

Digitalagility S. DE R.L. de C.V .
Interim Condensed Balance Sheet

(All amounts are in INR million unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at June 30, 2024	As at June 30, 2023	As at March 31, 2024
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Deferred tax assets (net)	5	-	0.18	-
Current assets				
Financial assets				
- Trade receivables	6	7.95	46.12	13.15
- Cash and cash equivalents	7	3.60	2.91	10.80
Other current financial assets	8	1.77	2.48	4.30
Current tax assets (net)	9	-	0.32	0.34
		13.32	51.83	28.59
TOTAL		13.32	52.01	28.59
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
EQUITY				
Equity share capital	10	0.04	0.04	0.04
Other equity	4	(62.10)	(47.13)	(71.14)
		(62.06)	(47.09)	(71.10)
LIABILITIES				
Non- current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	11	36.76	37.86	41.50
		36.76	37.86	41.50
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
- Trade payables	12	35.05	52.20	55.86
Other current liabilities	13	3.57	9.04	2.33
		38.62	61.24	58.19
TOTAL		13.32	52.01	28.59
Summary of material accounting policies and corporate information	1-3			
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the interim condensed financial statements	4-20			

As per our report of even date attached

For Ahuja Valecha & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.126791W/W100132

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Digitalagility S. DE R.L. de C.V .

Ankit Shah
Partner
Membership No.: 118976

Pravin Tarde
Director

Place: Pune
Date : July 15, 2024

Place : USA
Date : July 15, 2024

Digitalagility S. DE R.L. de C.V .**Interim Condensed Statement of Profit and Loss***(All amounts are in INR million unless otherwise stated except earnings per share)*

	Notes	For the period April 01, 2024 to June 30, 2024	For the year ended April 01, 2023 to June 30, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Income				
Revenue from operations (net)	14	3.86	4.45	8.56
Other income	15	0.77	-	-
Total income (A)		4.63	4.45	8.56
Finance costs	16	-	0.56	2.31
Other expenses	17	1.26	1.30	24.10
Total expenses (B)		1.26	1.86	26.41
Profit/ (loss) before tax (A - B)		3.37	2.59	(17.85)
Tax expense				
Current tax		0.95	-	-
Deferred tax charge		-	0.78	0.98
Total tax expense		0.95	0.78	0.98
Net profit/ (loss) for the period (C)		2.42	1.81	(18.83)
Other comprehensive income				
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss (D)				
- Exchange differences in translating the financial statements of foreign operations	4	2.60	(2.86)	(6.22)
Total other comprehensive income for the period (D) + (E)		2.60	(2.86)	(6.22)
Total comprehensive income for the period (C) + (D) + (E)		5.02	(1.05)	(25.05)
Earnings per equity share				
(Nominal value of share MXN 1)				
Basic (In ₹)	18	242.11	181.12	(1,882.88)
Diluted (In ₹)		242.11	181.12	(1,882.88)
Summary of material accounting policies and corporate information	1-3			
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the interim condensed financial statements	4-20			

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Date : July 15, 2024

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Digitalagility S. DE R.L. de C.V .
Interim Condensed Cash Flow Statement
(All amounts are in INR million unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended April 01, 2024 to June 30, 2024	For the year ended April 01, 2023 to June 30, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Profit/ (loss) before tax	3.37	2.59	(17.85)
Adjustments for:			
Foreign currency translation reserve	6.62	(2.86)	(2.20)
Provision for doubtful debts (net)	0.52	-	13.33
Finance costs	-	0.56	2.31
Operating profit before working capital changes	10.51	0.29	(4.41)
Movements in working capital :			
Changes in trade receivables	4.68	(9.19)	10.45
Changes in other current financial assets	2.53	(2.49)	(4.30)
Changes in other current assets	0.34	-	-
Changes in trade payables	(20.81)	9.92	13.57
Changes in current liabilities	0.60	1.18	(5.29)
Operating loss after working capital changes	(2.15)	(0.29)	10.02
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	(0.31)	(0.02)	(0.08)
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities (A)	(2.46)	(0.31)	9.94
Cash flow from investing activities			
Foreign exchange rate difference	-	(0.01)	-
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	-	(0.01)	-
Cash flow from financing activities			
(Repayment)/proceeds from long term borrowings	(4.74)	2.37	-
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities (B)	(4.74)	2.37	-
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents (A + B)	(7.20)	2.05	9.94
Cash and cash equivalents as at beginning of the period	10.80	0.86	0.86
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	3.60	2.91	10.80

