenses		3.83	-
		3.83	-
Other current assets			
Prepaid expenses		81.76	-
Balances With Government Authorities		89.06	-
Advances for supply of goods and services			
Considered good		29.49	-
Considered doubtful		-	-
		29.49	-
Less: Allowance for doubtful advances		-	-
		29.49	-
		200.31	-
Total Other Assets		204.14	-
11 Trade receivables		(₹ in lakhs)	
		As at	As at
Particulars		31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Current Unsecured			
Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good		44.05	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired		-	-
Total Trade Receivables		44.05	-

63SATS Cybertech Limited
(Formerly 63SATS Global Cyber Technologies Networks Ltd.)
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

Trade receivables ageing schedule for the year ended as on March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024:

(₹ in lakhs)					
Particulars	Not Due / Less than 6 Months	6 months to 1 Year	1-2 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	44.05 (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	44.05 (-)
Undisputed Trade receivables – credit impaired	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Total	44.05 (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	44.05 (-)
Less: Allowance for credit loss	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Total Trade Receivables	44.05 (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	44.05 (-)

Previous year amounts are given in bracket.

Trade Receivables ageing schedule is prepared on the basis of due date of payment. Unbilled dues ₹ 1.54 lakhs (Previous Year ₹ Nil lakhs).

12 Cash and cash equivalents

(₹ in lakhs)			
Particulars		As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Cash And Bank Balances			
Cash on hand		0.26	0.04
Balances with banks		106.29	7.08
In current accounts		106.29	7.08
Total Cash and Cash equivalents		106.55	7.12

13 Bank Balances other than (12) above

(₹ in lakhs)			
Particulars		As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Other bank balances			
In deposit accounts with original maturity of more than 12 months		-	185.00
In deposit accounts with original maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months		143.88	-
Total Bank Balances other than (12) above		143.88	185.00

63SATS Cybertech Limited**(Formerly 63SATS Global Cyber Technologies Networks Ltd.)****Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025****14 EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL**

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025		As at 31.03.2024	
	Number of shares	₹ in lakhs	Number of shares	₹ in lakhs
Authorised:				
Equity shares of ₹ 1/- each (P.Y ₹ 10/- each)	53,75,00,000	5,375.00	17,50,000	175.00
Preference shares of ₹ 1/- each	25,00,000	25.00	2,50,000	25.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up:				
Equity shares of ₹ 1/- each (P.Y ₹ 10/- each)	5,99,99,700	600.00	10,00,000	100.00

a. Reconciliation of number of shares

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025		As at 31.03.2024	
	Number of shares	₹ in lakhs	Number of shares	₹ in lakhs
Equity Shares				
Opening Balance	1,00,00,000	100.00	10,00,000	100.00
Changes during the period	4,99,99,700	500.00	-	-
Closing Balance	5,99,99,700	600.00	10,00,000	100.00

b. Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares:

The Company has only one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of ₹1/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian Rupees. The dividend recommended by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders at the ensuing annual general meeting, except in the case of interim dividend and appropriate judicial orders. 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 amounts in the proportion of equity shares held.

c. Details of equity shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% equity shares in the Company:

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025		As at 31.03.2024	
	Number of Equity Shares held	% Holding	Number of Equity Shares held	% Holding
63 moons technologies ltd (Holding Company)	5,99,99,700	100.00	10,00,000	100.00

d Details of equity shares held by promoters in the Company:

Particulars	Number of Equity Shares held	% of total shares	% of Change during the year
63 moons technologies ltd (Holding Company)	5,99,99,700	100.00	100.00

63SATS Cybertech Limited
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Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

15 Borrowings

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Non-Current		
6,000 (Previous Year Nil) Zero Coupon Unsecured Optionally Fully Convertible Debentures of ₹ 1,00,000/- each (₹ 25,000/- paid up)	1,010.53	-
Total	1,010.53	-

6,000 (Previous Year Nil) partly paid Zero Coupon Unsecured Fully Convertible Debentures (ZOFCD) of Rs. 1,00,000/- each (Rs. 25,000/- paid up) are issued to holding company, 63 moons technologies limited during the year at par. The ZOFCDs do not carry interest. The debenture holder shall have option to convert at any time after three month of issue. The instrument is convertible into 1,00,000 equity shares of face value of Rs. 1/- pershare at par for every 1 ZOFCD held. Equity shares arising out of conversion of ZOFCDs will rank pari passu in all respect with the then outstanding equity shares of the Company on the date of allotment, except for dividend, which if declared, shall be paid on pro-rata basis from the date of allotment of such equity shares If not converted as above, anytime within the 5th year from allotment, ZOFCDs shall be converted into 1,00,000 equity shares of Rs 1/-each. If not opted to be converted at all, then the amount paid-up on ZOFCDs would be redeemed at par. ZOFCDs being compound instruments, the liability component is measured at the present value of the future cash flows (redemption amount), discounted using a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument without a conversion option. The equity component is measured as the residual amount, i.e., the difference between the proceeds received and the fair value of the liability component.

