

To the Partners of Subex Digital LLP

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Subex Digital LLP ("the LLP"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the LLP as at March 31, 2024, its loss and its 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 (SAs) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). 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 LLP in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the ICAI together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

The Management of the LLP is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the LLP in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards issued by the ICAI and the requirements of the Act read with the Limited Liability Partnership Rules, 2009 (as amended). This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control, relevant to the preparation 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 LLP'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 LLP or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Management is also responsible for overseeing the LLP'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 skepticism 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 control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the LLP's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the LLP'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 LLP 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.

We communicate with the management of the LLP 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 the management 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.

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004



per Sandeep Karnani

Partner

Membership Number: 061207

UDIN: 24061207BKBJYS4205

Place of Signature: Bengaluru, Karnataka

Date: September 30, 2024



Subex Digital LLP
LLP Identity Number (LLPIN) - AAJ-0728
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024

		(₹ in Lakhs)		
Notes	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023		
Equity and liabilities				
Partners' funds				
Partners' capital account				
(i) Partners' contribution account	3	1,869	1,869	
(ii) Partners' current account	3	(1,031)	(4,439)	
		838	(2,570)	
Non-current liabilities				
Other long term liabilities	5	4	4	
Long-term provisions	6	42	34	
		46	38	
Current liabilities				
Trade payables				
- total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	4	30	22	
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	4	1,835	3,347	
Other current liabilities	5	340	354	
Short-term provisions	6	51	47	
		2,256	3,770	
Total			3,140	1,238
Assets				
Non - current assets				
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets				
(i) Property, plant and equipments	7	30	57	
(ii) Intangible assets	8	-	-	
Non-current investments	9a	0	0	
Loans and advances	9b	76	35	
		106	92	
Current assets				
Trade receivables	10	2,757	887	
Cash and bank balances	11	188	158	
Loans and advances	9	56	55	
Other current assets	12	33	46	
		3,034	1,146	
Total			3,140	1,238

Entity information and summary of significant accounting policies
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

1 & 2

As per our report of even date

For S.R Batliboi & Associates LLP

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004
Chartered Accountants

Sandeep Karnani

per Sandeep Karnani
Partner
Membership No.: 061207

Place : Bengaluru
Date : September 30, 2024



For and on behalf of Partners of Subex Digital LLP

Nisha Dutt

Nisha Dutt
Designated Partner
DPIN: 06465957

Place : Bengaluru
Date : September 30, 2024

Sumit Kumar

Sumit Kumar
Designated Partner
DPIN: 07103766

Place : Bengaluru
Date : September 30, 2024



Subex Digital LLP
LLP Identity Number (LLPIN) - AAJ-0728
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2024

		(₹ in Lakhs)	
	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
1 Income			
Revenue from operations	13	4,724	2,322
Other income	14	40	-
Total income		4,764	2,322
2 Expenses			
Employee benefit expenses	15	2,025	1,866
Depreciation and amortization expenses	16	29	241
Other expenses	17	3,574	2,568
Total expenses		5,628	4,675
3 Loss before tax (1-2)		(864)	(2,353)
4 Tax expense			
Provision - foreign income taxes (net)		23	-
Total tax expenses		23	-
5 Loss after taxes (3-4)		(887)	(2,353)

Entity information and summary of significant accounting policies
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

1 & 2

As per our report of even date

For S.R Batliboi & Associates LLP
ICAI Firm Registration Number:101049W/E300004
Chartered Accountants

Sandeep Karnani

per Sandeep Karnani
Partner
Membership No.: 061207

Place : Bengaluru
Date : September 30, 2024



For and on behalf of Partners of Subex Digital LLP

Nisha Dutt

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Subex Digital LLP
LLP Identity Number (LLPIN) - AAJ-0728
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2024

	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
A Cash flows from/(used in) Operating activities		
Loss before tax expense	(864)	(2,353)
Adjustments to reconcile loss before tax expense to net cash flows:		
Depreciation and amortization expense	29	241
Provision for doubtful debts	40	34
Operating loss before working capital changes	(795)	(2,078)
Working capital adjustments:		
(Decrease)/ increase in loans and advances and other assets	-	128
(Increase)/ decrease in trade receivables	(1,910)	26
Decrease/ (increase) in trade payables, provisions and other current liabilities	(1,506)	824
	(4,211)	(1,100)
Income tax paid (net of refund)	(52)	2
Net cash flow used in operating activities	(4,263)	(1,098)
B Cash flows from/(used in) Investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(2)	(30)
Net cash flow used in investing activities	(2)	(30)
C Cash flows from/(used in) Financing activities		
Reimbursement of share of loss from Subex Limited	4,295	1,185
Net cash flow from financing activities	4,295	1,185
D Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	30	57
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	158	101
E Cash and cash equivalents at year end	188	158
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Balance with banks:		
in current account	188	158
Total cash and cash equivalents (note 11)	188	158

