C-Square Info-Solutions Limited

(Formerly known as C-Square Info-Solutions Private Limited)

Financial Statements 2022-23

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of C-Square Info- Solutions Limited (formerly known as C- Square Info- Solutions Private Limited)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of C- Square Info- Solutions Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2023, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and 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 Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March 2023, and its profit, total comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

- The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.
- Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.
- In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.
- If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibility 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 financial control relevant to the audit in order to
 design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section
 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the
 Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial
 statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- 1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an

- unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.
- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended,
 - In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.
- h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements Refer Note 27 to the standalone financial statements;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 33(x) to the financial statements no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
 - (b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 33 (xi) to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
 - (c) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
 - v. The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year and has not proposed final dividend for the year.

- vi. Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 for maintaining books of account using accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility is applicable to the Company w.e.f. April 1, 2023, and accordingly, reporting under Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2023.
- 2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP Chartered Accountants (Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Pallavi Sharma

Partner Membership No. 113861 UDIN: 23113861BGXTRW4871

Place: Mumbai

Date: 18th April 2023

Report on Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date to the members of C-Square Info-Solutions Limited on the financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2023

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of C-Square Info-Solutions Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on the internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2023, based on the criteria for internal financial control with reference to financial statements established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP Chartered Accountants (Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W- 100018)

Pallavi Sharma
Partner
Membership No. 113861
UDIN: 23113861BGXTRW4871

Place: Mumbai Date: April 18, 2023

ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date to the members of C-Square Info-Solutions Limited on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023)

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

(i)

- (a) A. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of the property, plant and equipment.
 - B. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of the intangible assets.
- (b) Some of the Property, Plant and Equipment were physically verified during the year by the Management in accordance with a programme of verification, which in our opinion provides for physical verification of all the Property, Plant and Equipment at reasonable intervals having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its activities. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification
- (c) The Company does not have any immovable properties of freehold land or building. In respect of immovable properties of buildings that have been taken on lease and disclosed as right-of-use assets in the financial statements, the lease agreements are in the name of the Company, where the Company is the lessee in the agreement.
- (d) The Company has not revalued any of its property, plant and equipment (including right of use assets) and intangible assets during the year.
- (e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at 31 March 2023 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

(ii)

- (a) The Company is in the business of providing software services and does not have any physical inventories and hence reporting under clause (ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, at any point of time of the year, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital facility from banks or financial institutions and hence reporting under clause (ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(iii) (a) The Company has provided loans or advances in the nature of loans during the year and details of which are given below:

	Loans (in lakhs)
A. Aggregate amount granted / provided during the year:	
Others	20.25
B. Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases:	
Others	17.75

The Company has not provided any guarantee or security to any other entity during the year.

- (b) The investments made and the terms and conditions of the grant of all the above-mentioned loans and advances in the nature of loans provided, during the year are, in our opinion, *prima facie*, not prejudicial to the Company's interest.
- (c) In respect of loans granted or advances in the nature of loans provided by the Company, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayments of principal amounts and receipts of interest are regular as per stipulation.
- (d) According to information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed, in respect of loans granted and advances in the nature of loans provided by the Company, there is no overdue amount remaining outstanding as at the balance sheet date.
- (e) No loan or advance in the nature of loan granted by the Company which has fallen due during the year, has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to the same parties.
- (f) According to information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed, the Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment during the year. Hence, reporting under clause (iii)(f) is not applicable.
- (iv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, made investments or provided guarantees or securities that are covered under the provisions of sections 185 or 186 of the Companies Act, 2013, and hence reporting under clause (iv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, reporting under clause (v) of the Order is not applicable.

- (vi) Having regard to the nature of the Company's business / activities, reporting under clause (vi) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vii) According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:
 - (a) Undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, duty of Custom, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to the Company have generally been regularly deposited by it with the appropriate authorities though there has been delay in respect of remittance of Provident Fund, Income-tax(Tax Deducted at Source), Goods and Service tax and Kerela Labour welfare fund. We have been informed that the provisions of Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Excise and Value Added Tax are not applicable to the Company.

There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Services tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Goods and services tax, cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at 31 March 2023 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- (b) There are no statutory dues referred in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited on account of disputes as on 31 March 2023.
- (viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that were surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) during the year.

(ix)

- (a) The Company has not taken any loans or other borrowings from any lender. Hence reporting under clause (ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no unutilised term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause (ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) On a overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis aggregating Rs 601.45 lakhs have been used for long-term purposes.
- (e) The Company did not have any subsidiary or associate or joint venture during year and hence, reporting under clause (ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable.
- (f) The Company has not raised any loans during the year and hence reporting on clause (ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.

(x)

- (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause (x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) During the year the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause (x)(b) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) To the best of our knowledge, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (d) To the best of our knowledge, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.
- (e) As represented to us by the Management, there were no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- (xi) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the CARO Order is not applicable.
- (xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiii)

- (a) In our opinion the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.
- (b) We have considered, the internal audit reports issued to the Company during the year and covering the period from April 2022 to December 2022 as determined by the management.
- (xiv) In our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with any of its directors or directors of it's holding company or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- (xv) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence reporting under clause (xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.

As represented by the Management, the Group does not have any Core Investment Company (CIC) as part of the group as per the definition of group contained in the Core Investments Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016 and hence the reporting under the clause (xvi)(d) of the order is not applicable.

- (xvi) The Company has not incurred any cash losses in the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xvii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.
- (xviii) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, (Asset Liability Maturity (ALM) pattern) other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xix) The Company was not having net worth of rupees five hundred crore or more, or turnover of rupees one thousand crore or more or a net profit of rupees five crore or more during the immediately preceding financial year and hence, provisions of Section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the Company during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause (xx) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

For Deloitte Haskins and Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants Firm's Registration No.117366W/W-100018

Pallavi Sharma

Partner Membership No. 113861 UDIN:23113861BGXTRW4871

Place: Mumbai Date: April 18,2023

				₹ in Lakhs
	Particulars	Notes	As at	As at
	Faiticulais	Notes	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022
	ets:			
1	Non-current assets	_	000.00	054.05
(a)	Property, plant and equipment	3	282.23	351.87
(b)	Other intangible assets	3	5,508.64	12.00
(c)	Intangible assets under development	3	1,178.13	4,379.62
(d)	Financial assets		05.00	57.47
()	(i) Other financial assets	4	35.69	57.47
(e)	Deferred tax asset (net)	5	-	55.72
(f)	Other non-current assets	6 _	307.42	130.91
	al non-current assets		7,312.11	4,987.59
2	Current assets	_	7.40	7.40
(a)	Inventories	7	7.12	7.19
(b)	Financial assets	•	404.20	400.47
	(i) Investments	8	181.38	480.17
	(ii) Trade receivables	9	862.95	80.02
	(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	10	40.33	81.47
(-)	(iv) Other financial assets	11	37.10	13.90
(c)	Other current assets	12 _	126.63	145.57
	al current assets		1,255.51	808.32
lota	al assets	_	8,567.62	5,795.91
Ган	ity and liabilities.			
	ity and liabilities:			
1	Equity Equity share capital	13	178.20	178.20
(a) (b)	Other equity	13 14	6,049.00	4,450.56
(D)	Other equity	14 _	6,227.20	4,430.36
Liab	pilities		0,227.20	4,020.70
2	Non - current liabilities			
_ (a)	Financial liabilities			
` '	(i) Lease liabilities		144.28	219.70
(b)		15	81.29	81.00
(c)	Deferred tax liabilities (net)	5	101.62	-
. ,	al non-current liabilities	_	327.19	300.70
3	Current liabilities			
(a)	Financial liabilities			
()	(i) Lease liabilities		75.42	48.69
	(ii) Trade payables:	16		
	(A) Total outstanding dues of Micro and Small			
	Enterprises		37.93	5.65
	(B) Total outstanding dues of Creditors other			
	than Micro and Small enterprises		869.08	92.62
(b)	Other current liabilities	17	1,027.71	717.72
(c)	Provisions	18 _	3.09	1.77
	al current liabilities		2,013.23	866.45
	al liabilities		2,340.42	1,167.15
	al equity and liabilities	_	8,567.62	5,795.91
Sigr	nificant accounting policies	4.4 00		

See accompanying notes to the financial statements 1 to 36

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018

Sripal Bachawat Whole-time Director DIN: 00225582

Pallavi Sharma Partner

Membership No. 113861

SajithThattalath Whole-time Director DIN: 00225716

Ravi Navinchandra Karia

Director

DIN: 08763162

Harish Madnani

Director

DIN: 08432384

Advait Suhas Pandit

Director

Date: April 18, 2023 DIN: 02972886

C-Square Info-Solutions Limited (Formerly known as C-Square Info-Solutions Private Limited) Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2023

