

Altran Engineering Solutions Inc.
Standalone financial statements
for the year ended 2024-25

Altran Engineering Solutions Inc.
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025
(All amounts are in USD)

	Note	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment		-	-
Deferred tax asset (net)	6	10,638	-
Total non current assets		10,638	-
Current assets			
Financial Assets			
(i) Trade receivables	7	2,11,540	4,24,751
(ii) Cash and bank balances	8	24,68,112	16,28,047
(iii) Loans and advances	9	13,83,977	15,17,396
Other current assets	10	1,05,700	2,10,926
Total current assets		41,69,329	37,81,120
Total assets		41,79,967	37,81,120
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	11	500	500
Other equity	12	36,89,645	31,38,337
		36,90,145	31,38,837
Non current liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	13	-	3,904
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade payables	14	2,81,032	3,83,008
Income tax liabilities (net)	15	2,08,790	2,55,371
Total current liabilities		4,89,822	6,38,379
Total equity and liabilities		41,79,967	37,81,120

The accompanying notes 6 to 15 are forming part of the financial statements.

This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date.

For Hary Kurup and Associates
Chartered Accountants
(Registration No. FRN :142103W)

Signed by:

C2CB8B9B6064433...

Hary Radhakrishnan Kurup
Proprietor
Membership No : 121794
UDIN: 25121794BMOMLU9745
Date: June 17, 2025
Place: Pune

For and on behalf of the board of Directors
Altran Engineering Solutions Inc.

Signed by:

16D37BCE4E4A46A...

Tara Radford
Authorized Signatory

Date: June 17, 2025
Place: NY, USA

Altran Engineering Solutions Inc.***Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2025****(All amounts are in USD)*

	Note	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Revenue from operations	3	21,22,037	24,42,925
Other income, net	4	2,13,447	1,77,344
Total income		23,35,484	26,20,269
Expenses			
Other expenses	5	14,87,196	17,01,418
Total expenses		14,87,196	17,01,418
Profit before tax		8,48,288	9,18,851
Tax expenses			
Current Tax		3,11,522	2,72,248
Deferred Tax		-14,542	-15,600
Total Tax Expenses		2,96,980	2,56,648
Profit for the year		5,51,308	6,62,203
Earnings per equity share			
- Basic earnings per share of face value of Rs.1/- €	16	1,103	1,324
- Diluted earnings per share of face value of Rs.1/-	16	1,103	1,324

The accompanying notes 3, 4, 5 and 16 are forming part of the financial statements.

This is the Statement of Profit and Loss referred to in our report of even date.

For Hary Kurup and Associates

Chartered Accountants

(Registration No. FRN :142103W)

Signed by:

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Hary Radhakrishnan Kurup
 Proprietor
 Membership No : 121794
 UDIN: 25121794BMOMLU9745
 Date: June 17, 2025
 Place: Pune

For and on behalf of the board of Directors

Altran Engineering Solutions Inc.

Signed by:

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Tara Radford
 Authorized Signatory

Date: June 17, 2025
 Place: NY, USA

Altran Engineering Solutions Inc.**Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025**

(All amounts are in USD)

**For the year ended
March 31, 2025****Cash flows from operating activities**

Profit / (loss) before tax 8,48,288

Adjustments for:

Finance cost -

Interest income on Loan given -1,28,100

Depreciation and amortization -

7,20,188*Changes in operating assets and liabilities*

(Increase) / Decrease in Trade receivables 2,13,211

(Increase) / Decrease in Other current and non-current assets 1,05,226

Increase / (Decrease) in Trade payables -1,01,976

Cash generated from operations 9,36,649

Income taxes paid -3,58,103

Net cash inflow / (outflow) from operating activities (A) **5,78,546**

Cash flows from investing activities

Receipt of Loan granted to fellow subsidiary 1,33,418

Interest received on loan granted to fellow subsidiary 1,28,100

Net cash outflow from investing activities (B) **2,61,518**

Cash flows from financing activities

Repayment of borrowings -

Finance costs paid -

Net cash (outflow) from financing activities (C) **-**

Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)

8,40,064

Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year 16,28,047

Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year **24,68,111**

Components of cash and cash equivalents (Refer note 8)

Balances with banks:

- in current accounts 24,68,112

- in EEFC accounts -

- deposits with maturity of less than three months -

Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year **24,68,112**

The accompanying notes are forming part of the standalone financial statements.