Entity information and summary of significant accounting policies
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

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As per our report of even date

For S.R Batliboi & Associates LLP
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Subex Digital LLP

LLP Identity Number (LLPIN) - AAJ-0728

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

1. Entity information

a. About the LLP

Subex Digital LLP ("the Entity" or the "LLP") is a subsidiary of Subex Limited, registered as a limited liability partnership under the Limited Liability Partnership Act 2008. The LLP is engaged in providing IOT SECURITY solutions and business analytics to Communication service providers and others businesses engaged in IOT.

b. Funding of future operations

During the year ended March 31, 2024, the LLP has incurred loss of Rs. 887 lakhs (March 31, 2023: Rs. 2,353 lakhs). The LLP is in the growth phase and its ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on establishing profitable operations and obtaining continuing financial support from the Subex Limited. The LLP has also taken various cost and profit optimization initiatives in the succeeding financial year which will improve operating cashflows and has obtained letter of continued financial support from the Parent Company. Accordingly, these financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and no adjustments have been made in the carrying value of the assets and liabilities, including any reclassification thereof.

2. Significant accounting policies

a. Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the LLP have been prepared in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles in India ('Indian GAAP') including the Accounting standards issued by the ICAI and the requirements of the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008, as amended ("the Act") read with Limited Liability Partnership Rules, 2009 (as amended) and has prepared on going concern basis. The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and under the historical cost convention except for assets and liabilities of Digital business received as capital contribution from the Subex Limited which have been accounted at their individual fair values.

The financial statement have been prepared on accrual basis and under historical cost convention. The accounting policies are consistently applied unless otherwise stated.

These financial statements are presented in INR "₹" and all the values are rounded off to the nearest lakhs (INR 00,000).

b. Use of estimates

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

c. Revenue recognition

The LLP derives its revenues primarily from sale of license and implementation of its software, managed/ support services and fees from subscription of software. Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the LLP and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

Revenues from licensing arrangements is recognized on transfer of the title in user licenses, except those contracts where transfer of title is dependent upon rendering of significant implementation and other services by the LLP, in which cases revenue is recognized over the implementation period in accordance with the specific terms of the contracts with clients.

Revenue from implementation and customization services is recognized using the percentage of completion method. Percentage of completion is determined on the basis of completed efforts against the total estimated efforts.

Revenue from managed/ support services comprise income from fixed price contracts, time-and-material contracts and annual maintenance contracts. Revenue from fixed price contracts is recognized over the period of the contracts using the percentage of completion method. Revenue from time and material contracts is recognized when the services are rendered in accordance with the terms of contracts. Revenue from annual maintenance contracts is recognised rateably over the period of the contracts.

Subscription revenues are comprised of fees that provide customers with access to software licenses and related support and updates during the term of the arrangement. The subscription revenues could be linked to the number of devices supported by the software or a fixed value for a defined set of devices or defined period. Revenue from such arrangements is recognized over the subscription period.

Revenue from sale of hardware under reseller arrangements is recognized when all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have been passed to the buyer, usually on delivery of goods to customers. Revenue is shown as net of Goods and Services tax and others applicable taxes and discounts.

Revenue from group companies is recognised on the basis of transfer pricing arrangement.

Revenue from Support Services to group entities/related parties- Support Service income is recognized as services are rendered, on the basis of an agreed mark up on costs incurred, in accordance with the agreement entered into with group entities.

The LLP collects Goods and Services tax and others taxes as applicable in the respective tax jurisdictions where the LLP operates on behalf of the government and therefore it is not an economic benefit flowing to the LLP. Hence it is excluded from revenue.

Provisions for estimated losses on contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the current contract estimates.

Interest :

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the applicable interest rate. Interest income is included under the head "interest income" in the statement of profit and loss.



Subex Digital LLP

LLP Identity Number (LLPIN) - AAJ-0728

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

d. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment, are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing costs if capitalisation criteria are met, directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use and initial estimate of decommissioning, restoring and similar liabilities. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of property, plant and equipment is added to its book value only if it increases the future benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance. All other expenses on existing property, plant and equipment, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the period during which such expenses are incurred.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of property, plant and equipment, capital work in progress are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the property, plant and equipment and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the property, plant and equipment is derecognized.

e. Depreciation and amortization

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated on a straight-line basis using the rates arrived at, based on the useful lives estimated by the management. The identified components are depreciated separately over their useful lives; the remaining components are depreciated over the life of the principal asset.