16 Other Financial Liabilities

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Current		
Payable to employees and other contractual obligations	18.93	0.30
Total	18.93	0.30
Total Other Financial Liabilities	18.93	0.30

17 Provisions

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Non-Current		
Compensated absences	31.73	-
Total	31.73	-
Current		
Compensated absences	8.49	-
Total	8.49	-
Total Provisions	40.22	-

63SATS Cybertech Limited

(Formerly 63SATS Global Cyber Technologies Networks Ltd.)

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

		(₹ in lakhs)	
18 Other liabilities		As at	As at
Particulars		31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Non-Current			
Income received in advance/unearned revenue		13.57	-
Total		13.57	-
Current			
Statutory remittances		33.08	-
Income received in advance/unearned revenue		54.33	-
		87.41	-
Total		87.41	-
Total other liabilities		100.98	-

19 Income Tax & deferred tax
19.1 Income Tax recognised in Profit or loss:

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Current Tax		
In respect of the current year	-	1.77
In respect of earlier years	-	-
	-	1.77
Deferred Tax		
Total tax expense recognised in the current year relating to continuing operations	-	1.77

19.2 Reconciliation of tax expense with the effective tax

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Profit before tax from continuing operations (a)	(1,606.24)	11.33
Income tax rate as applicable (b)	26.00%	26.00%
Calculated taxes based on above, without any adjustments for deductions [(a) x (b)]	(417.62)	2.94
MAT credit of earlier year recognised	-	(1.17)
Deferred Tax assets not recognised	417.62	-
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss (relating to continuing operations)	-	1.77

19.3 Tax Losses

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax has been recognised	417.80	0.28

19.4 Current Tax Asset / (Liabilities)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Net of Advance tax /Provision for current year income tax	28.95	(0.01)
	28.95	(0.01)

63SATS Cybertech Limited**(Formerly 63SATS Global Cyber Technologies Networks Ltd.)****Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025**

		(₹ in lakhs)	
20 Trade payable		Year ended	Year Ended
Particulars		31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Undisputed Dues To Micro And Small Enterprises		7.47	-
Disputed dues Micro And Small Enterprises		-	-
Total Outstanding Dues Of Creditors Other Than Micro And Small Enterprises		45.84	-
Payable to related parties		45.14	-
Total Trade payables		98.45	-

Trade Payable ageing schedule for the year ended as on March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024:

Particulars	Not Due or Less than 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade payables - Others	90.98	-	-	-	90.98
	-	(-)	(-)	(-)	-
Undisputed Trade payables - MSME	7.47	-	-	-	7.47
	-	(-)	(-)	(-)	-
Disputed Trade payables - Others	-	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Disputed Trade payables - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Total Trade Payables	98.45	-	-	-	98.45
	-	(-)	(-)	(-)	-

63SATS Cybertech Limited
(Formerly 63SATS Global Cyber Technologies Networks Ltd.)
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

21 Revenue from operations

	Year ended	Year Ended
Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Sale of softwares	89.67	-
Security Services & support charges	32.64	-
Franchisee Fees	117.36	-
Total Revenue From Operations	239.67	-

Revenue disaggregation by geography is as follows:

	Year ended	Year Ended
Geography	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
India	236.86	-
Others	2.81	-
	239.67	-

Geographical revenue is allocated based on the location of the customers

22 Other income

	Year ended	Year Ended
Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Interest received on financial assets-Carried at amortised cost		
On Bank deposits	20.30	11.77
On Income tax refunds	-	0.01
	20.30	11.78
Gain on Fair Valuation of Financial Assets at fair value through profit or loss (net)	8.01	-
Dividend received on financial assets	33.19	-
Total Other Income	61.50	11.78

23 Employee benefits expense

	Year ended	Year Ended
Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Salaries and wages	1,058.08	-
Contribution to provident fund and other funds		
	34.78	-
Gratuity	6.62	-
Staff welfare expenses	5.91	-
Total Employee Benefits expense	1,105.39	-