Components of cash and cash equivalents	As at June 30, 2024	As at June 30, 2023	As at March 31, 2024
Cash on hand	-	0.04	-
Balances with banks			
- on savings account	3.60	2.87	10.80
Cash and cash equivalents as per note 7	3.60	2.91	10.80

Summary of material accounting policies and corporate information 1-3
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the interim condensed financial statements 4-20

As per our report of even date attached
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Digitalagility S. DE R.L. de C.V .**Interim Condensed Statement of Changes in Equity***(All amounts are in INR million unless otherwise stated)***Note 4: Other Equity**

Particulars	Reserves and surplus	Items of other comprehensive income	Total
	Retained earnings	Foreign currency translation reserve	
Balance at April 01, 2023	(38.82)	(7.58)	(46.40)
Net profit/(loss)for the period	1.81	-	1.81
Other comprehensive income for the period	0.32	(2.86)	(2.54)
Balance at June 30, 2023	(36.69)	(10.44)	(47.13)
Net profit/ (loss) for the period	(20.64)		(20.64)
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	(3.36)	(3.36)
Balance at March 31, 2024	(57.33)	(13.80)	(71.14)
Net profit/ (loss)for the period	2.42	-	2.42
Foreign currency translation	4.02	2.60	6.62
Balance at June 30, 2024	(50.89)	(11.20)	(62.10)

Nature and purpose of reserves**a) Foreign currency translation reserve**

The exchange differences arising from the translation of financial statements with functional currency other than Indian rupees is recognised in other comprehensive income, net of taxes and is presented within equity in the foreign currency translation reserve.

Summary of material accounting policies and corporate information 1-3

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the interim condensed financial statements 4-20

As per our report of even date attached

For Ahuja Valecha & Associates LLP

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Place: Pune
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Digitalagility S. DE R.L. de C.V .

Notes to the Interim Condensed Financial Statements

(All amounts are in INR million unless otherwise stated)

1. Corporate information

Digitalagility S. DE R.L. de C.V. (a Mexico based wholly owned subsidiary of MediaAgility Inc.). The Company is a digital consulting company with the vision of making work meaningful for all. The Company is a premier Google Cloud partner across Cloud, Maps, G Suite with Google certified specialists on board and the Data Analytics & Location-based Services specialization awarded by Google Cloud, the company is a full spectrum digital consulting firm creating AI and Analytics based innovative solutions, building conversational intelligence and designing powerful operational intelligence and machine learning capabilities for customers.

2. Basis of preparation

The interim condensed financial statements for the period ended June 30, 2024 of the Company have been prepared solely for the purpose of consolidation with the holding Company. These have been prepared on an accrual basis and under the historical cost convention except for certain financial instruments which have been measured at fair value. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of consideration given in exchange of goods and services. The accounting policies are consistently applied by the Company during the year and are consistent with those used in previous year 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.

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements have been rounded off to the nearest millions (upto two decimals) as per the requirements of Schedule III unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These interim condensed financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS 34 Interim Financial Reporting for the period ended April 01, 2024 to June 30, 2024 as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 read with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

3. Summary of material accounting policies

(a) Accounting year

The accounting year of the Company is from April 01, 2024 to March 31, 2025.

(b) Functional currency

The Company's functional currency is Mexican Pesos. To facilitate consolidation in Parent Company, these Financial Statements are presented in INR, which is the presentation currency. The results and balances are translated from functional currency to presentation currency using the following procedure:

- i. All assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate as at the date of the balance sheet;
- ii. All Income and Expense items are converted at weighted average of Inter Bank Selling Rate for the period;
- iii. The equity share capital is translated on the date of transaction;
- iv. The exchange difference arising out of the year-end conversion is transferred to Currency Translation Reserve and recognised in Other Comprehensive Income and the said amount is shown under the head "Other Equity".

(c) Use of estimates

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

(d) Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current assets.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as Non-current liabilities.

Critical accounting estimates

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

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(e) **Expected credit loss:**

The Company has considered the current and anticipated future economic conditions relating to industries the Company deals with and the countries where it operates. In calculating expected credit loss, the Company has also considered related credit information for its customers to estimate the probability of default in future using the forward-looking approach as prescribed by Ind AS 109.

(f) **Financial Instruments**

i) **Financial assets**

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets (other than financial assets at fair value through profit or loss) are added to the fair value of the financial assets on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified as:

- **Financial assets at amortised cost**

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows and whose contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The change in measurements are recognised as finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

- **Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)**

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets and the assets' contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are subsequently measured at fair value. Fair value movements are recognised in other comprehensive income.

- **Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)**

Any financial assets which does not meet the criteria for categorization as financial assets at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as financial assets at FVTPL. Financial assets included within the FVTPL category are subsequently measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

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

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

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ii) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified as:

- **Financial liabilities at amortized cost**

Financial liabilities such as loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The change in measurements are recognised as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

- **Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)**

Financial liabilities include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss if the recognition criteria as per Ind AS 109 are satisfied. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in statement of profit and loss. Fair value gains or losses on liabilities designated as FVTPL attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognised in other comprehensive income. All other changes in fair value of liabilities designated as FVTPL are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at FVTPL.

Derecognition

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

iii) Impairment

i) Financial assets

The Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortized cost and financial assets that are debts instruments and are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI). ECL is the difference between contractual cash flows that are due and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For trade receivables, the Company recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. For other financial assets, the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12 month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used.

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ii) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment and Goodwill are reviewed at each balance sheet date or whenever there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors. If any indications exist, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs. If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Recoverable amount of intangible under development that is not yet available for use is estimated at least at each financial year end even if there is no indication that the asset is impaired.

An impairment loss is recognised wherever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's fair value and its value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset.

(g) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable taking into account the amount of any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed by the Company. Revenue is recognised to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

(i) Income from software services and products

The Company derives revenues primarily from sale of computer hardware, accessories and computer software.

Revenue is recognised 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.

Arrangements with customers for software related services are either on a time-and-material or a fixed-price basis.

Revenue on time-and-material contracts are recognised as and when the related services are performed. Revenue from fixed-price contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time and where there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration, is recognised as per the percentage-of-completion method. When there is uncertainty as to measurement or ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved.

Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a "right to use" the licenses is recognised at the time the license is made available to the customer. Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a "right to access" is recognised over the access period.

The Company has applied the principles under Ind AS 115 to account for revenues from these performance obligations.

When support services are provided in conjunction with the licensing arrangement and the license and the support services have been identified as two separate performance obligations, the transaction price for such contracts are allocated to each performance obligation of the contract based on their relative standalone selling prices. Maintenance revenue is recognised proportionately over the period in which the services are rendered.

In the case of reselling agreements, the revenue is recognised on a net basis i.e amount paid to the vendor for reselling the products or services as reduced by the amount collected from the customer.

Unbilled revenue represents revenue recognised in relation to work done until the balance sheet date for which billing has not taken place.

Unearned revenue represents the billing in respect of contracts for which the revenue is not recognised.

(ii) Interest

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the carrying amount and the effective interest rate. Interest income is included under the head 'Other income' in the statement of profit and loss.

(iii) Dividend

Dividend income is recognised when the Company's right to receive dividend is established by the reporting date. Dividend income is included under the head 'Other income' in the statement of profit and loss.

(h) Foreign currency translation

i) Foreign currency transactions and balances Initial recognition

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the functional currency viz. Mexican Pesos, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

ii) Conversion

The transactions are in Mexican Pesos, which are converted for reporting in Indian currency on the following basis. The equity share capital is translated on the date of transaction and fixed assets are translated at the closing rate as at the date of the balance sheet. All current assets and current liabilities are translated at the closing rate as at the date of the balance sheet. All Income and Expense items are converted at weighted average of Inter Bank Selling Rate for the period.

The exchange difference arising out of the period / year end conversion is translated to Currency Translation Reserve and the said amount is shown under the head "Other equity".

iii) Exchange Difference

Revenue and expenses denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rate in effect on the date of the transaction. Transaction gains or losses realized upon settlement of foreign currency transactions are included in determining net profit or loss for the period in which the transaction is settled.

Exchange differences arising on conversion / settlement of foreign currency monetary items and on foreign currency liabilities relating to Property, Plant and Equipment acquisition are recognised as income or expenses in the period in which they arise

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(i) Income taxes

Tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the HM Revenue and Customs. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date. Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in the statement of profit and loss.

Deferred income taxes reflect the impact of temporary differences between tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts. Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except deferred tax liability arising from initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit/ loss at the time of transaction. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses, except deferred tax assets arising from initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit/ loss at the time of transaction. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax asset is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside the statement of profit and loss is recognised in co-relation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

(j) Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit for the period / year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period / year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares), if any occurred during the reporting period, that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

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

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

(k) Provisions

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. If the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. These estimates are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

(l) Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognised because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the interim condensed financial statements .

(m) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the cash flow statement comprises of cash at bank, cash in hand, and short term deposits with an original maturity period of three months or less.

(n) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold and services rendered in the Company's ordinary course of business. They are initially recognised at fair value, generally being the invoiced amounts towards the goods sold. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective-interest rate method (if the impact of discounting is significant) and net of allowance for impairment.

An allowance for impairment of Trade receivables is based upon the Company's past credit-loss experience and evaluation of potential losses in the current scenario. The amount of the said provision is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss within Other expenses.

Trade receivables are de-recognised from the Balance Sheet, when the amounts due are received, or rights to receive cash flows have expired, or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Moreover, when the Management believes that a particular Trade receivable balance is un-collectible, it is written off against the corresponding allowance account to the extent available, and any remaining balance is adjusted against the relevant Trade receivable balance. Any subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited in the Statement of Profit and Loss within Other income.

(o) Trade payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay vendors for goods or services that have been acquired from them in the Company's ordinary course of business. Trade payables are initially recognised at fair value, generally being the invoiced amount towards the goods or services purchased. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective-interest rate method (if the impact of discounting is significant).

Digitalagility S. DE R.L. de C.V .

Notes to the Interim Condensed Financial Statements

(All amounts are in INR million unless otherwise stated)

Trade payables are classified under current liabilities if payment is due within twelve months; otherwise they are classified as non-current liabilities.

4 Going concern

The Company had accumulated losses of Rs.62.10 millions (Rs 71.14 millions as at March 31, 2024) against an equity share capital of Rs. 0.04 millions (Rs. 0.04 millions as at March 31, 2023) as at the balance sheet date, resulting in a complete erosion of the Company's Net Worth. Additionally, as at the balance sheet date, the financial statements disclose a net current liabilities over current assets of Rs. 25.31 millions (March 31, 2023 net current liabilities of Rs 29.60 millions).

The Company has no intention of curtailing materially the scale of operations. Further, the Company has been able to meet its obligations in the ordinary course of business through sales of sweepers and as per the support letter provided by the Holding Company, it will support the Company for any working capital requirement which may arise for the next one year. Accordingly the financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern.

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5 Deferred tax asset (net)

	As at June 30, 2024	As at June 30, 2023	As at March 31, 2024
Deferred tax assets			
Others	-	0.18	-
	-	0.18	-
Deferred tax liabilities			
Others	-	-	-
	-	-	-
Deferred tax asset (net)	-	0.18	-

6 Trade receivables

	As at June 30, 2024	As at June 30, 2023	As at March 31, 2024
Others			
Unsecured, considered good	7.95	46.12	13.15
Unsecured, credit impaired	-	-	32.22
	7.95	46.12	45.37
Less : Allowance for credit loss	-	-	(32.22)
	7.95	46.12	13.15

7 Cash and cash equivalents

	As at June 30, 2024	As at June 30, 2023	As at March 31, 2024
Cash and cash equivalents as presented in cash flow statement			
Cash in hand	-	0.04	-
Balances with banks			
-In savings accounts	3.60	2.87	10.80
	3.60	2.91	10.80

8 Other current financial assets

	As at June 30, 2024	As at June 30, 2023	As at March 31, 2024
Contract assets	1.36	2.04	3.85
Security deposit	0.41	0.44	0.45
	1.77	2.48	4.30

9 Current tax asset (net)

	As at June 30, 2024	As at June 30, 2023	As at March 31, 2024
Advance tax (net of provision for tax)	-	0.32	0.34
	-	0.32	0.34

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10 Share capital

	As at June 30, 2024	As at June 30, 2023	As at March 31, 2024
Authorised (In No.)			
10,000 Ordinary shares of Mexican Peso 1 each	10,000	10,000	10,000
	10,000	10,000	10,000
Issued, subscribed and paid-up (In No.)			
10,000 Ordinary shares of Mexican Peso 1 each (All shares are held by Holding Company i.e. MediaAgilty Inc.)	10,000	10,000	10,000
	10,000	10,000	10,000

a) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period:

	As at June 30, 2024		As at June 30, 2023		As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
No. of shares at the beginning of the reporting period	10,000	0.04	10,000.00	0.04	10,000	0.04
Add : Additional shares issued during the period	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. of shares at the end of the reporting period	10,000	0.04	10,000.00	0.04	10,000	0.04

b) Details of shares held by promoters

As at June 30, 2024

	No of shares held at beginning of year	Changes during the year	No of shares at the end of quarter	% of Total Shares
MediaAgility Inc.	10,000	-	10,000	100%

As at March 31, 2024

	No of shares held at beginning of year	Changes during the year	No of shares at the end of quarter	% of Total Shares
MediaAgility Inc.	10,000	-	10,000	100%

As at June 30, 2023

	No of shares held at beginning of year	Changes during the year	No of shares at the end of quarter	% of Total Shares
MediaAgility Inc.	10,000	-	10,000	100%

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11 Non current financial liabilities

	As at June 30, 2024	As at June 30, 2023	As at March 31, 2024
(Unsecured, considered good)			
Loan from related parties			
- Intercompany borrowing	36.76	37.86	41.50
	<u>36.76</u>	<u>37.86</u>	<u>41.50</u>

12 Trade payables

	As at June 30, 2024	As at June 30, 2023	As at March 31, 2024
Trade payables for goods and services	35.05	52.20	55.86
	<u>35.05</u>	<u>52.20</u>	<u>55.86</u>

13 Other current liabilities

	As at June 30, 2024	As at June 30, 2023	As at March 31, 2024
Statutory dues			
VAT payable	2.74	7.10	2.13
IVA payable	0.19	1.94	0.20
Provision for tax (net of advance tax)	0.64	-	-
	<u>3.57</u>	<u>9.04</u>	<u>2.33</u>

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Digitalagility S. DE R.L. de C.V .**Notes to the Interim Condensed Financial Statements***(All amounts are in INR million unless otherwise stated)***14 Revenue from operations**

	For the period April 01, 2024 to June 30, 2024	For the period April 01, 2023 to June 30, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Software licenses	3.86	4.45	8.56
	3.86	4.45	8.56

The table below presents disaggregated revenues from contracts with customers by segments and timing. The Company believes that this disaggregation best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of our revenues and cash flows are affected by industry, market and other economic factors.

	For the period April 01, 2024 to June 30, 2024	For the period April 01, 2023 to June 30, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Revenue by industry segments			
Technology Companies and Emerging Verticals	3.86	4.45	8.56
Total	3.86	4.45	8.56
Timing of revenue recognition			
At point of time	3.86	4.45	8.56
Over a period of time	-	-	-
Total	3.86	4.45	8.56

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15 Other income

	For the period April 01, 2024 to June 30, 2024	For the year ended April 01, 2023 to June 30, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Other non-operating income			
Miscellaneous income ²	-	-	-
Reversal of interest expense	0.77	-	-
	0.77	-	-

²Transaction aggregating less than Rs.0.1 lakh for the year ended March 31, 2024 and for the period April 01, 2024 to June 30, 2024.

16 Finance costs

	For the period April 01, 2024 to June 30, 2024	For the year ended April 01, 2023 to June 30, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Interest expense	-	0.56	2.31
	-	0.56	2.31

17 Other expenses

	For the period April 01, 2024 to June 30, 2024	For the year ended April 01, 2023 to June 30, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Provision for doubtful debts	-	-	13.33
Legal and professional fees	0.52	0.50	2.19
Insurance	0.01	-	0.01
Rent	-	0.32	0.33
Office expenses	0.17	0.17	1.17
Miscellaneous expenses	0.56	0.31	7.07
	1.26	1.30	24.10

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Digitalagility S. DE R.L. de C.V .

Notes to the Interim Condensed Financial Statements

(All amounts are in INR million unless otherwise stated except earnings per share)

18 Earnings per share

		For the period April 01, 2024 to June 30, 2024	For the year ended April 01, 2023 to June 30, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2024
<u>Numerator for Basic and Diluted EPS</u>				
Net Profit/ (loss) after tax	(A)	2.42	1.81	(18.83)
Weighted average number of equity shares	(B)	10,000	10,000	10,000
<u>Denominator for Diluted EPS</u>				
Number of equity shares	(C)	10,000	10,000	10,000
Basic Earnings per share of face value of MXN 1 each (In ₹)	(A/B)	242.11	181.12	(1,882.88)
Diluted Earnings per share of face value of MXN 1 each (In ₹)	(A/C)	242.11	181.12	(1,882.88)

19 Contingent liabilities

The Company does not have any Contingent liabilities for the period ended June 30, 2024

20 Corresponding period's comparatives

The comparative period's figures have been regrouped where necessary to confirm to this period's classification.

For Ahuja Valecha & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.126791W/W100132

Ankit Shah
Partner
Membership No.: 118976

Place: Pune
Date : July 15, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Digitalagility S. DE R.L. de C.V .

Pravin Tarde
Director

Place : USA
Date : July 15, 2024