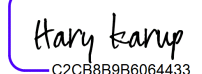
This is the Standalone Statement of Cash Flows referred to in our report of even date.

For Hary Kurup and Associates

Chartered Accountants

(Registration No. FRN :142103W)

Signed by:


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Hary Radhakrishnan Kurup

Proprietor

Membership No : 121794

UDIN: 25121794BMOMLU9745

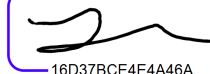
Date: June 17, 2025

Place: Pune

For and on behalf of the board of Directors

Altran Engineering Solutions Inc.

Signed by:


16D37BCE4E4A46A...

Tara Radford

Authorized Signatory

Date: June 17, 2025

Place: NY, USA

Altran Engineering Solutions Inc.
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts are in USD)

1 Company overview

Altran Engineering Solutions Inc. (erstwhile Pricol Technologies Inc.) is a 100% subsidiary of Altran Technologies India Private Limited, It is rendering engineering services primarily to USA clients. With effect from 1st January 2022, all the employees of the Company were transferred to Capgemini America Inc. USA (a fellow subsidiary co.) and accordingly the Company is executing projects through subcontracted resources.

2 Significant accounting policies

Basis of preparation and measurement

a. Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended) and other relevant provisions of the Act along with the amendments to Schedule III notified through Gazette notification dated 24th March, 2021, effective from 1st April 2021.

b. Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention.

c. Current versus Non-Current Classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- a) It is expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- b) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- c) It is expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- d) Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

Current assets include the current portion of non-current assets. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

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

Current liabilities include the current portion of non-current liabilities. The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

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

d. Use of estimates and judgement

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires the management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as at the date of the separate financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses for the periods presented. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognised prospectively in current and future periods.

Altran Engineering Solutions Inc.
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts are in USD)

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

o Income taxes

The Company is subject to income tax laws as applicable in US. Significant judgment is required in determining provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Company recognises liabilities for anticipated tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

o Deferred taxes

In assessing the realisability of deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is probable, that some portion, or all, of the deferred tax assets will not be realised. The ultimate realisation of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which the temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. Based on the level of historical taxable income and projections for future taxable incomes over the periods in which the deferred tax assets are deductible, management believes that it is probable that the Company will be able to realise the benefits of those deductible differences in future.

o Revenue recognition

The Company uses the percentage-of-completion method in accounting for its fixed-price contracts. The use of the percentage of completion method requires the Company to estimate the costs expended to date as a proportion of the total costs to be expended. Efforts or costs expended have been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity. Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the expected contract estimates at the reporting date.

o Allowance for trade receivables

The Company follows a 'simplified approach' (i.e. based on lifetime ECL) for recognition of impairment loss allowance on Trade receivables (including lease receivables). For the purpose of measuring lifetime ECL allowance for trade receivables, the Company estimates irrecoverable amounts based on the ageing of the receivable balances and historical experience. Individual trade receivables are written off when management deems them not to be collectible.

o Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions and contingent liabilities are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in United States Dollar (USD), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency, and all values are rounded to the nearest USD, except otherwise stated.

(ii) Revenue

The Company derives revenue primarily from engineering consultancy and related services. The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

Revenue from services

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Company recognizes revenue when it transfers control over goods and service to a customer. To recognize revenues, the following five step approach is applied:

- (1) identify the contract with a customer,
- (2) identify the performance obligations in the contract,
- (3) determine the transaction price,
- (4) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract, and
- (5) recognize revenues when a performance obligation is satisfied.

Altran Engineering Solutions Inc.
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts are in USD)

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

At contract inception, the Company assesses its promise to transfer products or services to a customer to identify separate performance obligations. The Company applies judgement to determine whether each product or services promised to a customer are capable of being distinct, and are distinct in the context of the contract, if not, the promised product or services are combined and accounted as a single performance obligation. The Company allocates the arrangement consideration to separately identifiable performance obligation based on their relative stand-alone selling price or residual method. Stand-alone selling prices are determined based on sale prices for the components when it is regularly sold separately, in cases where the Company is unable to determine the stand-alone selling price the Company uses expected cost plus margin approach in estimating the stand-alone selling price.