24 Finance Costs

	Year ended	Year Ended
Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Interest expense		
Tax matters	0.23	-
Interest on lease rental assets	1.74	-
Interest on debentures	72.51	-
	74.48	-
Total Finance Costs	74.48	-

25 Depreciation and amortisation expenses

	Year ended	Year Ended
Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Depreciation of tangible assets	4.25	-
Depreciation on lease property	9.99	-
Amortisation of intangible assets	0.02	-
	14.26	-
Total Depreciation and Amortisation expenses	14.26	-

26 Other expenses

	Year ended	Year Ended
Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Electricity	14.00	-
Rent	54.00	-
Repairs and maintenance	2.41	-
Rates and taxes, excluding taxes on income	49.84	0.03
Office Expenses	2.35	0.02
Advertisement, branding & event sponsorship expenses	37.88	-
Sales promotion expenses	244.78	-
Travelling and conveyance	72.31	-
Software license fees	85.41	-
Communication expenses	2.32	-
Legal and professional charges	42.48	0.39
Commission on sales	37.01	-
Outsourcing charges	26.06	-
Miscellaneous expenses	42.43	0.01
	713.28	0.45
Total Other expenses	713.28	0.45

63 moons technologies limited**(Formerly 63SATS Global Cyber Technologies Networks Ltd.)****Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025**

27	a) Expenditure in foreign currency (₹ in lakhs)		
	Nature of Expenses	Year Ended 31.03.2025	Year Ended 31.03.2024
	Salaries and wages		-
	Travelling expenses	5.75	-
	Software license fees	26.51	-
	Miscellaneous expenses	5.19	-
	Total	37.45	-
	b) Earnings in foreign exchange (₹ in lakhs)		
	Nature of Income	Year Ended 31.03.2025	Year Ended 31.03.2024
	Income from software services (Project based)	2.81	-
	Total	2.81	-
28	Legal and professional charges includes payments to statutory auditors (excluding GST) (₹ in lakhs)		
	Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2025	Year Ended 31.03.2024
		Year Ended	Year Ended
	For audit	0.25	-
	For other services	0.23	-
	Total	0.48	-
29	Earnings Per Share is calculated as follows :		
	Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2025	Year Ended 31.03.2024
	Net profit / (Loss) attributable to the equity shareholders (for basic/diluted EPS) (₹ in lakhs)	(1,606.24)	9.56
	Weighted average number of equity shares		
	For Basic EPS	4,36,98,428	10,00,000
	Add: Effect of dilutive stock options	-	-
	For Diluted EPS	4,36,98,428	10,00,000
	Basic earnings per share (in ₹)	(3.68)	0.96
	Diluted earnings per share (in ₹)	(3.68)	0.96
	Face value ₹ per share	1/-	10/-

63SATS Cybertech Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025
30 Ratio Analysis

Sr	Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Y.E. 31.03.25	YE 31.03.24	% Variation	Reason for Variation
a	Current ratio	Total Current Assets	Total Current Liabilities	3.68	627.55	(99.41%)	Ratio reduced as current liabilities have increased due to increase in operations
b	Return on equity ratio	Net Profit as per P&L	Average Total Equity	2061.90%	5.98%	34378.15%	Not applicable since net equity as on 31.03.2025 is negative
c	Net profit ratio	Net Profit as per P&L	Revenue From Operations	(670.19%)	NA	NA	Not applicable since last year there were no revenue from operations
d	Return on capital employed	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital Employed	(222.85%)	5.83%	(3922.47%)	Ratio is negative due to losses in current year as this is initial phase of operations.
e	Return on investment	Income generated from invested funds	Average invested funds in treasury investments	5.92%	5.30%	11.65%	NA
f	Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue	Working Capital	0.37	NA	NA	Not applicable since last year there were no revenue from operations
g	Debt-equity ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	NA	0.00	NA	Not applicable since net equity as on 31.03.2025 is negative
h	Trade receivables turnover ratio	Revenue	Average Trade Receivable	10.88	NA	NA	Not applicable since last year there were no revenue from operations
i	Trade payables turnover ratio	Purchases of services and other expenses	Average Trade Payables	2.05	NA	NA	Not applicable since last year there were no trade payable there were no business operations.
j	Debt service coverage ratio	Earnings available for debt services	Debt services	-135.73	NA	NA	Not applicable since, last year there were no debt.
k	Inventory turnover ratio	Not applicable as the Company has no inventory.					

63SATS Cybertech Limited

(Formerly 63SATS Global Cyber Technologies Networks Ltd.)