	Notes	2022-23	₹ in Lakhs 2021-22
Income			
Value of sales and services (revenue)		4,235.01	2,453.64
Less: GST recovered		(640.51)	(448.17)
I Revenue from operations	19	3,594.50	2,005.47
II Other income	20	16.70	38.47
III Total income (I + II)	_	3,611.20	2,043.94
IV Expenses			
Purchases of Software		48.52	85.87
Changes in inventories of Software	21	0.07	(1.10)
Employee benefits expense	22	2,063.13	1,440.42
Finance costs	23	17.60	18.29
Depreciation and amortization expenses		158.76	116.53
Other expenses	24	744.06	275.29
Total Expenses		3,032.14	1,935.30
V Profit before tax		579.06	108.64
VI Tax expenses:			
(i) Current tax	25	44.15	39.35
(ii) for Earlier year written back		-	(4.90)
(iii) Deferred tax	25	152.70	(92.87)
VII Profit for the year		382.21	167.06
VIII Other comprehensive income (OCI)			
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		20.87	2.44
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to			
profit or loss		(4.64)	(0.61)
B (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Total other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year (net of tax)		16.23	1.83
IX Total comprehensive income for the year	_	398.44	168.89
X Earnings per equity share of face value of ₹ 10 each			
(i) Basic ₹	26	21.45	9.37
(ii) Diluted ₹	26	2.22	5.32
Significant accounting policies			
See accompanying notes to the financial statements	1 to 36		

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018 Sripal Bachawat Whole-time Director DIN: 00225582

Pallavi Sharma Partner

Membership No. 113861

SajithThattalath Whole-time Director DIN: 00225716

Ravi Navinchandra Karia

Director

DIN: 08763162

Harish Madnani

Director

DIN: 08432384

Advait Suhas Pandit

Director

Date: April 18, 2023 DIN: 02972886

A Equity share capital					₹ in Lakhs
	Balance as at 1st April 2021	Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors (21-22)	Balance as at 31st March, 2022	Changes during year 2022-23	Balance as at 31st March, 2023
Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each	178.20	-	178.20	-	178.20

							₹ in Lakhs	
	Insti	ruments classified as equ	ity	Reserves	& surplus			
B Other equity	,	convertible preference share (CCPS)of Rs. 10/-	fully convertible	Securities premium	Retained earnings	Other comprehensive income	Total	
As on 31st March, 2022: Balance at beginning of the reporting year ie 1st April 2021	-	132.00	1,500.00	1,892.08	(42.41)	-	3,481.67	
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	167.06	1.83	168.89	
Issued during the year	800	-	-	-	-	-	800.00	
Balance at the end of the reporting year 31st March 2022	800.00	132.00	1,500.00	1,892.08	124.65	1.83	4,450.56	
As on 31st March, 2023: Balance at beginning of the reporting period i.e 1st April 2022	800.00	132.00	1,500.00	1,892.08	124.65	1.83	4,450.56	
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	382.21	16.23	398.44	
Issued during the year	1,200.00	-	-	-	-	-	1,200.00	
Movement	1,500.00	-	(1,500.00)				-	
Balance at the end of the reporting year 31st March 2023	3,500.00	132.00	-	1,892.08	506.86	18.06	6,049.00	

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018 Sripal Bachawat Whole-time Director DIN: 00225582

Pallavi Sharma Partner

Membership No. 113861

SajithThattalath Whole-time Director DIN: 00225716

Ravi Navinchandra Karia

Director

DIN: 08763162

Harish Madnani

Director

DIN: 08432384

Advait Suhas Pandit

Director

Date: April 18, 2023 DIN: 02972886

	2022-23	₹ in Lakhs 2021-22
A: Cash Flow From Operating Activities	570.00	400.04
Net profit before tax as per statement of profit and loss	579.06	108.64
Adjusted for:	0.44	(0.32)
Loss/(Profit) on Sale of Plant and Equipment (Net) Depreciation and amortization expense	158.76	(0.32) 116.53
Net gain on financial assets	(11.82)	(25.96)
Interest income	(4.65)	(7.06)
Allowance for doubtful debts	26.39	(7.00)
Finance costs	20.39 17.59	- 18.29
Subtotal	186.71	101.48
_	765.77	210.12
Operating profit before working capital changes Adjusted for:	765.77	210.12
Trade and other receivables	(963.66)	(97.03)
Inventories	0.07	(1.10)
Trade and other payables	1,123.67	32.52
Subtotal	160.08	(65.61)
Cash generated from operations	925.85	144.51
Taxes paid (net)	(44.15)	(115.33)
Net cash flow generated from operating activities*	881.70	29.18
B: Cash flow from investing activities	001.70	25.10
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets	(2,384.85)	(1,898.86)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment and other intangible	(2,001.00)	(1,000.00)
assets	0.10	1.05
Purchase of financial assets	(1,645.00)	(1,730.27)
Proceeds from sale of financial assets	1,955.60	1,276.06
Interest income	-	7.06
Net cash flow used in investing activities	(2,074.15)	(2,344.96)
<u> </u>	, ,	
C: Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of optionally fully convertible debentures	1,200.00	800.00
Payment of lease liabilities	(48.69)	(59.60)
Net cash flow generated from financing activities	1,151.31	740.40
Net (decrease)/ increase in cash and cash equivalents	(41.14)	(1,575.38)
Opening balance of cash and cash equivalents	81.47	1,656.85
Add: upon addition of subsidiaries	-	-
Closing balance of cash and cash equivalents (refer note 10)	40.33	81.47
-		

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018 Sripal Bachawat Whole-time Director DIN: 00225582

Pallavi Sharma Partner

Date: April 18, 2023

Membership No. 113861

SajithThattalath Whole-time Director DIN: 00225716

Ravi Navinchandra Karia

Director

DIN: 08763162

Harish Madnani

Director

DIN: 08432384

Advait Suhas Pandit

Director

DIN: 02972886

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

1. Company overview

C-Square Info-Solutions Limited (formerly known as C-Square Info-Solutions Private Limited) is a company incorporated in India having its Registered Office at No.69, 2nd Floor, Al-Ameen Towers, Hosur Road, Bangalore – 560 027. The Company's immediate holding company is Reliance Retail Ventures Limited and the Ultimate Holding Company is Reliance Industries Limited. The company is engaged in design, development and implementation of software applications for pharmaceutical distributors, wholesalers, retailers and corporate chains.

2. Significant accounting policies

A Basis of preparation of financial statements

The Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value amount:

- i) Certain Financial Assets and Liabilities,
- ii) Defined Benefit Plans Plan Assets

The Financial Statements of the Company have been prepared to comply with the Indian Accounting standards ('Ind AS'), including the rules notified under the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, amended from time to time.

The Company's Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees (`Rs), which is also its functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest lakhs (00,000), except when otherwise indicated.

B Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Current/non-current classification:

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on Current/ Non-Current classification.

An asset is treated as Current when it is -

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

2.2 Property, plant and equipment and depreciation/ amortisation

Plant and Equipment are stated at cost, net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebates less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes purchase price, borrowing cost and any cost directly attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost can be measured reliably.

Property, Plant and Equipment which are significant to the total cost of that item of Property, Plant and Equipment and having different useful life are accounted separately.

Other Indirect Expenses incurred relating to project, net of income earned during the project development stage prior to its intended use, are considered as pre-operative expenses and disclosed under Capital Workin-Progress.

Depreciation on tangible assets is provided using straight line method in the manner specified in Schedule II, Part C to the Companies Act, 2013, based on the useful life of assets as prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

Depreciation is provided based on useful life of the assets as prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 as follows:

Assets	Useful Life as per Schedule II
Electrical Installations	10 years
Office Equipment	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years
Vehicles	10 years
Computer Equipment	3 years

Leasehold improvements are amortised over the period of lease.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of a Property, Plant and Equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

2.3 Leases

The Company, as a lessee, recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for its leasing arrangements, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset.

The contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, if it involves the use of an identified asset and the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset and has right to direct the use of the identified asset. The cost of the right-of-use asset shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date plus any initial direct costs incurred. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset.

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate.

For short-term and low value leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.4 Intangible assets

Intangible Assets are stated at cost of acquisition net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebates less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes purchase price, borrowing costs, and any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost can be measured reliably.

Other Indirect Expenses incurred relating to project, net of income earned during the project development stage prior to its intended use, are considered as pre-operative expenses and disclosed under Intangible Assets Under Development.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an Intangible Asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognized. The Company's intangible assets comprises assets with finite useful life of 5-6 years which are amoritsed on a straight line basis over the period of their expected useful life.