For performance obligations where control is transferred over time, revenues are recognized by measuring progress towards completion of the performance obligation. The selection of the method to measure progress towards completion requires judgement and is based on the nature of the promised products or services to be provided.

The method for recognizing revenues and costs depends on the nature of the services rendered:

a) Time and materials contracts

Revenues and costs relating to time and materials contracts are recognized as the related services are rendered and revenue from the end of the last billing to the balance sheet date is recognized as unbilled revenues.

b) Fixed price contracts

Revenues from fixed-price contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied overtime and where there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration, are recognized using the "percentage-of completion" method. Percentage of completion is determined based on project costs incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated project costs required to complete the project. The cost expended (or input) method has been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity. If the Company does not have a sufficient basis to measure the progress of completion or to estimate the total contract revenues and costs, revenue is recognized only to the extent of contract cost incurred for which recoverability is probable. When total cost estimates exceed revenues in an arrangement, the estimated losses are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which such losses become probable based on the current contract estimates. 'Unbilled revenues' represent cost and earnings in excess of billings as at the end of the reporting period. 'Unearned revenues' represent billing in excess of revenue recognized. Advance payments received from customers for which no services have been rendered are presented as 'Advance from customers'.

c) Maintenance contracts

With respect to fixed-price maintenance contracts, where services are performed through an indefinite number of repetitive acts over a specified period, revenue is recognized on a straight-line basis over the specified period unless some other method better represents the stage of completion.

d) Others

Any change in scope or price is considered as a contract modification. The Company accounts for modifications to existing contracts by assessing whether the services added are distinct and whether the pricing is at the standalone selling price.

Services added that are not distinct are accounted for on a cumulative catch up basis, while those that are distinct are accounted for prospectively, either as a separate contract if the additional services are priced at the standalone selling price, or as a termination of the existing contract and creation of a new contract if not priced at the standalone selling price. The Company accounts for variable considerations like, volume discounts, rebates and pricing incentives to customers as reduction of revenue on a systematic and rational basis over the period of the contract. The Company estimates an amount of such variable consideration using expected value method or the single most likely amount in a range of possible considerations depending on which method better predicts the amount of consideration to which we may be entitled. Revenues are shown net of allowances/ returns, value added tax, goods and services tax and applicable discounts and allowances.

Revenue from services rendered to parent company, ultimate parent company and fellow subsidiaries is recognised on cost plus markup basis determined on arm's length principle as and when the related services are rendered

Altran Engineering Solutions Inc.
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts are in USD)

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

The Company accrues the estimated cost of warranties at the time when the revenue is recognized. The accruals are based on the Company's historical experience.

Interest and dividend income

Interest income is recognized as it accrues in the statement of profit and loss, using the effective interest method.

(iii) Taxes

The income tax expense or credit for the period represents the tax currently payable and deferred tax

Current income tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the standalone statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

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

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

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset to the extent that they relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority and there are legally enforceable rights to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities within that jurisdiction.

The Company entity shall recognise the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognised those past transactions or events.

Altran Engineering Solutions Inc.
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts are in USD)

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(iv) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision is expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that the reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources would be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

(a) Financial assets:

(i) Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income or through profit or loss), and
- those measured at amortised cost

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in Profit or Loss or Other Comprehensive Income. For investments in debt instruments, it depends on the business model in which the investment is held.

(ii) Measurement

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

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income: Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) if these financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to collect contractual cash flows and to sell these financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding. These include financial assets that are equity instruments which are irrevocably designated at FVTOCI upon initial recognition. Subsequently, these are measured at fair value and changes therein are recognized directly in other comprehensive income, net of applicable income taxes. When these are derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss in equity is transferred to retained earnings.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss: Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income on initial recognition. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are immediately recognised in profit or loss.

(iii) Impairment of financial assets

The Company creates allowance for recognising impairment loss on financial assets (trade receivables) measured through FVTPL.

Loss allowance for trade receivables are measured taking into account historical credit loss experience from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument after adjusting for forward-looking information.

Altran Engineering Solutions Inc.
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts are in USD)

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(iv) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expires or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

(b) Financial liabilities

(i) Classification as debt or equity

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

(ii) Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

(iii) Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method or at fair value through profit and loss. Trade and other payables represent liabilities for goods or services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. For trade and other payable maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying value approximates fair value due to short maturity.

(iv) De-recognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(c) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the company or the counterparty.

(v) Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic EPS and also weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they are entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, amalgamations, bonus element in a rights issue, buyback, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

Altran Engineering Solutions Inc.
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts are in USD)

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented. The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted for bonus shares, as appropriate.

(vi) Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid financial instruments, which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and having original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consist of balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

(vii) Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipt or payments and item of income or expense associated with investing or financing cash-flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated. For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

(viii) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker (CODM). The Board of directors has been identified as the CODM, who assesses the business condition and company's performance on a periodical basis to take decisions on resource allocation.

The Company has disclosed Segmental reporting in its Indian holding company (Capgemini Technologies Services India Limited) is preparing Consolidated Financial Statements and accordingly the same has not been furnished in these standalone financial statements.

(ix) Material events

Material adjusting events occurring after the balance sheet date have been taken into cognizance while preparing this financials statements.

(x) Reclassification

Previous year's figures have been reclassified to conform to this year's classification.

Altran Engineering Solutions Inc.*Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025**(All amounts are in USD)***Note****3 Revenue from operations**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Sale of services	21,22,037	24,42,925
Sale of products	-	-
Total	21,22,037	24,42,925

4 Other income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Exchange Gain (net)	85,347	42,927
Interest Earned on Intercompany Loan (Refer note 18)	1,28,100	1,34,417
Total other expenses	2,13,447	1,77,344

5 Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Project expenses	13,54,434	15,38,500
Rates and other Taxes	-	1,02,659
Bank Charges	651	264
Management fees	86,980	16,723
Royalty Fees	45,131	43,272
Total other expenses	14,87,196	17,01,418

6 Deferred tax assets (net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Deferred tax assets	10,638	-
Total	10,638	-

7 Trade receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Unsecured		
Trade receivables - related parties	-	13,962
Trade receivables - others	2,11,540	4,10,789
	2,11,540	4,24,751
Less: loss allowance	-	-
Total Trade receivables	2,11,540	4,24,751

Credit risk is influenced by the individual characteristics of the customers. Before accepting any new customer, the Company analyses the credit worthiness of the potential customer and defines credit limit by customer. The average credit period is between 30 to 60 days.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Ageing of Trade receivables		
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables –considered good	2,11,540	4,24,751
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables –considered doubtful	-	-
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivables considered good	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables considered doubtful	-	-
Outstanding for following periods from due date ofpayment		
Total	2,11,540	4,24,751
Not due	2,10,293	3,46,690
Less than 6 months	1,247	77,920
6 months - 1 year	-	141
1-2 years	-	-
2-3 years	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-

Altran Engineering Solutions Inc.*Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025**(All amounts are in USD)***8 Cash and bank balances**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Balances with banks		
- in current accounts	24,68,112	16,28,047
Total Cash and bank balances	24,68,112	16,28,047

9 Loans

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Capgemini North America Inc. (fellow subsidiary)	13,83,977	15,17,396
Total Loans given	13,83,977	15,17,396

The Group has entered into Cash Pooling arrangement within US entities. In this arrangement, the surplus funds are loaned from and loaned to Capgemini North America Inc. for short duration (this is not a long term loan), under the arrangement interest is accrued on the loan (is calculated based on LIBOR) on the amount advanced or availed respectively, calculated on daily basis.

10 Other current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Unbilled revenue	1,05,700	2,10,926
Total	1,05,700	2,10,926

11 Share Capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Details of share capital		
500 shares of face value \$1 each issued to Altran Technologies India Private Limited (Holding Company)	500	500
Total share capital	500	500

12 Other equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Retained earnings		
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	31,38,337	24,76,134
Add: Net profit for the year	5,51,308	6,62,203
Total other equity	36,89,645	31,38,337

13 Deferred tax liabilities (net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Deferred tax liabilities	-	3,904
Total	-	3,904

The movement in net deferred tax liability has been recorded through the Statement of Profit and Loss

14 Trade payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Unsecured		
Dues to others	77,865	1,03,684
Dues to related parties (Refer Note 18)	2,03,167	2,79,324
Total Trade Payables	2,81,032	3,83,008

Ageing of Trade payables

Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment		
Accruals	77,865	-
Not due	2,03,167	3,06,503
Less than 1 Year	-	76,504
1-2 years	-	-
2-3 years	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-
Total	2,81,032	3,83,007

Altran Engineering Solutions Inc.*Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025**(All amounts are in USD)***15 Income tax assets and liabilities current**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Income tax assets current	-	2,51,309
Income tax liabilities current	-2,08,790	-5,06,680
Total	-2,08,790	-2,55,371

16 Earnings per share (EPS)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders	5,51,308	6,62,203
Less: Share issue expenses	-	-
Nominal value of equity shares (USD per share)	1.00	1.00
Weighted average number of equity shares for the purpose of basic earnings per share	500	500
Basic earnings per share (USD)	1,103	1,324
Weighted average number of equity shares for the purpose of diluted earnings per share	500	500
Diluted earnings per share (USD)	1,103	1,324
Computation of weighted average number of shares		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	500	500
Add: Weighted average number of equity shares issued during the year	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares for the purpose of basic earnings per share	500	500
Add: Impact of potentially dilutive equity shares*	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares for the purpose of diluted earnings per share	500	500

There are no convertible instruments during the current year and previous year.

17 Financial instruments

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories is as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Financial assets		
Measured at amortized cost		
(i) Trade receivables	2,11,540	4,24,751
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	24,68,112	16,28,047
(iii) Loans given	13,83,977	15,17,396
Total	40,63,629	35,70,194
Financial liabilities		
Measured at amortized cost		
(i) Trade payables	2,81,032	3,83,008
Total	2,81,032	3,83,008

Altran Engineering Solutions Inc.*Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025**(All amounts are in USD)***18 Related party transactions****List of related parties**

a) Ultimate Holding Company : Capgemini Technology Services India Limited

b) Holding Company : Altran Technologies India Private Limited

e) Fellow subsidiaries and other companies which does not exercise control or significant influence over the Company

: Capgemini Engineering Sverige AB
: Capgemini America Inc
: Capgemini Service S.A.S
: Capgemini North America Inc
: Capgemini SE

Included in the financial statements are the following amounts relating to transaction with related parties:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Transactions during the year		
a) Revenue - Revenue from services		
<i>Fellow Subsidiaries</i>		
- Capgemini Engineering Sverige AB	-	(32,967)
b) Expenses		
(i) Reimbursement of expenditure & sub contract expenses	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
<i>Ultimate Holding Company</i>		
- Capgemini Technology Services India Limited	1,71,301	1,29,185
<i>Holding company</i>		
- Altran Technologies India Private Limited	10,00,313	12,50,720
<i>Fellow Subsidiaries</i>		
- Capgemini America Inc	1,75,824	1,58,595
- Capgemini Service S.A.S	6,996	-
(ii) Royalty fees		
<i>Ultimate Holding Company</i>		
- Capgemini SE	45,131	43,272
(iii) Management fees		
<i>Fellow Subsidiaries</i>		
- Capgemini Service S.A.S	86,980	16,723
(iv) Loan given		
<i>Fellow Subsidiaries</i>		
- Capgemini North America Inc	13,83,977	15,17,396
(v) Interest income earned		
<i>Fellow Subsidiaries</i>		
- Capgemini North America Inc	1,28,100	1,34,417

Altran Engineering Solutions Inc.
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts are in USD)

Balance Outstanding as at the year end		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
a) Trade receivables		
<i>Fellow Subsidiaries</i>		
- Capgemini America Inc	-	13,962
b) Trade payable		
<i>Ultimate Holding Company</i>		
- Capgemini Technology Services India Limited	26,227	27,179
<i>Holding company</i>		
- Altran Technologies India Private Limited	1,29,625	2,14,152
<i>Fellow Subsidiaries</i>		
- Capgemini Service S.A.S	9,567	10,842
- Capgemini America Inc	28,389	43,242
- Capgemini SE	9,359	11,088

Note:
a) The Revenue - Revenue from services shown above includes re-billing of expenses