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

31 Related Party Disclosure:**(I) Names of related parties and nature of relationship:****(i) Transactions with Holding Company**

- 1 63 moons technologies limited (63 moons)

(ii) Transactions with fellow subsidiary

- 1 Ticker Limited (formerly known as Tickerplant Limited) (Ticker)
- 2 3.0 verse Limited (Subsidiary of Ticker)
- 3 Ticker Data Limited (subsidiary of Ticker) (w.e.f. 13.07.2023)

(ii) Key Management Personnel (KMP) as per Ind AS 24**(a) Executive directors :**

- 1 Mr. Neehar Pathare : Managing Director & CEO (w.e.f. 09th May, 2024)

(b) Non-executive directors :

- 1 Mr. Radha Binod Barman (w.e.f 08th October, 2024)
- 2 Mr. Srinivas Lingamuthu (w.e.f 07th November, 2024)
- 3 Mr. Sunil A Mehta (w.e.f 06th January, 2025)
- 4 Mr. Umesh Mehta (w.e.f 18th March, 2025)

(c) Nominee directors :

- 1 Mr. Devendra Agarwal
- 2 Mr. Hariraj Chouhan

II. Details of transactions with holding Company during the year ended March 31, 2025

and balances outstanding as at March 31, 2025

(a) Party-wise details of transactions with holding company:-63moons technologies limited

(₹ in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2025	Year Ended 31.03.2024
1	Sale of softwares	8.60	-
2	Commission on sales	37.01	-
3	Rent	54.00	-
4	Reimbursement of Expenses Charged by the company	7.88	-
5	Reimbursement of Expense charged to the company	43.13	-

(₹ in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2025	Year Ended 31.03.2024
1	Trade Receivables	9.29	-
2	Trade payables	45.14	-

III. Transactions with Key Managerial Personnel (KMP)

(₹ in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2025	Year Ended 31.03.2024
a)	Key Managerial Personnel (Executive Directors)		
	Remuneration	115.28	-
	Short-term employee benefits	-	-
	Share-based payments	0.75	-
	* Post-employment benefits which are actuarially determined on overall basis are not included.		
b)	Key Management Personnel (Non-executive directors)		
	Director Remuneration	16.25	-

63SATS Cybertech Limited

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Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

V. Transactions with Fellow Subsidiary v.i.z. Ticker Ltd

(₹ in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2025	Year Ended 31.03.2024
1	Sale of services	0.83	-

Sr. No.	Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2025	Year Ended 31.03.2024
1	Trade Receivable	0.98	-

VI. Transactions with Fellow Subsidiary v.i.z 3.0 Verse Limited

(₹ in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2025	Year Ended 31.03.2024
1	Sale of services	0.66	-

Sr. No.	Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2025	Year Ended 31.03.2024
1	Trade Receivable	0.78	-

VII. Transactions with Fellow Subsidiary v.i.z Ticker Data Ltd

(₹ in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2025	Year Ended 31.03.2024
1	Sale of services	1.91	-

Sr. No.	Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2025	Year Ended 31.03.2024
1	Trade Receivable	2.25	-

63SATS Cybertech Limited

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Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

32 Employee benefit plans:

Defined contribution plans: The Company makes Provident Fund and Employee State Insurance Scheme contributions which are defined contributions plans, for qualifying employees. Under the schemes, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. The Company has recognised following amounts as contributions in the statement of profit and loss as part of contribution to provident fund and other funds in Note 23 Employee benefits expenses.

Contribution to PF : ₹ 29.21 lakhs (Previous Year ₹ Nil)

Contribution to ESIC : ₹ NIL lakhs (Previous Year ₹ Nil)

Post employment defined benefit plans:

Gratuity Plan : The Company makes annual contributions to the Employee's Group Gratuity Assurance Scheme administered by the Life Insurance Corporation of India ('LIC'), a funded defined benefit plan for qualifying employees. The scheme provides for lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death while in employment or on termination of employment of an amount equivalent to fifteen days salary payable for each completed year of service or part thereof in excess of six months. Vesting occurs on completion of five years of service.

The following table sets out the funded status of the gratuity plan and amount recognised in the financial statements.