Intangible assets which is developed by the company in the nature of Technical know, Software, Domain and Platform will have finite useful life of 25 years which are amortized on a straight line basis over the period of their expected useful life.

The amortization period and the amortization method for Intangible Assets with a finite useful life are reviewed at each reporting date.

2.5 Intangible Assets under Development

Internally-generated intangible assets - Research and Development expenditure

Expenditure on research activities is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

An internally-generated intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised if, and only if, all of the following conditions have been demonstrated:

- the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and
- the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

The amount initially recognised for internally-generated intangible assets is the sum of the expenditure incurred from the date when the intangible asset first meets the recognition criteria listed above. Where no

internally-generated intangible asset can be recognised, development expenditure is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which it is incurred.

Subsequent to initial recognition, internally-generated intangible assets are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash on hand, cash at banks, short-term deposits and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.7 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets - Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that any Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to determine the extent of impairment, if any.

An impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss to the extent, asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is higher of an asset's fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risk specific to the assets.

The impairment loss recognised in prior accounting period is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount.

2.8 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a 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. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

2.9 Contingent Liabilities

Disclosure of contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of amount cannot be made.

2.10 Employee benefits

(i) Short-term employee benefits

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

(ii) Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plans:

The Company recognises contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognised as a liability. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognised as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

Defined benefits plan:

The Company pays gratuity to the employees who have completed five years of service with the Company at the time of resignation/superannuation. The gratuity is paid @15 days basic salary for every completed year of service as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The liability is calculated annually by a qualified independent actuary in respect of gratuity and other post-employment benefits using the Projected Unit Credit Method and spread over the period during which the benefit is expected to be derived from employees' services.

Contribution to gratuity fund is made to LIC of India Insurance Company in accordance with the scheme framed by the Insurance Company.

Re-measurement gains and losses arising from adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur in Other Comprehensive Income.

(iii) Other long-term employee benefits

Compensated absences

Compensated absences are accrued and provided for on the basis of actuarial valuation done as at the year end by an independent actuary as per the projected unit credit method.

2.11 Tax Expenses

The tax expenses for the period comprises of current tax and deferred income tax. Tax is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in the Other Comprehensive Income. In which case, the tax is also recognised in Other Comprehensive Income.

(i) Current Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the Income Tax authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted at the Balance sheet date.

(ii) 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 assets are recognised to the extent it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax losses can be utilised.

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 carrying amount of Deferred tax liabilities and assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

2.12 Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency closing rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent of exchange differences which are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on foreign currency borrowings that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets which are capitalised as cost of assets.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are recorded using the exchange rates at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e. translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or Statement of Profit and Loss are also recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or Statement of Profit and Loss, respectively).

In case of an asset, expense or income where a non-monetary advance is paid/received, the date of transaction is the date on which the advance was initially recognized. If there were multiple payments or receipts in advance, multiple dates of transactions are determined for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

2.13 Revenue Recognition

The Company earns revenue primarily from software product development and providing support services mainly for pharmaceutical distributors, wholesalers, retailers and corporate chains.

The Company has applied Ind AS 115 on 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' which establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is to be recognized.

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised services to customers upon the satisfaction of performance obligation under the contract in amount that reflects the consideration which the entity expects to be entitled to in exchange for those services.

Revenue from sale of licenses is recognised upon installation of these licenses which constitute transfer of all risks and rewards. Further Revenue from sale of bulk licenses invoiced will be recognized as in when licenses is installed upon opening of new pharmacy stores.

Revenue from annual technical service contracts is recognised on a pro rata basis over the period in which such services are rendered.

Revenue is recognised net of any taxes collected from customers, which are remitted to governmental authorities.

Contract Balances

Trade Receivables

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional.

Contract Assets

Contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for services rendered to the customer.

The Company recognizes contract assets for deliveries made and completed to the customers whose billing is pending as on the reporting date.

Contract Liabilities

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

Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

Interest Income

Interest Income from a Financial Assets is recognised on a time proportion basis distributed across the period of contract.

Dividend Income

Dividend Income is recognised when the Company's right to receive the amount has been established.

Profit on sale of investments

Profit on sale of investments is recorded on transfer of title from the Company and is determined as the difference between the sale price and carrying value of the investments.

2.14 Financial instruments

i. Financial Assets

A. Initial Recognition and Measurement

All Financial Assets are initially recognised at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of Financial Assets, which are not at Fair Value through Profit or Loss, are adjusted to the fair value on initial recognition. Purchase and sale of Financial Assets are recognised using trade date accounting.

B. Subsequent Measurement

a) Financial Assets measured at Amortised Cost (AC)

A Financial Asset is measured at Amortised Cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the Financial Asset give rise to cash flows on specified dates that represent solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

b) Financial Assets measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)

A Financial Asset is measured at FVTOCI if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling Financial Assets and the contractual terms of the Financial Asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that represents solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

c) Financial Assets measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

A Financial Asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are measured at FVTPL. Financial assets are reclassified subsequent to their recognition, if the Company changes its business model for managing those financial assets. Changes in business model are made and applied prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of immediately next reporting period following the changes in business model in accordance with principles laid down under Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments.

C. Other Equity Investments

All other equity investments are measured at fair value, with value changes recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except for those equity investments for which the Company has elected to present the value changes in 'Other Comprehensive Income'. However, dividend on such equity investments are recognised in Statement of Profit and loss when the Company's right to receive payment is established.

D. Impairment of Financial Assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company uses 'Expected Credit Loss' (ECL) model, for evaluating impairment of Financial Assets other than those measured at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL).

Expected Credit Losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

- The 12-months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date); or
- Full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument).

For Trade Receivables the Company applies 'simplified approach' which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

The Company uses historical default rates to determine impairment loss on the portfolio of trade receivables. At every reporting date these historical default rates are reviewed and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

For other assets, the Company uses 12 month ECL to provide for impairment loss where there is no significant increase in credit risk. If there is significant increase in credit risk full lifetime ECL is used.

ii. Financial Liabilities

A. Initial Recognition and Measurement

All Financial Liabilities are recognised at fair value and in case of borrowings, net of directly attributable cost. Fees of recurring nature are directly recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as finance cost.

B. Subsequent Measurement

Financial Liabilities are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

iii. Derecognition of Financial Instruments

The Company derecognises a Financial Asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the Financial Asset expire or it transfers the Financial Asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109. A Financial liability (or a part of a Financial liability) is derecognised from the Company's Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

iv. Offsetting

Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the amount and it intends, either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.15 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year adjusted for bonus element in equity share. Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as at the beginning of the period unless issued at a later date.

2.16 Inventories

Inventories comprise of software licenses which are packaged with the proprietary products of the company and sold. Items of inventories are measured at lower of cost and net realizable value after providing for obsolescence, if any.

C Critical Accounting Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The preparation of the Company's Financial Statements requires management to make judgement, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosures. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in next financial years.

(a) Property Plant and Equipment/ Intangible Assets

Estimates are involved in determining the cost attributable to bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the management. Property, Plant and Equipment/Intangible Assets are depreciated/amortised over their estimated useful life, after taking into account estimated residual value. Management reviews the estimated useful life and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation/ amortisation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful life and residual values are based on the Company's historical experience with similar assets and take into account anticipated technological changes. The depreciation/amortisation for future periods is revised if there are significant changes from previous estimates.

(b) Recoverability of Trade Receivables

Judgments are required in assessing the recoverability of overdue trade receivables and determining whether a provision against those receivables is required. Factors considered include the credit rating of the counterparty, the amount and timing of anticipated future payments and any possible actions that can be taken to mitigate the risk of non-payment.

(c) Provisions

The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability (including litigations) requires the application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. The carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and revised to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

(d) Impairment of Financial and Non-Financial Assets

The impairment provisions for Financial Assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected cash loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward-looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

In case of non-financial assets, company estimates asset's recoverable amount, which is higher of an asset's or Cash Generating Units (CGU's) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account, if no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

(e) Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses for which there is probability of utilisation against the future taxable profit. The Company uses judgement to determine the amount of deferred tax that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits and business developments.

(f) Fair Value Measurement

For estimates relating to fair value of financial instruments refer note 27 of financial statements.

D Recent Pronouncements

Amendments to Standards Issued but not Effective

On March 23, 2023, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023. This notification has resulted into amendments in the following existing accounting standards which are applicable to company from April 1, 2023.

- i. Ind AS 101 First time adoption of Ind AS
- ii. Ind AS 102 Share-based Payment
- iii. Ind AS 103 Business Combinations
- iv. Ind AS 107 Financial instruments Disclosures
- v. Ind AS 109 Financial Instrument
- vi. Ind AS 115 Revenue from contracts with Customers

- vii. Ind AS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements
- viii. Ind AS 8 Accounting policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
- ix. Ind AS 12 Income Taxes
- x. Ind AS 34 Interim Financial Reporting

Application of above standards are not expected to have any significant impact on the company's financial statements.

₹ in Lakhs

3 Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and intangible assets under development

		Gros	s block			Depreciation / amortisation				Net block		
Description	As at 1st April, 2022	Additions / Adjustments	Deductions / Adjustments	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 1st April, 2022	For the year	Deductions / Adjustments	Upto 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022		
Property, plant and equipment												
Own assets:												
Electrical installations	9.20	0.40	-	9.60	4.53	0.90	-	5.43	4.17	4.67		
Equipment	28.03	0.72	-	28.75	24.46	0.85	-	25.31	3.44	3.57		
Furniture and fixtures	5.39	1.60	0.95	6.04	2.91	0.45	0.41	2.95	3.09	2.48		
Vehicles	6.05	-	-	6.05	5.40	0.07	-	5.47	0.58	0.65		
Computers & accessories	216.03	32.33	-	248.36	122.26	45.11	_	167.37	80.99	93.77		
Leasehold improvements	36.78	-	-	36.78	19.40	3.48	-	22.88	13.90	17.38		
Sub-Total	301.48	35.05	0.95	335.58	178.96	50.86	0.41	229.41	106.17	122.52		
Right-of-Use Assets												
Rental Premises	395.92	-	-	395.92	166.57	35.24	18.05	219.86	176.06	229.35		
Sub-Total	395.92	-	-	395.92	166.57	35.24	18.05	219.86	176.06	229.35		
Total (A)	697.40	35.05	0.95	731.50	345.53	86.10	18.46	449.27	282.23	351.87		
Other intangible assets Software	210.69	17.82	-	228.51	198.69	17.91	-	216.60	11.91	12.00		
Technical know-how, Software, Domain and Platform	_	5,551.48	-	5,551.48	_	54.75	_	54.75	5,496.73	-		
Total (D)	240.60	E ECO 20		F 770 00	409.60	70.66		274.25	E E00 C4	42.00		
Total (B)	210.69	5,569.30	-	5,779.99	198.69	72.66	-	271.35	5,508.64	12.00		
Total (A+B)	908.09	5,604.35	0.95	6,511.49	544.22	158.76	18.46	720.62	5,790.87	363.87		
Previous year	845.54	101.31	38.76	908.09	407.93	136.81	0.52	544.22	363.87	437.61		
Intangible assets under de	velopment (IAL	JD)					-		1,178.13	4,379.62		

3.1 IAUD ageing schedule as at 31st March, 2023

₹ in lakhs

Particulars	less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	more than 3 Years	Total
Intangible assets under de					
Projects in process	546.13	346.67	150.20	135.13	1,178.13
Total	546.13	346.67	150.20	135.13	1,178.13

3.2 IAUD ageing schedule as at 31st March, 2022

Particulars	less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	more than 3 Years	Total
Intangible assets under de					
Projects in process	1,817.84	1,325.17	1,188.00	48.61	4,379.62
Total	1,817.84	1,325.17	1,188.00	48.61	4,379.62

₹ in Lakhs

					As at	As at
4	Others financial assets				31st March, 2023	31st March 2022
	Bank deposits				-	32.44
	Security deposits (premises)				35.69	25.03
	Total				35.69	57.47
5	Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) (net)				As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March 2022
	Deferred tax assets (net)				-	55.72
	Deferred tax liabilities (net)				101.62	=
	Net deferred tax assets / Net deferred tax (lial	bilities)			(101.62)	55.72
	Component of deferred tax assets / liabilities	As at 31st March 2022	Charge/(Credit) to statement of profit and loss	Charge/(Credit) to other comprehensive Income	(including	As at 31st March 2023
	Deferred tax asset (net) in relation to:					
	Provisions	(33.82)	(6.86)	-	-	(40.68)
	Financial assets	<u>-</u>	-	-	-	-
	Lease liability Total	(67.54) (101.36)	12.24 5.38	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	(55.30) (95.98)
	Deferred tax liabilities (net) in relation to:	(101.30)	3.30	<u>-</u>	<u> </u>	(93.90)
	Property, plant and equipment and other intangible asset	45.03	147.32	-	-	192.35
	Other comprehensive income	0.61	-	4.64		5.25
	Total	45.64	147.32	4.64	-	197.60
	Net deferred tax (assets) / liabilities	(55.72)	152.70	4.64	-	101.62
6	Other non- current assets			2	As at	As at
	Advance income tax (net of provision)			3	1st March, 2023 307.42	31st March, 2022 130.91
	Total				307.42	130.91
	Advance in a constant of a section					
6.1	Advance income tax (net of provision)			3	As at 1st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
	At start of year Charge for the year				130.91 (44.15)	54.93 (39.35)
	Tax paid during the year (net of refunds)				220.66	115.33
	At end of year				307.42	130.91
7	Inventories			2	As at	As at 31st March, 2022
	Finished goods (software)			3	7.12	7.19
	Total				7.12	7.19
8	Investments Investments measured at fair value			3	As at 1st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
	through profit and loss (FVTPL)					
	Investment in mutual funds -in units - unquot	ed			181.38	480.17
	Total of investments measured at FVTPL				181.38	480.17
8.1	Mutual funds - unquoted Investment in HDFC Floating rate debt fund	(growth option)			Units	Units 11,97,562.84
	Investment in HDFC Floating rate debt fund to investment in HDFC Liquid-DP-Growth Option				4,084.36	11,37,302.04 -
	Investment in HDFC Ultra Short Term Fund				5,534.68	-

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

₹ in Lakhs

9 Trade receivables

As at As at 31st March, 2023 31st March, 2022 862.95 80.02 862.95 80.02

Trade receivables Total

Trade receivables ageing

Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment *								
Particulars	Not due	less than 6 Months	6 months	1-2 years	2-3 years	more than 3 years	Total	
As at 31st March, 2023								
(i) Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	8.42	845.57	5.00	-	3.96	-	862.95	
(ii) Undisputed trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(iii) Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(iv) Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(v) Disputed trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(vi) Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	8.42	845.57	5.00	-	3.96	-	862.95	

^{*} Net of provision

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment *							
Particulars	Not due	less than 6 Months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	more than 3 years	Total	
As at 31st March, 2022								
(i) Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	-	34.53	26.23	10.92	2.20	6.14	80.02	
(ii) Undisputed trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(iii) Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(iv) Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(v) Disputed trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(vi) Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	-	34.53	26.23	10.92	2.20	6.14	80.02	

^{*} Net of provision

10	Cash and cash equivalents	As at	As at
		31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022
	Cash on hand	0.05	0.37
	Balances with banks	40.28	81.10
	Cash and cash equivalent as per balance sheet	40.33	81.47
	Cash and cash equivalent as per cash flow statement	40.33	81.47
11	Other financial assets	As at	As at
		31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022
	Security Deposits	7.35	13.90
	Bank Guarantee Deposits ⁽ⁱ⁾	27.80	-
	Gratuity asset	1.95	-
	Total	37.10	13.90
	$^{(i)}$ Fixed deposit with bank is under lien with bank against Bank Guarantee of $\stackrel{\textstyle <}{_{\sim}}$ 21.50 lakhs		
12	Other current assets	As at	As at
		31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022
	Deposit Recoverable	3.36	-
	Others (i)	123.27	145.57
	Total	126.63	145.57

 $^{^{(\!}i\!)}$ Includes advances to vendors[CY 24.85L, PY 17.54L], advance to employees [CY 20.04L, PY Nil] and prepaid expenses [CY 78.38L, PY 128.03L]

As at

As at

₹ in Lakhs

13	Equity share capital	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
	Authorised:	400.00	400.00
	40,00,000 Equity shares of ₹ 10 each	400.00	400.00
	40,00,000 Preference shares of ₹ 10 each	400.00	400.00
	Total	800.00	800.00
	Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up:		
	17,82,000 Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid-up.	178.20	178.20
	Total	178.20	178.20

13.1 Out of the above, 14,54,754 (Previous Year 14,54,754) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid-up are held by Reliance Retail Ventures Limited the Holding Company along with its nominees also the promoter.

Authorised share capital will be increased for the purpose of further issue of equity shares on account of conversion of the CCPS, OFCD I and OFCD II and ZCD as per terms of the instruments.

13.2 The details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares :

	As a	As	at	
	31st March	31st March, 2022		
Name of the shareholder	No. of	% held	No. of	% held
Reliance Retail Ventures Limited along with its nominees	14,54,754	81.64%	14,54,754	81.64%
Sripal Bachawat	1,63,623	9.18%	1,63,623	9.18%
Sajith Thattalath	1,63,623	9.18%	1,63,623	9.18%
	17.82.000	100.00%	17.82.000	100.00%

13.3 Shareholding of promoter

As at 31st March, 2023

Sr no	Class of equity share	Promoter's name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of total shares	% of change during the year
1	Fully paid-up equity shares of ₹10 each	Reliance Retail Ventures Limited	14,54,754	-	14,54,754	81.64	-
	Total		14,54,754	-	14,54,754		

As at 31st March, 2022

Sr no	Class of Equity share	Promoter's name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of total shares	% change during the year	
1	Fully paid-up equity shares of `10 each	Reliance Retail Ventures Limited	14,54,754	-	14,54,754	81.64	-	
	Total	14,54,754	-	14,54,754				

13.4 The Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding is set out below :

Particulars31st March, 202331st March, 2022No. of sharesNo. of sharesNo. of sharesEquity Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year17,82,00017,82,000

Equity Shares outstanding at the end of the year 17,82,000 17,82,000

13.5 Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to Shares:

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs.10/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The dividend proposed, if any by the board of directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend.

14	Other equity	As at	As at
		31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022
	Instruments classified as equity:		
(:)	Preference share capital:		
(i)	0.001% compulsorily convertible preference shares, 13,20,000 Shares of ₹ 10/- each	132.00	132.00
	shares, 13,20,000 Shares of \$10/- each	132.00	132.00
	Optionally fully convertible debentures:	102.00	102.00
(ii)	0.001% optionally fully convertible debentures,		
(,	15000 debentures of ₹ 10,000/- each	-	1,500.00
(iii)	Zero coupon optionally fully convertible,		,
	[variation] 15000 debentures of ₹ 10,000/- each	1,500.00	-
(iv)	Zero coupon optionally fully convertible		
	debentures, 80,00,000 debentures of ₹ 10/- each	800.00	800.00
(v)	Zero coupon optionally fully convertible	500.00	
(!\	debentures 50,00,000 debentures of ₹ 10/- each	500.00	-
(vi)	Zero coupon optionally fully convertible debentures 70,00,000 debentures of ₹ 10/- each	700.00	
	Total instrument classified as equity	3,632.00	2,432.00
	Total monament diagonica as equity		2,402.00
	Securities premium		
	As per last Balance Sheet	1,892.08	1,892.08
		1,892.08	1,892.08
			.,,,,,,
	Retained earnings		
	As per last Balance Sheet	124.65	(42.41)
	Add: Profit for the year	382.21	167.06
	•	506.86	124.65
	Other comprehensive income		
	As per last Balance Sheet	1.83	-
	Add: Movement in OCI (Net) during the year	16.23	1.83
		18.06	1.83
	Total	6,049.00	4,450.56

14.1 The reconciliation of the number of 0.001% non cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares outstanding is set out below :

	As at	As at
	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022
	No. of Shares	No. of Shares
Preference shares at the beginning of the year	13,20,000	13,20,000
Preference shares outstanding at the end of year	13,20,000	13,20,000

i) Terms of 0.001% Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares(CCPS)

i) The Company has one class of Preference Shares i.e. 0.001% Non Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares (CCPS) of Rs.10/- per share. Such Preference Shares shall carry a preferential right over the Equity shares of the Company as regards to payment of dividend and repayment of capital, in the event of winding – up of the Company. The dividend proposed, if any, by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting. The CCPS shall carry any voting rights as prescribed under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act").

ii) CCPS shall be either redeemed (price to be determined at the time of redemption) or converted into 1 equity shares of Rs.10 each for each CCPS, at any time at the option of the Company, in or more tranches but not later than 20 years from the date of allotment of the CCPS.

C-Square Info-Solutions Limited (Formerly known as C-Square Info-Solutions Private Limited)

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

ii) Terms of 0.001% Optionally Fully Convertible Debentures (OFCD)

- i) Each Optionally Fully Convertible Debentures(OFCD) is issued at a face value of Rs. 10,000/-
- ii) Both the company and OFCD holder shall have a option for conversion into such equal number of Equity shares, based on the conversion ratio provided herein below

Number of Equity shares issued upon conversion shall be the higher of face value of Rs. 10 each or fair value determined as per Rule 11UA of Income Tax Rules, 1962 as on the date of issue of OFCD. Further the Tenure of each OFCD shall be 10 (ten)years from the date of its allotment. OFCDs may be redeemed at any time earlier than 10 (ten) years (at any date after expiry of 30 days from the date of allotment of the OFCDs) at the option of the Company.

iii) Terms of Zero coupon optionally Fully convertible Debentures (OFCD)

- i) Each Optionally Fully Convertible Debentures(OFCD) is issued at a face value of Rs. 10,000/-
- ii) Both the company and OFCD holder shall have a option for conversion into such equal number of Equity shares, based on the conversion ratio provided herein below

Number of Equity shares issued upon conversion shall be the higher of face value of Rs. 10 each or fair value determined as per Rule 11UA of Income Tax Rules, 1962 as on the date of issue of OFCD. Further the Tenure of each OFCD shall be 10 (ten)years from the date of its allotment. OFCDs may be redeemed at any time earlier than 10 (ten) years (at any date after expiry of 30 days from the date of allotment of the OFCDs) at the option of the Company.

iv) Terms of Zero Coupon Optionally Fully Convertible Debentures (OFCD)

- i) Each Optionally Fully Convertible Debentures(OFCD) is issued at a face value of Rs. 10/-
- ii) OFCD shall not carry interest.
- iii) Both the company and OFCD holder shall have a option for conversion at any time after allotment of the OFCD's by giving one-month notice, based on the conversion ratio provided herein below

The instrument is convertible into equity share of face value of Rs. 10 each or at a fair value determined as per the Rule 11UA of Income tax Rules, 1962 whichever is higher as on the date of issue of OFCD for every 1 OFCD held, at the option of the Company at any time.

The Tenure of each OFCD shall be 10 (ten)years from the date of its allotment. The company may agree for early redemption of the outstanding OFCD (at any date after expiry of 30 days from the date of allotment of the OFCDs).

v) Terms of Zero Coupon Optionally Fully Convertible Debentures (OFCD)

- i) Each Optionally Fully Convertible Debentures(OFCD) is issued at a face value of Rs. 10/-
- ii) OFCD shall not carry interest.
- iii) Both the company and OFCD holder shall have a option for early conversion at any time after allotment of the OFCD's by giving one-month notice, based on the conversion ratio provided herein below

The instrument is convertible into equity share of face value of Rs. 10 each or at a fair value determined as per the Rule 11UA of Income tax Rules, 1962 whichever is higher as on the date of issue of OFCD for every 1 OFCD held, at the option of the Company at any time.

The Tenure of each OFCD shall be 10 (ten)years from the date of its allotment. The company may agree for early redemption of the outstanding OFCD (at any date after expiry of 30 days from the date of allotment of the OFCDs).

vi) Terms of Zero Coupon Optionally Fully Convertible Debentures (OFCD)

- i) Each Optionally Fully Convertible Debentures(OFCD) is issued at a face value of Rs. 10/-
- ii) OFCD shall not carry interest.
- iii) Both the company and OFCD holder shall have a option for early conversion at any time after allotment of the OFCD's by giving one-month notice, based on the conversion ratio provided herein below

The instrument is convertible into equity share of face value of Rs. 10 each or at a fair value determined as per the Rule 11UA of Income tax Rules, 1962 whichever is higher as on the date of issue of OFCD for every 1 OFCD held, at the option of the Company at any time.

The Tenure of each OFCD shall be 10 (ten)years from the date of its allotment. The company may agree for early redemption of the outstanding OFCD (at any date after expiry of 30 days from the date of allotment of the OFCDs).

15	Provisions	As	at	As at
		31st March, 202	23	31st March, 2022
	Provision for employee benefits	81.2	29	81.00
		81.2	29	81.00
15.1	Provision for employee benefits			
	Provision for gratuity	-	-	9.24
	Provision for leave encashment	81.2	9	71.76
	Total	81.2	29	81.00
16	Trade payables	As	at	As at
		31st March, 20	23	31st March, 2022
	Total outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprises	37.9	93	5.65
	Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than Micro and Small enterprises	869.0	80	92.62
	Total	907.0)1	98.27

16.1 Trade payables ageing

	Not	Outstandin				
Particulars	due	less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	more than 3 years	Total
As at 31st March, 2023:						
(i) MSME	32.09	5.84	-	-	-	37.93
(ii) Others	445.96	423.12	-	-	-	869.08
(iii) Disputed Dues -MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Dues-Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	478.05	428.96	-	-	-	907.01

Trade payables ageing

Doublesslave	Not	Outstandin	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment			
Particulars	due	less than 1 year	1-2 2-3 more than years years 3 years	Total		
As at 31st March, 2022:						
(i) MSME	-	5.65	-	-	-	5.65
(ii) Others	-	92.62	-	-	-	92.62
(iii) Disputed Dues -MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Dues-Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	98.27	-	-	-	98.27

17	Other current liabilities	As at	As at
		31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022
	Advances from customers	31.46	52.71
	Income received in advance	547.55	566.95
	Other payables ⁽ⁱ⁾	448.70	98.06
	Total	1,027.71	717.72
	(i) Other payables includes employee payable, statutory dues etc.		
18	Provisions	As at	As at
		31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022
	Provision for leave encashment	3.09	1.77
	Total	3.09	1.77

			₹ in Lakhs
19	Revenue from operations	2022-23	2021-22
	Sale of products (Software)	997.59	1,182.50
	Sale of services	2,596.91	822.97
	Total (Net of GST)	3,594.50	2,005.47

- 19.1 The company has only two streams of revenue [sale of product and service] and one reportable segment. The requirement to disclose disaggregate revenue under Ind AS 115 and its relationship with operating segments under Ind AS 108 is not required.
- 19.2 **Contract Balances:** Revenue from products are recognised when all the risk and rewards are transferred and Revenue from services are recognised over validity period. Payment are received as per agreed terms.
- 19.3 **Performance obligations**: The contracts with customers are structured in such a way that the Company has the right to consideration from a customer in an amount that corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the performance obligation complete to date and the Company has the right to invoice. Therefore, taking the practical expedient, the details on transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations are not disclosed.

20 Other Income		2022-23	2021-22
Interest on:			
Bank deposits		1.41	1.49
Valuation adjustments - Security depo	esits	3.24	2.95
Income tax refund		-	2.62
	_	4.65	7.06
Gain / (Loss) on financial assets			
Realised gain - on Sale of Mutual Fun	d units	11.57	25.96
Unrealised gain / (loss) - on valuation	of Investment in Mutual Fund units	0.25	0.17
· ,	_	11.82	26.13
Accrual for expected credit loss writter	n back	_	4.96
Others		0.23	_
Profit / (Loss) on sale of assets		-	0.32
	_	0.23	5.28
Total	_	16.70	38.47
	=		
21 Changes in Inventories of Software		2022-23	2021-22
Inventories (at close)			
Traded Goods - Software Licenses		7.12	7.19
Inventories (at commencement)			
Traded Goods - Software Licenses		7.19	6.09
		7.19	6.09
Total	_	0.07	(1.10)

	•		₹ in Lakhs			
22	Employee benefits expense	2022-23	2021-22			
	Salaries and wages (net)	1,624.60	1,272.00			
	Director Remuneration (net) (refer note 32)	254.59	-			
	Contribution to provident and other funds	87.18	80.71			
	Staff welfare expenses	96.76	87.71			
	Total	2,063.13	1,440.42			
22.1	As per Indian Accounting standard 19 "Employee Benefits", the disclosu Defined contribution plan	ıres as defined are gi	ven below :-			
	Contribution to defined contribution plan, recognised as expenses	-	nder:			
	Particulars	2022-23	2021-22			
	Employer's contribution to provident fund	86.30	75.27			
	Defined benefit plans					
	I. Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of defined benefi	_				
	Builting to the control of the contr	Gratuity (fu	-			
	Particulars	2022-23	2021-22			
	Defined benefit obligation at beginning of the year	210.97	151.75			
	Current service cost	39.91	53.01			
	Interest cost	14.95	7.70			
	Actuarial (gain)/ loss	(27.61)	(1.01)			
	Benefits paid	(17.73)	(0.48)			
	Transfer in/(out)	-	-			
	Defined benefit obligation at year end	220.49	210.97			
	II. Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of fair value of plan assets					
	Particulars	2022-23	2021-22			
	Fair value of plan assets at beginning of the year	199.29	94.78			
	Return on plan assets	14.12	6.44			
	Actuarial gain/ (loss)	(6.74)	1.44			
	Employer contribution	33.85	96.63			
	Benefits paid	(18.08)	-			
	Fair value of plan assets at year end	222.44	199.29			
	III. Reconciliation of fair value of assets and obligations					
		Gratuity (fu	-			
	Particulars	2022-23	2021-22			
	Fair value of plan assets	222.44	199.29			
	Present value of obligation Amount recognised in balance sheet (deficit)	220.49 1.95	210.97 (11.68)			
	· ,		(11100)			
	IV. Expenses recognised during the year	Gratuity (fu	nded)			
	Particulars	2022-23	2021-22			
	In income statement	-00				
	Current service cost	39.91	53.01			
	Interest cost	0.83	1.26			
	Return on plan assets	-	-			
	Net cost	40.74	54.27			
	In other comprehensive income					
	Actuarial (gain)/ loss	(27.61)	(1.00)			
	Return on plan assets	6.74	(1.44)			
	Net (income)/ expense for the year recognised in OCI	(20.87)	(2.44)			
	Met (income)/ expense for the year recognised in OCI	(20.07)	(2.44)			

V. Investment details for funded plans		As at	As	
	31st March, 2023 31st March,		March, 2022	
Particulars	9	% Invested	%	Invested
Insurance policies	222.44	100.88	199.29	94.46
	222.44	100.88	199.29	94.46

VI. Actuarial Assumptions	Gratuity(funded)		
Particulars	2022-23	2021-22	
Mortality Table (IALM)	2012-14	2012-14	
	(Ultimate)	(Ultimate)	
Discount rate (per annum)	7.60%	7.09%	
Rate of escalation in salary (per annum)	6.00%	6.00%	
Attrition rate	3.00%	2.00%	

The discount rate indicated above reflects the estimated timing and currency of benefit payments.

The salary growth rate indicated above is the Company's best estimate of an increase in salary of the employees in future years, determined considering the general trend in inflation, seniority, promotions, past experience and other relevant factors such as demand and supply in employment market, etc.

VIII. Sensitivity Analysis

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate, expected salary increase and mortality. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant. The results of sensitivity analysis is given below:

The Company's best estimate of contribution during the next year	44.32
Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation: Weighted average duration (based on discounted cashflows)	11 Years
Expected cash flows over the next (valued on undiscounted basis):	
1 Year	7.74
2 to 5 Years	77.68
6 to 10 Years	106.31
More than 10 Years	452.97

Particulars	As at 31st	March 2023 As at 31st Marcl		March 2022
	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase
Discount Rate (- / + 0.5%)	12.60	(11.55)	14.37	(13.07)
(% change compared to base due to	5.7%	(5.2%)	6.8%	(6.2%)
Salary Growth Rate (- / + 0.5%)	(11.77)	12.74	(13.25)	14.45
(% change compared to base due to	(5.3%)	5.8%	(6.3%)	6.9%
Attrition Rate (- / + 25% of attrition rates)	(1.63)	1.44	(0.66)	0.60
(% change compared to base due to	(0.7)	0.7%	(0.3%)	0.3%
Mortality Rate (- / + 10% of mortality rates)	(0.05196)	0.05188	(0.0288)	0.02891
(% change compared to base due to	0%	0%	0%	0%

These plans typically expose the Company to actuarial risks such as: Investment risk, Interest rate risk, Liquidity risk, Salary Escalation risk, Demographic risk, Regulatory risk and Asset Liability Mismatching or Market risk.

Investment Risk: The probability or likelihood of occurrence of losses relative to the expected return on any particular investment.

Interest Rate risk: The plan exposes the Company to the risk of fall in interest rates. A fall in interest rates will result in an increase in the ultimate cost of providing the above benefit and will thus result in an increase in the value of the liability (as shown in financial statements).

Liquidity Risk: This is the risk that the Company is not able to meet the short-term gratuity pay-outs. This may arise due to non availability of enough cash/cash equivalent to meet the liabilities or holding of illiquid Salary Escalation Risk: The present value of the defined benefit plan is calculated with the assumption of salary increase rate of plan participants in future. Deviation in the rate of increase of salary in future for plan participants from the rate of increase in salary used to determine the present value of obligation will have a bearing on the plan's liability.

Demographic Risk: The Company has used certain mortality and attrition assumptions in valuation of the liability. The Company is exposed to the risk of actual experience turning out to be worse compared to the Regulatory Risk: Gratuity benefit is paid in accordance with the requirements of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 (as amended from time to time). There is a risk of change in regulations requiring higher gratuity payouts.

Asset Liability Mismatching or Market Risk: The duration of the liability is longer compared to duration of assets, exposing the Company to market risk for volatilities/fall in interest rate.

C-Square Info-Solutions Limited (Formerly known as C-Square Info-Solutions Private Limited) Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

			₹ in Lakhs
23	Finance costs	2022-23	2021-22
	Interest expenses	0.01	0.02
	Interest on lease liabilities	17.59	18.27
	Total	17.60	18.29
24	Other expenses	2022-23	2021-22
	Repairs and Maintenance	75.21	35.63
	Rent including lease rentals	22.93	19.76
	Rates and taxes	23.75	3.43
	Travelling and conveyance expenses	95.05	44.51
	Payment to auditors	5.41	5.00
	Professional fees	59.41	78.26
	Technical support services	323.19	44.76
	Electricity expenses	22.22	15.46
	Sub-contracting charges	41.06	_
	Loss on Sale of Assets	0.44	_
	General expenses	75.39	28.48
		744.06	275.29
24.1	Payment to auditors as: (excluding GST)		
		2022-23	2021-22
	(a) Statutory Audit fees	5.25	5.00
	(b) Reimbursements of expenses	0.16	_
		5.41	5.00

C-Square Info-Solutions Limited (Formerly known as C-Square Info-Solutions Private Limited) Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

			₹ in Lakhs
5	Taxation	2022-23	2021-22
	Income tax recognised in the statement of profit or loss	196.85	(58.42)
	Current tax	44.15	39.35
	Current tax for earlier year written back	-	(4.90)
	Deferred tax	152.70	(92.87)
	Total income tax expense	196.85	(58.42)
	The income tax expenses for the year can be reconciled to the accounting	profit as follows:	
	Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
	Profit before tax	579.06	108.64
	Applicable tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
	Computed tax expense	145.75	27.34
	Tax effect of :		
	Current tax on earlier years written back	-	(4.90)
	Expenses disallowed	122.42	32.31
	Expenses allowances	(224.02)	(20.30)
	Current tax provision (A)	44.15	34.45
	Incremental deferred tax liability on account of property plant and equipment's and other intangible assets	147.32	(24.46)
	Incremental deferred tax liability on account of financial assets and other items	5.38	(68.41)
	Deferred tax provision (B)	152.70	(92.87)
	Tax expenses recognised in statement of profit and loss (A+B)	196.85	(58.42)
	Effective tax rate (%)	34.00	(53.78)

C-Square Info-Solutions Limited (Formerly known as C-Square Info-Solutions Private Limited) Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

Earnings per share (EPS)	2022-23	2021-22
Face value per equity share ₹	10	10
Basic earnings per share	21.45	9.37
Net profit/ (loss) after tax as per statement of profit and loss attributable to equity shareholders ₹	382.21	167.06
Weighted average number of equity shares used as denominator for calculating basic EPS	17,82,000	17,82,000
Diluted earnings per Share	2.22	5.32
Net profit after tax as per profit and loss statement attributable to equity shareholders ₹	382.21	167.06
Weighted average number of equity shares used as denominator for calculating diluted EPS	1,71,99,192	31,38,918
Reconciliation of weighted average number of shares o	utstanding:	
Weighted average number of equity shares used as denominator for calculating basic EPS	17,82,000	17,82,000
Total weighted average potential equity shares on account of conversion of CCPS, OFCD-I and OFCD-II	1,54,17,192	13,56,918
Weighted average number of equity shares used as denominator for calculating diluted EPS	1,71,99,192	31,38,918

27 Contingent liabilities

Claims against the company not acknowledged as debts

As at 31st March, 2023 31st March, 2022 61.00 61.00

28 Capital management

The Company adheres to a disciplined capital management framework in order to maintain a strong balance sheet. The main objectives are as follows:

- a) Maintain diversity of sources of financing and spreading the maturity across tenure buckets in order to minimise liquidity
- b) Manage financial market risks arising from foreign exchange, interest rates and commodity prices, and minimise the impact of market volatility on earnings.
- c) Leverage optimally in order to maximise shareholder returns while maintaining strength and flexibility of balance sheet. this framework is adjusted based on underlying macroeconomic factors affecting business environment, financial market conditions and interest rates environment.

The Net gearing ratio at the end of the reporting period was as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Gross Debt	-	-
Cash and Marketable Securities*	221.71	561.63
Net Debt (A)	(221.71)	(561.63)
Total Equity (As per Balance Sheet) (B)	6,227.20	4,634.27
Net Gearing (A/B)	-	-

^{*}Cash and marketable securities include cash and cash equivalents of ₹ 40.33 lakhs (Previous Year ₹ 81.47 lakhs), current investments and marketable securities of ₹ 181.38 lakhs (Previous Year ₹ 480.16)

29 Financial instruments

Valuation methodology

All financial instruments are initially recognized and subsequently re-measured at fair value as described below:

- a)The fair value of investment in unquoted mutual funds is measured at quoted price or NAV.
- b)The fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis.

Fair value measurement hierarchy:

Particulars	A	As at 31st March 2023			As at 31st March 2022			
	Carrying	Carrying Level of input used in			Carrying	Level	of input u	sed in
	Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets								
At amortised cost								
Trade receivables	862.95	-	-	-	80.02	-	-	-
Cash and bank balances	40.33	-	-	-	81.47	-	-	-
Other financial assets	72.79	-	-	-	71.37	-	-	-
At FVTPL							-	
Investments	181.38	181.38	-	-	480.17	480.17	-	-
Financial Liabilities								
At Amortised Cost								
Trade payables	907.01	-	-	-	98.27	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	219.70	-	-	-	268.39	-	-	-

The financial instruments are categorised into three levels based on the inputs used to arrive at fair value measurements as described below:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities; and

Level 2: Inputs other than the quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly:

Level 3: Inputs based on unobservable market data (unobservable inputs).

30 Financial risk management

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprises lease liabilities and trade payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operation. The Company's main financial assets includes trade receivables, cash and cash equivalent and other bank balances derived from its operations.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement
	Cash and cash equivalents,	
Cradit riak	trade receivables, financial	Ageing analysis
Credit risk	assets measured at amortised	Credit ratings
	cost	
l invitality viale	Lease liabilities and other	Rolling cash flow
Liquidity risk	liabilities	forecasts

30.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligation. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks, as well as credit exposures to customers including outstanding receivables and financial assets measured at amortised cost.

- a) Credit risk management
- i) Credit risk on deposits is mitigated by depositing the funds in reputed private sector banks.
- ii) Credit risk on unsecured deposits is managed based on Company's established policy, procedures and controls. Outstanding deposits are regularly monitored and assessed for their recoverability.

The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period. The Company periodically monitors the recoverability and credit risks of its other financials assets including security deposits and other receivables.

30.2 Liquidity Risk

The Company manages its liquidity risk in a manner so as to meet its normal financial obligations without any significant delay or stress. Management monitors the Company's liquidity requirements on the basis of monthly and yearly projections. The Company's principal source of liquidity are cash flows that are generated from operations and surplus cash is deposited in the banks which are liquidated based on working capital requirements. The amounts disclosed in the table are the maturity profile of contractual undiscounted cash flows of the Company's financial liabilities:

Maturity profile of financial liabilities as on March 31, 2023							
Liquidity risks	Below 3 months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	Above 5 Years	Grand Total
Trade payables	907.01	-	-	-	-	-	907.01
Lease liabilities*	19.74	19.74	39.47	190.64	-	-	269.59
Total	926.75	19.74	39.47	190.64	-	-	1,176.60

Maturity profile of financial liabilities as on March 31, 2022							
Liquidity risks	Below 3 months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	Above 5 Years	Grand Total
Trade payables	98.27	-	-	-	-	-	98.27
Lease liabilities*	11.55	12.38	24.75	199.88	19.83	-	268.39
Total	109.82	12.38	24.75	199.88	19.83	-	366.66

^{*} Lease maturities are on undiscounted basis.

30.3 Market Risk:

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk.

C-Square Info-Solutions Limited (Formerly known as C-Square Info-Solutions Private Limited) Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

31	Ratios Analysis	31st March 2023	31st March 2022	Variance	Reason if variance is more than 25%
i	Current Ratio	0.62	0.93	-33%	The primary reason for the variance is the increase in other current liabilities during the current year, which is related to the Performation Linked Incentive provision for Directors and Employees.
ii	Debt Service Coverage ratio			Not Applicat	ble
iii	Inventory Tunrover Ratio	6.79	12.77	-47%	Variance is primarily due to decrease in purchase during the year while the average inventory has not changed significantly.
iv	Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	0.87	5.55	-84%	Variance is primarily due to increase in trade payable during the year on account of increased usage of the webserver, and the creating provision for such usage.
V	Net Profit Ratio	10.63%	6.81%	56%	The variance is mainly attributed to a substantial increase in both Revenue and profit after tax.
vi	Return on Investment	3.02%	2.36%	28%	Variance is primary due to significant decrease in average investment and marginal reduction in return on investments
vii	Debt-Equity Ratio			Not Applicat	ble
viii	Return on Equity Ratio	7.04%	4.03%		The variance is mainly attributed to a substantial increase in both Revenue and profit after tax.
ix	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	7.62	33.74	-77%	Variance is primarily due Increase in Average Trade receivables on account of Increased revenue
Х	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	(9.49)	(42.21)	-78%	Variance is primarily due to increase in revenue along with increased negative working capital in current year
xi	Return on Capital Employed	(0.32)	(12.94)	-97%	Variance is due to increase in profit after tax and Increased capital employed due to capitalisation of Intangible assets under development

31.1 Formulae for computation of ratios are as follows:

Sr No	Particulars	Formula
1	Current Ratio	Current Assets/Current Liabilities
2	Inventory Turnover Ratio	(Cost of purchases + Change in Inventory) / Average Inventory * *Average Inventory = (Opening Inventory + Closing Inventory)/2
3	Return on Equity Ratio	Profit After Tax (Attributable to Owners) /Average Net Worth
4	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Value of Sales & Services/ Average Trade Receivables
5	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	(Cost of Materials Consumed + Other Expenses) / Average Trade Payables
6	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Value of Sales & Services/ Net Worth
7	Net Profit Ratio	Profit After Tax/ Value of Sales & Services
8	Return on Capital Employed	(Profit After Tax + Deferred Tax Expense / (Income) + Finance Cost) / Average Capital Employed
9	Return on Investment	Other Income (Excluding Dividend) / Average Cash, Cash Equivalents and Marketable Securities

32 Related Parties Disclosures

As per Ind AS 24, the disclosures of transactions with the Related Parties are given below :

(i) List of Related Parties with whom transactions have taken place and relationships:

Figures in *italics* represents previous year's amount.

Sno	Name of the Related Parties		Relationship
1	Reliance Industries Limited	}	Ultimate Holding company
2	Reliance Retail Ventures Limited	}	Holding Company
4	Reliance Retail Limited Reliance Payment Solutions Limited Reliance Jio Infocomm Limited Jio Haptik Techonogies Limited Jio Things Limited Dadha Pharma Distribution Limited	} } } } } }	Fellow Subsidiaries
9	Sripal Bachawat	}	Key Managerial Personnel
10	Sajith Thattalath	}	Key Managerial Personnel

(ii) Tra	nsactions during the year with Related Parties	(excluding reimbursements):			#REF!
Sno	Nature of transactions	Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiaries	Key Managerial Personnel	Total
1	Unsecured Zero Coupon Optionally Fully Convertible Debentures Issued	1,200.00 800.00	-	- -	1,200.00 800.00
2	Revenue from Operations	- -	1,898.15 790.26	- -	1,898.15 790.26
3	Interest cost		0.01	-	0.01 -
4	Staff welfare	- -	3.72	-	3.72
5	Technical Support Services	<u>-</u>	1.07 1.96	-	1.07 1.96
6	Computer and Office Equipment's	- -	- 15.01	-	- 15.01
7	Maintenance Expenses	- -	4.84 1.69	-	4.84 1.69
8	Purchase of Software	- -	- 1.00	-	- 1.00
9	Professional Fees	-	8.20 8.36	<u>-</u>	8.20 8.36
10	General Expenses	-	8.63 7.87	-	8.63 7.87
	Payment to Key Managerial Personnel	-	-	419.38 195.56	419.38 195.56
Bala	ance as at 31st March, 2023				
1	Instrument classified as Equity	3,632.00 2,432.00	-	-	3,632 2,432
2	Trade and other receivables	- -	717.66 <i>4.4</i> 6	-	717.66 4.46
3	Trade payables	-	(1.17) <i>(2.53)</i>	-	(1.17) (2.53)
4	Advance from Customers	- -	-	- -	- -
5	Revenue received in advance		- 425.70	-	- 425.70

(iii) Disclosure in respect of major Related Party transactions during the year:

•	,	3	(F	Rs in Lakhs)
1	Particulars Unsecured Zero Coupon Optionally Fully Convertible Debentures Issued	Relationship	2022-23	2021-22
	Reliance Retail Ventures Limited	Holding Company	1,200.00	8 00.00
2	Revenue from Operations	5 W 0 L . W		
	Vitalic Health Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	-	0.12
	Dadha Pharma Distribution Limited Reliance Retail Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	239.15	14.44 775.70
	Reliance Retail Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	1,659.00	775.70
3	Financial Cost			
	Reliance Retail Ventures Limited	Holding Company	0.01	0.02
4	Technical Support Services			
•	Reliance Payment Solutions Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	1.07	1.96
5	Staff welfare			
	Reliance Retail Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	3.72	-
6	Computer and Office Equipment's			
	Reliance Retail Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	-	15.01
7	Purchase of Software			
	Reliance Retail Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	-	1.00
8	Maintenance Expenses			
	Reliance Retail Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	3.73	1.69
	Jio Things Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	1.11	-
9	Professional Fees			
	Jio Haptik Technologies Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	7.20	6.40
	Reliance Retail Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	1.00	-
10	Telephone Expenses			
	Reliance Jio Infocomm Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	8.63	7.87
12	2 Payment to Key Managerial Personnel			
	Sripal Bachawat	Whole - Time Director	208.43	97.78
	Sajith Thattalath	Whole - Time Director	210.95	97.78

C-Square Info-Solutions Limited (Formerly known as C-Square Info-Solutions Private Limited) Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

33 Other Statutory Information

- (i) Title deeds of Immovable Property not held in name of the Company Not applicable as there are no immovable properties other than lease hold properties.
- (ii) Capital Work-In-Progress(CWIP) and Intangible asset under development (IAUD) aging schedule Company has no CWIP as at current and previous year end and adequate disclosure has been given for ageing of IAUD. The Company does not have any intangible assets under development, whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan.
- (iii) Details of Benami Property and its proceedings- Not applicable as there are no proceedings which have been initiated or pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and the rules made thereunder.
- (iv) Wilful Defaulter Not applicable as the Company has no loans from Banks or Financial Institution and the Company has not been classified as a wilful defaulter.
- (v) Balance outstanding with nature of transaction with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013

Sno	Name of struck off Company	Nature of transactions with struck-off Company	Balance outstanding	Relationship with the Struck off company
1	Gudbal Chemicals Private Ltd	Sale of Product	-	NA
2	Pharma Prix Private Ltd	Sale of Product	-	NA

- (vi) Registration of all the charges are within the time frame as per Registrar of Companies. Lien is created on Fixed Deposits of the company for the purpose of Bank Guarantee given under a contract.
- (vii) Compliance with number of layers of companies Not Applicable as the Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.
- (viii) Compliance with approved Scheme(s) of Arrangements Not Applicable as the Company no Scheme of Arrangements that has been approved by the Competent Authority in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- (ix) Details of Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency Not Applicable as the Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- (x) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity (ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
- a) Directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
- b) Provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (xi) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
- a) Directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
- b) Provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (xii) The Company does not have any transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- The Company primarily is engaged in the business of software development for pharmacy industry. Accordingly, the Company has only one identifiable segment reportable under Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments". All the activities of the Company revolve around this main business. The chief operational decision maker monitors the operating results of the entity's business for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment.
- The figures for the corresponding previous year has been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary, to make them comparable.
- 36 The Financial Statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 18th April 2023

C-Square Info-Solutions Limited (Formerly known as C-Square Info-Solutions Private Limited)

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018

Sripal Bachawat Whole-time Director DIN: 00225582

Pallavi Sharma Partner

Membership No. 113861

SajithThattalath Whole-time Director DIN: 00225716

Ravi Navinchandra Karia

Director

DIN: 08763162

Harish Madnani

Director

DIN: 08432384

Advait Suhas Pandit

Director

Date: April 18, 2023 DIN: 02972886