The LLP has used the following useful lives to provide depreciation on its property plant and equipment:

Assets	Useful lives
Computer equipment	3 years
Office equipment	5 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years
Goodwill	5 years
Development Technology	5 years

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

The management has estimated the useful life of aforesaid intangibles, supported by independent assessment by external valuers.

f. Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in an amalgamation in the nature of purchase is their fair value as at the date of amalgamation. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is reflected in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

Intangible assets are amortized on a straight line basis over the estimated useful economic life. The LLP uses a rebuttable presumption that the useful life of an intangible asset will not exceed five years from the date when the asset is available for use. If the persuasive evidence exists to the affect that useful life of an intangible asset exceeds ten years, the LLP amortizes the intangible asset over the best estimate of its useful life. Such intangible assets and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. All other intangible assets are assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.

The amortization period and the amortization method are reviewed at least at each financial year end. If the expected useful life of the asset is significantly different from previous estimates, the amortization period is changed accordingly. If there has been a significant change in the expected pattern of economic benefits from the asset, the amortization method is changed to reflect the changed pattern. Such changes are accounted for in accordance with AS 5 Net Profit or Loss for the Period, Prior Period Items and Changes in Accounting Policies

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized

g. Leases

Where the LLP is lessee

Leases, where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased item, are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.



Subex Digital LLP

LLP Identity Number (LLPIN) - AAJ-0728

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

h. Impairment

The LLP assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the LLP estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) net selling price and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining net selling price, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

The LLP bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations which are prepared separately for each of the LLP's cash-generating units to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations are generally covering a period of five years. For longer periods, a long term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the LLP estimates the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

i. Employee benefits

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

(a) Defined contribution plans:

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

(b) Defined benefit plans:

Gratuity liability is a defined benefit obligation and is determined on the basis of actuarial valuation, based on projected unit credit method at the reporting date, carried out by an independent actuary. Actuarial gains and losses comprise experience adjustments and the effect of changes in the actuarial assumptions and are recognised in full in the period in which they occur in the statement of profit and loss as an income or expense.

(c) Other short-term and long-term employee benefits:

Compensated absences, which is expected to be utilized within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The LLP measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The LLP treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred.

The LLP presents the entire compensated absences balance as a current liability in the Balance Sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for twelve months after the reporting date.



Subex Digital LLP

LLP Identity Number (LLPIN) - AAJ-0728

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

j. Foreign currency transactions and translation

Initial recognition:

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

Conversion:

Foreign currency monetary items are translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date. Non-monetary items, which are measured in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency, are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items, which are measured at fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency, are translated using the exchange rate at the date when such value was determined.

Exchange differences:

The LLP accounts for exchange differences arising on translation/ settlement of foreign currency monetary items as below:

1. Exchange differences arising on a monetary item that, in substance, forms part of the LLP's net investment in a non-integral foreign operation is accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve until the disposal of the net investment. On the disposal of such net investment, the cumulative amount of the exchange differences which have been deferred and which relate to that investment is recognized as income or as expenses in the same period in which the gain or loss on disposal is recognized.
2. Exchange differences arising on long-term foreign currency monetary items related to acquisition of a property, plant and equipment are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful life of the asset.
3. All other exchange differences are recognized as income or as expenses in the period in which they arise.

k. Investments

Investments, which are readily realizable and intended to be held for not more than one year from the date on which such investments are made, are classified as current investments. All other investments are classified as long-term investments.

On initial recognition, all investments are measured at cost. The cost comprises purchase price and directly attributable acquisition charges such as brokerage, fees and duties. If an investment is acquired, or partly acquired, by the issue of shares or other securities, the acquisition cost is the fair value of the securities issued. If an investment is acquired in exchange for another asset, the acquisition is determined by reference to the fair value of the asset given up or by reference to the fair value of the investment acquired, whichever is more clearly evident.

Current investments are carried in the financial statements at lower of cost and fair value determined on an individual investment basis. Long-term investments are carried at cost. However, provision for diminution in value is made to recognize a decline other than temporary in the value of the investments.

On disposal of an investment, the difference between its carrying amount and net disposal proceeds is charged or credited to the statement of profit and loss.

l. Taxes on income

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax is the amount of tax payable on the taxable income for the year as determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and other applicable tax laws prevailing in the respective tax jurisdictions where the LLP operates. 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 timing differences between taxable income and accounting income originating during the current year and reversal of timing differences for the earlier years. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible timing differences only to the extent that there is reasonable certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized. In situations where the LLP has unabsorbed depreciation or carry forward tax losses, all deferred tax assets are recognised only if there is virtual certainty supported by convincing evidence that they can be realised against future taxable profits.

At each reporting date, the LLP re-assesses unrecognized deferred tax assets. It recognizes unrecognized deferred tax asset to the extent that it has become reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date. The LLP writes-down the carrying amount of deferred tax asset to the extent that it is no longer reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which deferred tax asset can be realized. Any such write-down is reversed to the extent that it becomes reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable income will be available.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if such items relate to taxes on income levied by the same governing tax laws and the LLP has a legally enforceable right for such set off.



Subex Digital LLP**LLP Identity Number (LLPIN) - AAJ-0728****Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024****m. Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of cash flow statement comprises cash in hand and cash at bank and short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

n. Provisions and contingencies**Provisions:**

A provision is recognised when the LLP 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 and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are not discounted to their present value and are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

Where the LLP expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement

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 LLP 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 LLP does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements

o. Segment reporting

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

The accounting policies adopted for segment reporting are in line with the accounting policies of the Subex Limited. Segment revenue, segment expenses, segment assets and segment liabilities have been identified to segments on the basis of their relationship to the operating activities of the segment.

Common allocable costs are allocated to each segment according to the relative contribution of each segment to the total common costs.

Revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities which relate to the LLP as a whole and are not allocable to segments on a reasonable basis have been included under 'unallocated income / expenditure / assets / liabilities'.

p. Operating cycle

Based on the nature of products / activities of the LLP and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents, the LLP has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

q. Measurement of EBITDA

The LLP has elected to present earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) as a separate line item on the face of the statement of profit and loss. The LLP measures EBITDA on the basis of profit/(loss) from operations. In its measurement, the LLP does not include depreciation and amortisation expense, interest income, finance costs and tax expense.

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3. Partners' funds

Particulars	Subex Limited		Subex Assurance LLP		Total	
	Capital Account	Current Account	Capital Account	Current Account	Capital Account	Current Account
Loss/Profit % (as per LLP agreement)	99.99%	99.99%	0.01%	0.01%		
As at April 01, 2022	1,869	(3,271)	-	-	1,869	(3,271)
Share of loss for the year*	-	(2,353)	-	-	-	(2,353)
Capital contributed during the year**	-	1,185	-	-	-	1,185
As at March 31, 2023	1,869	(4,439)	-	-	1,869	(4,439)
Share of loss for the year*	-	(887)	-	-	-	(887)
Capital contributed during the year**	-	4,295	-	-	-	4,295
As at March 31, 2024	1,869	(1,031)	-	-	1,869	(1,031)

* Subex Limited intends to fund entire share of loss incurred by LLP. Hence no share of loss has been allocated to Subex Assurance LLP.
** During the year ended March 31, 2024, Subex Limited has contributed ₹ 4,295 Lakhs (March 31, 2023: ₹ 1,185 Lakhs) as reimbursement of share of loss to the LLP.

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Subex Digital LLP
LLP Identity Number (LLPIN) - AAJ-0728
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

3(a). Reserves and surplus

	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Deficit as per Statement of Profit and Loss	(887)	(2,353)
Less: Appropriation of loss to partner's current account		
Subex Limited (99.99%)	(887)	(2,353)
Subex Assurance LLP (0.01%)*	-	-
Total appropriations	(887)	(2,353)
Closing balance	-	-

* Subex Limited intends to fund entire share of loss incurred by LLP. Hence no share of loss has been allocated to Subex Assurance LLP.

4. Trade payables

	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Trade payables		
- total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises*	30	22
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises**	1,835	3,347
	1,865	3,369

* Disclosure as per Section 22 of "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006" ('MSMED Act, 2006').

Description	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
a) the principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of accounting year;	30	22
b) interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of accounting year;	-	-
c) the amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year;	-	-
d) the amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006;	-	-
e) the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	-	-
f) the amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-

** includes dues to related parties. Refer note 18.

5. Other liabilities

	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Non-current		
Deferred rent	4	4
	4	4
Current		
Accrued salaries and benefits	198	159
Unearned revenue	75	135
Statutory dues payable	67	60
	340	354

6. Provisions

	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Long Term		
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for gratuity [refer note 20(b)]	42	34
	42	34
Short Term		
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for gratuity [refer note 20(b)]	9	8
Provision for leave benefits	42	39
	51	47



Subex Digital LLP
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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

7. Property, plant and equipment

Cost

As at April 1, 2022

Additions

Disposals

As at March 31, 2023

Additions

Disposals

As at March 31, 2024

Accumulated depreciation

As at April 1, 2022

Charge for the year

Disposals

As at March 31, 2023

Charge for the year

Disposals

As at March 31, 2024

Net block

As at March 31, 2023

As at March 31, 2024

(₹ in Lakhs)

Computer equipment	Leasehold improvements	Office equipment	Total
113	21	22	156
28	-	2	30
-	-	-	-
141	21	24	186
2	-	-	2
(8)	-	-	(8)
135	21	24	180
84	5	7	96
24	4	5	33
-	-	-	-
108	9	12	129
20	4	5	29
(8)	-	-	(8)
120	13	17	150
33	12	12	57
15	8	7	30

8. Intangible assets

Cost

As at April 1, 2022

Additions

Disposals

As at March 31, 2023

Additions

Disposals

As at March 31, 2024

Accumulated amortization

As at April 1, 2022

Charge for the year

Disposals

As at March 31, 2023

Charge for the year

Disposals

As at March 31, 2024

Net block

As at March 31, 2023

As at March 31, 2024

(₹ in Lakhs)

Development Technology	Goodwill	Total
1,678	100	1,778
-	-	-
-	-	-
1,678	100	1,778
-	-	-
-	-	-
1,678	100	1,778
1,482	88	1,570
196	12	208
-	-	-
1,678	100	1,778
-	-	-
-	-	-
1,678	100	1,778
-	-	-
-	-	-



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

9a. Investments

	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Non - current		
Investments carried at cost		
A. Investment in limited liability partnership firms		
Investment in Subex Assurance LLP in form of capital contribution of ₹ 10*	0	0
	0	0

* Represents capital contribution of ₹ 10 (March 31, 2023: ₹ 10) which is presented as '0' due to rounding off.

9b. Loans and advances

Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated

	(₹ in Lakhs)			
	Non Current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Security deposits	21	21	-	-
Prepaid expenses	14	2	-	-
Advance income-taxes (net)	41	12	-	-
	76	35	-	-
Loans to employees	-	-	21	38
Prepaid expenses	-	-	34	17
Advances recoverable in cash or kind	-	-	1	-
	-	-	56	55

10. Trade receivables *

	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Outstanding for a period exceeding six months from the date they are due for receipt		
Unsecured, considered good	84	92
Unsecured, considered doubtful	66	25
Less: Provision for doubtful receivables	(66)	(25)
	84	92
Outstanding for a period less than six months from the date they are due for receipt		
Unsecured, considered good	2,673	795
	2,673	795
	2,757	887

* includes dues from related parties. Refer note 18.

11. Cash and bank balances

	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Balance with bank		
In current account	188	158
	188	158

12. Other current assets (Unsecured, considered good)

	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Unbilled revenue	29	42
Expenses incurred on behalf of customers	4	4
	33	46



Subex Digital LLP**LLP Identity Number (LLPIN) - AAJ-0728****Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024****13. Revenue from operations**

Sale of services (refer note 18)
Support services (refer note 18)

(₹ in Lakhs)	
Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
4,061	1,706
663	616
4,724	2,322

14. Other income

Exchange fluctuation gain (net)

(₹ in Lakhs)	
Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
40	-
40	-

15. Employee benefit expenses

Salaries and wages
Contribution to provident and other funds
Employee share based payments expense [refer note 18 and note 23]
Gratuity expense [refer note 20(b)]
Staff welfare expenses

(₹ in Lakhs)	
Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
1,922	1,743
68	64
5	23
8	19
22	17
2,025	1,866

16. Depreciation and amortization expenses

Depreciation of property, plant and equipments (refer note 7)
Amortization of intangible assets (refer note 8)

(₹ in Lakhs)	
Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
29	33
-	208
29	241

17. Other expenses

Cost of hardware, software and support charges
Sub-contract charges
Rent [refer note 19(a)]
Power and fuel
Repairs and maintenance
Travelling and conveyance
Rates and taxes
Advertisement and business promotion
Consultancy charges
Payments to auditors [refer note 17(i)]
Marketing and support charges (refer note 18)
Provision for doubtful debts (net)
Exchange fluctuation loss (net)
Miscellaneous expenses

(₹ in Lakhs)	
Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
849	124
44	34
126	114
8	7
88	90
281	102
1	13
54	63
83	95
3	3
1,986	1,790
40	34
-	89
11	10
3,574	2,568

17(i) Payments to auditors (excluding goods and services tax):**As auditor**

Audit fee

(₹ in Lakhs)	
Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023

2 2

In other capacity

Other services (certification services)

1	1
3	3



Subex Digital LLP
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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

18. Related Party Transactions

(i) Names of related parties and related party relationships

Partners

Subex Limited
Subex Assurance LLP

Fellow Subsidiaries

Subex (UK) Limited
Subex Middle East (FZE)
Subex Bangladesh Private Limited
Subex (Asia Pacific) Pte. Limited
Subex Inc.
Subex Americas Inc.
Subex Assurance LLP
Subex Technologies Limited
Subex Account Aggregator Services Private Limited

Designated Partner

Nisha Dutt	Designated Partner w.e.f August 08, 2023
Sumit Kumar	Designated Partner w.e.f January 08, 2024
Vinod Kumar Padmanabhan	Designated Partner till August 08, 2023
Shiva Shankar Naga Roddam	Designated Partner till January 08, 2024

(ii) Details of the transactions with related parties

Income from sale of services and support services:

Subex Middle East (FZE)
Subex (UK) Limited
Subex Limited
Subex Inc.
Subex (Asia Pacific) Pte. Limited
Subex Bangladesh Private Limited
Subex Assurance LLP

Marketing and support service charges:

Subex Inc.
Subex (UK) Limited
Subex Limited
Subex Middle East (FZE)
Subex Assurance LLP
Subex (Asia Pacific) Pte. Limited
Subex Bangladesh Private Limited

Employee share based payments (cross charge):

Subex Limited

Reimbursement of expenses incurred by the LLP on behalf of its Partner / fellow subsidiaries:

Subex Limited
Subex Assurance LLP
Subex Bangladesh Private Limited
Subex (UK) Limited
Subex (Asia Pacific) Pte. Limited

Reimbursement of expenses incurred by the Partner / fellow subsidiaries on behalf of the LLP:

Subex Limited
Subex Middle East (FZE)
Subex Inc.
Subex Assurance LLP
Subex (UK) Limited
Subex Bangladesh Private Limited

Share of loss, transferred to current account of:

Subex Limited

(₹ in Lakhs)	
Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
1,100	-
807	803
663	1,102
208	117
-	35
-	6
-	4
2,778	2,067
771	433
567	340
541	956
100	-
5	3
2	58
-	-
1,986	1,790
5	23
5	23
1	98
-	1
-	1
-	3
-	2
1	105
148	50
88	-
10	4
9	3
-	10
-	1
255	68
887	2,353
887	2,353



Subex Digital LLP
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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

Reimbursement of share of loss from Partner

Subex Limited

(₹ in Lakhs)	
Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
4,295	1,185
4,295	1,185

Transfer in of employee benefit obligations

Subex Limited

9	-
9	-

Billings on behalf of the LLP:

Subex Limited

315	-
315	-

(iii) Details of balances receivable from and payable to related parties are as follows:

Trade receivables:

Subex Middle East (FZE)
Subex Limited
Subex Inc.
Subex Bangladesh Private Limited
Subex (UK) Limited
Subex (Asia Pacific) Pte. Limited
Subex Assurance LLP

(₹ in Lakhs)	
As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
671	-
667	655
208	-
83	81
69	13
-	3
-	2
1,698	754

Trade payables:

Subex Limited
Subex Inc
Subex (UK) Limited
Subex Middle East (FZE)
Subex Assurance LLP
Subex Bangladesh Private Limited
Subex (Asia Pacific) Pte. Limited

420	1,539
366	909
316	626
213	-
9	2
4	4
-	219
1,328	3,299

Investment in Limited Liability Partnership:

Investment in Subex Assurance LLP in form of capital contribution of ₹ 10*

0	0
0	0

* Represents capital contribution of ₹ 10 (March 31, 2023: ₹ 10) which is presented as '0' due to rounding off.

Refer note 3 for partner's capital and current account balances of partners.

Others

- The entity holds investment in form of capital contribution of ₹ 10 (March 31, 2023: ₹ 10) in Subex Assurance LLP
- The entity has received comfort letter from the partner - Subex Limited to provide continued financial support for the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

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Subex Digital LLP
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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

19. Commitments and contingent liabilities

a) Commitments

Capital commitments

There are no outstanding capital commitments as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

Operating leases

The LLP leases office facilities, residential facilities and servers under operating lease agreements. The LLP intends to renew such leases in the normal course of its business. Total rental expense under cancellable operating leases was ₹ 126 Lakh (March 31, 2023: ₹114 Lakh).

b) Contingent liabilities

(i) The LLP has furnished bank guarantees to customers amounting to ₹ 1 Lakh (March 31, 2023: ₹ 1 Lakh).

(ii) The LLP had received an assessment order in respect of the financial year 2017-18, wherein certain allowances claimed by the LLP were disallowed, amounting to ₹ 222 Lakhs, in respect of amortisation of intangible assets. Further, there is no demand as the LLP had incurred losses during the financial year 2017-18. These disallowances are disputed by the management and the LLP has filed appeal against this order with Commissioner of Income tax (Appeal).

(iii) The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the month of February 2019 had passed a judgement relating to definition of wages under the Provident Fund Act, 1952. The Management is of the view that there are interpretative challenges on the application of the judgement retrospectively. LLP will evaluate its position and update its provision, if required, on receiving further clarity on the subject. LLP does not expect any material impact of the same.

20 Employee benefit plans

a) Defined contribution plans

The LLP makes contributions to Provident Fund which is a defined contribution plan for qualifying employees. Under the scheme, the LLP is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. The LLP recognized ₹ 68 Lakh (March 31, 2023: ₹ 64 Lakh) for Provident Fund contributions in the statement of profit and loss.

b) Defined benefit plans

The LLP offers Gratuity benefits to employees, a defined benefit plan. Gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under gratuity plan, every employee who has completed at least five years of service gets a gratuity on departure @15 days of last drawn salary for each completed year of service.

The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss and the funded status and amount recognised in the balance sheet:

		(₹ in Lakhs)	
		Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
I	Components of employee benefits expense		
	Current service cost	14	13
	Interest cost	5	4
	Expected return on plan assets	(2)	(1)
	Actuarial (gain)/ loss	(9)	3
	Total expense recognized in the statement of profit and loss	8	19
		(₹ in Lakhs)	
		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
II	Net asset / (liability) recognized in balance sheet		
	Present value of defined benefit obligation	(74)	(68)
	Fair value of plan assets	23	26
	Net liability recognized in balance sheet	(51)	(42)



Subex Digital LLP**LLP Identity Number (LLPIN) - AAJ-0728****Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024**

		(₹ in Lakhs)	
		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
III Change in defined benefit obligations during the year			
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year		69	54
Liability transfer		9	-
Service cost		14	13
Interest cost		5	4
Actuarial (gain)/ loss		(9)	3
Benefits settled		(14)	(5)
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year		74	69
IV Change in fair value of assets during the year			
Plan assets at the beginning of the year		26	20
Expected return on plan assets (estimated)		2	1
Actuarial (gain)/ loss		-	-
Actual contributions		9	10
Benefits settled		(14)	(5)
Plan assets at the end of the year		23	26
V Actual return on plan assets		2	2
VI Expected contribution in the next year		9	8
VII Major categories of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of total assets are:			
Investments with insurer		100%	100%
VIII Actuarial assumptions			
		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Discount rate		7.19%	7.36%
Expected return on plan assets		7.36%	6.63%
Salary escalation		7.00%	7.00%
Attrition rate		18.00%	18.00%

(i) The discount rate is based on the prevailing bond yields of Government of India securities as at the balance sheet date corresponding to a term of approximately 6 years (March 31, 2023: 6 years) which is the expected term of defined benefit obligation.

(ii) The expected rate of return on plan assets is determined after considering several applicable factors such as composition of plan assets, investment strategy, market scenario, etc. In order to protect the capital and optimise returns within acceptable risk parameters, the plan assets are well diversified.

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

(iv) The mortality rate is based on the table as specified by the Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) [March 31, 2023: Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)].

		(₹ in Lakhs)				
IX Experience History		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Particulars						
Present value of obligation at the end of the period		74	68	54	41	40
Fair value of plan asset at the end of the period		23	26	20	21	12
(Deficit)/Surplus		(51)	(42)	(34)	(20)	(28)
Actuarial (gain)/ loss in defined benefit obligations		(9)	3	10	(7)	4
Actuarial gain/(Loss) for the year-Plan Assets		-	-	-	-	-



Subex Digital LLP

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

21. Unhedged foreign currency exposure:

The LLP does not have any outstanding forward foreign exchange contracts or other derivative instruments for the purposes of hedging the risks associated with foreign exchange exposures as at the year end. The net foreign currency exposure that has not been hedged by derivative instruments or otherwise as at March 31, 2024 is as follows:

March 31, 2024				(₹ in Lakhs)
Particulars	Denominated Currency			Total
	USD	AED	Others	
Receivables				
Trade receivables	1,985	671	-	2,656
Cash and bank Balances	132	-	-	132
Other current assets	3	-	-	3
Total (A)	2,120	671	-	2,791
Payables				
Trade payables	1,454	213	2	1,669
Other current liabilities	75	-	-	75
Total (B)	1,529	213	2	1,744
Net Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposure (C = A-B)	591	458	(2)	1,047

March 31, 2023				(₹ in Lakhs)
Particulars	Denominated Currency			Total
	USD	GBP	Others	
Receivables				
Trade receivables	227	-	3	230
Cash and bank Balances	8	-	-	8
Other current assets	27	-	-	27
Total (A)	262	-	3	265
Payables				
Trade payables	2,633	198	230	3,061
Other current liabilities	174	2	-	176
Total (B)	2,807	200	230	3,237
Net Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposure (C = A-B)	(2,545)	(200)	(227)	(2,972)

22. Segment Reporting

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

The LLP is primarily engaged in a single business segment viz sale of services in relation to Digital business. This being a single segment, no additional segment disclosure has been made for business segment.

The LLP operations spans across the world and are categorized geographically as (a) Americas, (b) EMEA (c) India and (d) APAC and rest of the world. 'Americas' comprises the Company's operations in North America, South America and Canada. 'EMEA' comprises the LLP's operations in Europe, Middle East and Africa and operations in the rest of the world, excluding India are organized under 'APAC and rest of the world'. Customer relationships are driven based on customer domicile.

Segment revenue by geographical location are as follows*:

	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Americas	1,156	156
EMEA	2,147	852
India	1,262	1,208
APAC and rest of the world	159	106
	4,724	2,322

*Revenue by geographical area are based on the geographical location of customer.

Segment assets by geographical location are as follows:

The following table shows the carrying amount of the segment assets by geographical area in which the assets are located:

	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Americas	1,072	-
EMEA	827	81
India	1,026	967
APAC and rest of the world	215	190
	3,140	1,238

Property, plant and equipment acquired during the current and previous year pertain to India Geography.



Subex Digital LLP
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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

23. Employee stock options plan ('ESOP'):

During the year 2018-19, Subex Limited pursuant to resolutions passed by its Board and its Shareholders, has adopted "Subex Employees Stock Option Scheme – 2018" (referred to as the "ESOP Scheme 2018" or "ESOP - V") by which certain key employees of the LLP received stock options from Subex Limited under the ESOP Scheme 2018. Each option granted under the ESOP Scheme 2018, entitled the holder thereof with an option to apply for and be issued one equity share of Subex Limited at a range of exercise price of ₹ 6 to ₹ 20 per share. The equity shares covered under these options were to vest over a period of 3 years from the date of grant. The options granted were capable of being exercised within a period of one year from the date of vesting of the respective options. During the year ended March 31, 2024, Subex Limited has not granted options (March 31, 2023: Nil options) to employees of the LLP. Employee Stock Option Cost of ₹ 5 Lakhs (March 31, 2023: ₹ 23 lakhs) representing cross charge has been recorded under Employee benefits expense.

24. The LLP has entered into 'International transactions' with 'Associated Enterprises' which are subject to Transfer Pricing regulations in India. The LLP is in the process of carrying out transfer pricing study for the year ended March 31, 2024 in this regard, to comply with the requirements of the Income Tax Act, 1961. The management of the LLP, is of the opinion that such transactions with Associated Enterprises are at arm's length and hence in compliance with the aforesaid legislation. Consequently, this will not have any impact on the LLP statement of accounts, particularly on account of tax expense and that of provision for taxation.

25. The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post employment benefits received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. Certain sections of the Code came into effect on 3 May 2023. However, the final rules/interpretation have not yet been issued. Based on a preliminary assessment, the entity believes the impact of the change will not be significant.

26. Previous year figures have been regrouped/ reclassified, wherever necessary to confirm to current year's classification.

As per our report of even date

For S.R Batliboi & Associates LLP

ICAI Firm Registration Number:101049W/E300004

Chartered Accountants



per Sandeep Karnani

Partner

Membership No.: 061207

Place : Bengaluru

Date : September 30, 2024



For and on behalf of Partners of Subex Digital LLP



Nisha Dutt

Designated Partner

DPIN: 06465957

Place : Bengaluru

Date : September 30, 2024



Sumit Kumar

Designated Partner

DPIN: 07103766

Place : Bengaluru

Date : September 30, 2024