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2025	Year Ended 31.03.2024
I. Change in defined benefit obligation during the year:		
Present Value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	80.97	-
Interest Cost	-	-
Current Service Cost	-	-
Benefits Paid	-	-
Actuarial (gain) / loss on obligations	-	-
Obligation transferred	-	-
Present Value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	80.97	-
II. Change in fair value of plan assets during the year:		
Fair Value of the plan asset at the beginning of the year	93.85	-
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Contributions	-	-
Benefits paid	-	-
Obligation transferred	-	-
Actuarial gain/ (loss) on plan assets	-	-
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	93.85	-
Excess of obligation over plan assets	12.89	-
III. Components of employer's expense		
Current service cost	80.97	-
Interest cost	-	-
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Net actuarial (gain) / loss recognized	-	-
Total expense / (credit) recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	80.97	-
IV. Actual return on plan assets	-	-
V. Composition of Plan Assets as at the end of the year		
Insurer Managed Funds	93.85	-
Fund is managed by LIC of India as per IRDA guidelines, category wise composition of planned asset is not available		
Total	93.85	0.00
VI. Actuarial assumptions		
Discount rate	6.64%	-
Salary escalation rate	7.50%	-
Expected rate of return on plan assets	0.00%	-
Attrition rate	For service 4 yrs. & Below 24.00% 5 Years & above:10% p.a. thereafter	
Mortality rates	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) URBAN	
VII. Experience adjustments	2025	2024
Defined benefit obligation	80.97	-
Fair value of planned assets	93.85	-
Funded Status - Deficit	(12.88)	-
Experience adjustment on plan liabilities [(Gain)/Loss]	-	-
Experience adjustment on plan assets [Gain/(Loss)]	-	-

63SATS Cybertech Limited**(Formerly 63SATS Global Cyber Technologies Networks Ltd.)****Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025****VIII. Sensitivity Analysis**

(Amount in ₹)

Description	Year Ended 31.03.2025	Year Ended 31.03.2024
Defined Benefit Obligation on Current Assumptions	-	-
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Discounting	(5,11,035)	-
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Discounting	5,68,753	-
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	5,87,163	-
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	(5,37,691)	-
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	(57,283)	-
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	59,679	-

The sensitivity analysis have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant. The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the projected benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated. Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the projected benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same method as applied in calculating the projected benefit obligation as recognised in the balance sheet. There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from prior years.

IX. Maturity Analysis of Projected Benefit Obligation: From the Fund

(Amount in ₹)

Projected Benefits Payable in Future Years From the Date of Reporting	Year Ended 31.03.2025	Year Ended 31.03.2024
1st Following Year	7,28,448	-
2nd Following Year	7,03,213	-
3rd Following Year	7,04,591	-
4th Following Year	7,39,381	-
5th Following Year	7,50,026	-
Sum of Years 6 To 10	34,41,219	-
Sum of Years 11 and above	64,21,625	-

The expected rate of return on plan assets is based on expectation of the average long term rate of return expected to prevail over the estimated term of the obligation on the type of the investments assumed to be held by LIC, since the fund is managed by LIC.

The estimate of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, takes into account the inflation, seniority, promotion, increments and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

The Company expects to contribute ₹ 2.01 lakhs (Previous Year ₹ Nil) to the plan assets in the immediate next year.

63SATS Cybertech Limited
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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

33. Financial Instruments:

33.1 Financial Instruments by category

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025			
	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Fair Value
Assets :				
Investments	-	358.01	-	358.01
In Mutual Funds	106.55	-	-	106.55
Cash and cash equivalents	143.88	-	-	143.88
Bank balances other than above	44.05	-	-	44.05
Trade receivables	6.04	-	-	6.04
Other financial assets				
Total Assets	300.52	358.01	-	658.53
Liabilities:				
Trade payables	98.45	-	-	98.45
Borrowings	1,010.53	-	-	1,010.53
Other financial liabilities	18.93	-	-	18.93
Lease Liability	26.84	-	-	26.84
Total Liabilities	1,154.75	-	-	1,154.75

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024			
	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Fair Value
Assets :				
Investments				
In Mutual Funds	7.12	-	-	7.12
Cash and cash equivalents	185.00	-	-	185.00
Bank balances other than above	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	2.42	-	-	2.42
Other financial assets				
Total Assets	194.54	-	-	194.54
Liabilities:				
Trade payables	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	0.30	-	-	0.30
Lease Liability	-	-	-	-
Total Liabilities	0.30	-	-	0.30

33.2 Hierarchy for fair value estimation:

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

- Level 1 hierarchy includes methods and input that use active quoted prices depending upon type of instrument. The quoted prices are derived from platforms like stock exchange etc. Management has used closing prices and values of closing NAV's as applicable in case of financial instruments covered under this level.
- Under level 2 the fair value of the financial instruments that are not traded in any active market are determined using appropriate valuation techniques with the use of observable market data without relying much on the estimates that are entity specific. The inputs under this level are always observable.
- If one or more of the significant inputs are not derived on the basis of observable market data then fair value estimations derived with such inputs are included in level 3.
- The Company follows a policy to recognise transfers between the levels only at the end of reporting period and accordingly there are no transfers between levels during the year. The information based on the above levels is tabulated here below.

The information based on the above levels is tabulated here under:

Fair value hierarchy of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on recurring basis

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting period/year using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
In Mutual Funds	358.01	358.01	-	-

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting period/year using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
In Mutual Funds	-	-	-	-

The fair values of Investments in mutual funds are based on Net Asset Values (NAV) published by fund houses and uploaded on Association of Mutual Funds of India (AMFI)'s website.

The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalent and other current financial liabilities is considered to be the same as their fair value because of their short-term nature. The financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to their fair value.

Income, expenses, gains or losses on financial instruments:

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended	
	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Financial assets carried at amortised cost		
Interest income	20.30	11.77
Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Gain / (loss) on fair valuation	7.21	-
Dividend	33.19	-
Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost		
Interest on lease liabilities	1.74	-
Depreciation on lease property	9.99	-

33.3 Financial risk management:

The Company overall risk management policy seeks to minimise potential adverse effect on the financial performance of the Company.

The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are credit risk and liquidity risk.

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in loss to the Company and arises mainly from the Company's investment in fixed deposits and balance with banks. The Company transact with banks with high credit ratings only and hence do not expect to incur any material credit losses.

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will face difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. In view of the sufficient liquid assets available to the Company as at year end, the Company does not foresee any liquidity risk in near future.

34 Risk management: -

Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and investment securities.

Trade receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business and their past transactions. Impairment losses in respect of trade receivables is assessed at party level on each reporting date. The Company establishes an expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on historical trends. The ageing analysis of trade receivable (gross of provision) has been considered from the date invoice falls due. Following table depicts expected credit loss on age wise trade receivables.

63SATS Cybertech Limited
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(₹ in lakhs)

Period (in days)		As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Up to 180 days	Amount	44.05	-
	Expected credit loss	-	-
181 – 270 days	Amount	-	-
	Expected credit loss	-	-
More than 270 days	Amount	-	-
	Expected credit loss	-	-
Total	Amount	44.05	-
	Expected credit loss	-	-

The Company limits its exposure to credit risk by generally investing in securities / counter parties with a good credit rating.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's investments are primarily in fixed rate interest bearing securities and liquid mutual funds, hence do not carry substantial interest rate risk.

Capital Management

The primary objective of Company's capital management is to maximize shareholders value and safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern. The Company manages its capital structure and make adjustment in light of changes in business condition.

35. During the year, the Company has incurred cash loss of ₹ 1,579.00 lakhs and having accumulated losses of ₹ 1,423.27 lakhs as at March 31, 2025. During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company has raised additional funding of ₹ 500.00 lakhs through right issue and ₹ 1,500.00 lakhs through issue of Zero Coupon Unsecured Fully Convertible Debentures (ZOFCD) in the current financial year. During the year, the Company has unveiled innovative technology universe of cyber security. The management is also expecting improved business and profitability in the future years, accordingly, the management is confident of meeting its operating and capital requirements in the foreseeable future as per the business plan and hence, the financial statements have been prepared under the going concern assumption
36. The Company did not have any transactions with companies struck off under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of Companies Act, 1956 during the financial year
37. No transactions to report against the following disclosure requirements as notified by MCA pursuant to amended Schedule III:-

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- (a) Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency
- (b) Benami Property held under Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder
- (c) Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies
- (d) Relating to borrowed funds:
 - i. Willful defaulter
 - ii. Utilisation of borrowed funds & share premium
 - iii. Borrowings obtained on the basis of security of current assets
 - iv. Discrepancy in utilisation of borrowings
 - v. Current maturity of long term borrowings

38. Figures for the previous year have been regrouped / reclassified, wherever necessary to correspond with current year's classification/disclosure

For Chaturvedi Sohan & Co
Chartered Accountants
FRN No.118424W

Chaturvedi VN
Partner
Membership No.: 106403
Place : Mumbai
Date: 15 May 2025



For and on behalf of the Board

Neehar Pathare
MD & CEO
DIN – 08602019
Place : Mumbai
Date: 15 May 2025

Hariraj Chouhan
Director
DIN - 02166102

UDIN: