

3i INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**TO THE MEMBERS OF 3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED****Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements****Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of **3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED** ("*the Company*") which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and notes to financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies (hereinafter referred to as the "the Ind AS financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2022, and its profit and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit 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 Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Ind AS 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 we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.

Other information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report and Corporate Governance, but does not include the Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The above stated reports are expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.



Our opinion on the Ind AS financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Ind AS financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

In preparing the Ind AS financial statements, the Board of Directors 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 Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the



company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "**Annexure A**" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, 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 of the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) The company does not have any branches. Hence, the provisions of section 143(3)(c) is not applicable.



- d) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- e) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
- f) In our opinion, there are no financial transactions or matters which have any adverse effect on the functioning of the company.
- g) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- h) There is no adverse remark relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith.
- i) With respect to adequacy of internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "**Annexure B**". **Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.**
- j) In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, we report as under 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, 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 as referred to Note 22 to the Ind AS financial statement.
- (ii) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts; as such the question of commenting on any material foreseeable losses thereon does not arise.
- (iii) There has been no delay in transferring 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 its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
- b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;



- c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) 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, therefore the provisions of section 123 of the Act is not applicable.
3. According to the information and explanations given to us, no remuneration has been paid by the company to any of its directors. Accordingly, provision of Section 197 of the act relating to the remuneration to directors are not applicable.

For GMJ & Co
Chartered Accountants
FRN.: 103429W



CA Madhu Jain
Partner
M.No.: 155537
UDIN: 221555 37AIQV ZH9702



Place: Mumbai
Date: May 9, 2022

Re: **3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED**

Annexure 'A' to the independent Auditors' Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

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

- i. In respect of the company's Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets:
 - a.
 - A. The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
 - B. The Company does not have any Intangible asset. Therefore clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the order is not applicable to the company.
 - b. The Company has a program of physical verification of Property, Plant and Equipment and right-of-use assets so to cover all the assets in a phased manner which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, certain Property, Plant and Equipment were due for verification during the year and were physically verified by the Management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
 - c. According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of examination of records of the Company, the Company does not hold any immovable property. Therefore, paragraph 3 (i) (c) is not applicable.
 - d. The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment during the year and hence reporting under Paragraph 3(i)(c) of the order is not applicable.
 - e. No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2022 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.
- ii.
 - a. As the Company is a service company, primarily rendering software services. Accordingly, it does not hold any physical inventories during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - b. The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of ₹ 5 crore in aggregate from the banks on the basis of security of current assets and no returns filling is required against the same, hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.



- iii. The Company has not made investments in, companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships, and granted unsecured loans to parties, during the year, and hence reporting under clause 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable.
- iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not advanced any loan, provided guarantee and security covered in Section 185 of the Act. The Company has complied with the provisions of Section 186 of the Act to the extent applicable, with respect to the loans and investments made, guarantees given and security provided.
- v. The Company has not accepted deposits from public within the meaning of directives issued by RBI (Reserve Bank of India) and Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and rules framed there under.
- vi. The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148 (1) of the Companies Act 2013, for any of the services rendered by the Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.
- vii. In respect of statutory dues:

- a. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of examination of records of the Company, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, Employees' State insurance, income tax, goods and service tax, duty of customs, cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at March 31, 2022 for a period more than six months from the date they became payable except mentioned below.

Particulars	Amount
Labour Welfare Fund	1,555

- b. According to the books of accounts and records as produced and examined by us in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, as at March 31, 2022, the following are the particulars of the dues that have not been deposited on the account of dispute.

Name of the Statute	Nature of the Dues	Amount in Rs	Forum where dispute is pending	Financial year to which the amount relates
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	1,44,59,936	Appellate Authority – ITAT, Ahmedabad	2009-10



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

ix.

- a. As per clause 3.4 of the Supplement Restructuring Agreement in terms of DRS to the Master Restructuring Agreement dated 30th March, 2012 with the lenders and as per the revised terms of the Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds (FCCB) and for loans taken from banks, there are no default in repayment of dues to the banks, financial institutions and debenture holders.
- b. The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- c. The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no outstanding term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- d. On an overall examination of the financial statements of the company, the company has not raised any funds on short term basis and hence Paragraph 3(ix)(d) of the order is not applicable.
- e. The Company does not have any subsidiaries or joint ventures and hence reporting under Paragraph 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable.
- f. The Company does not have any subsidiaries or joint ventures and hence reporting under Paragraph 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.

x.

- a. The Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- b. During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

xi.

- a. During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of fraud by or on the Company by its officers or employees, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of such case by the management.
- b. No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.



- c. We have taken into consideration the whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year (and upto the date of this report), while determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.
- xii. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xiii. According to information and explanations given us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the Ind AS financial statements as required by Ind AS 24 - Related Party Disclosures specified under section 133 of the Act read with the relevant rules issued thereunder. Refer Note 23 to the Ind AS financial statements.
- xiv
- 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 for the year under audit, issued to the Company during the year and till date, in determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.
- xv. According to information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of records of the Company, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xv) of the Order is not applicable.
- xvi.
- a. The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable
- b. In our opinion, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- xvii. The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.
- xix. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.



- xx. According to information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, section 135 is not applicable to the company and hence reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) and (xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

For GMJ & Co
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 103429W

M. Jain

CA Madhu Jain
Partner
M.No.: 155537
UDIN: 221555 37AIQV ZH9702



Place: Mumbai
Date: May 9, 2022

Re: 3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED

Annexure – 'B' to the Auditors' Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of 3i Infotech Limited of even date)

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

(Referred to in paragraph 2(i) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of 3i Infotech Limited of even date)

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of "3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICES Limited" ("the Company") as of March 31, 2022 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 based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that

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

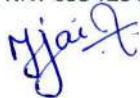
Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2022, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For GMJ & Co
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 103429W



CA Madhu Jain
Partner
M.No.: 155537
UDIN: 221555 37AIQV ZH9702



Place: Mumbai
Date: May 9, 2022

3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2022

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No	As on March 31, 2022	As on March 31, 2021
ASSETS			
(1) Non-Current Assets			
(a) Deferred Tax Asset (Net)	4	133.07	91.85
(b) Other Non-Current Assets	5	295.03	534.71
		428.10	626.56
(2) Current assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade Receivables	6	3,290.57	2,458.21
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	7	18.20	12.42
(iii) Other Financial Assets	3	543.60	583.85
(b) Other Current Assets			
	5	134.79	18.57
		3,987.16	3,073.05
TOTAL ASSETS		4,415.27	3,699.61
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share capital	8	480.52	480.52
(b) Other Equity	9	2,182.48	2,007.92
		2,663.00	2,488.44
Liabilities			
(1) Non Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Other Financial Liabilities	11	905.34	421.40
(b) Provisions	13	428.13	267.12
		1,333.48	688.52
(2) Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Trade Payables			
(A) Total outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprises	10	9.44	5.11
(B) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		118.57	289.43
(ii) Other Financial Liabilities			
(b) Other Current Liabilities	11	95.87	89.01
(c) Provisions			
	12	131.67	116.13
	13	63.23	22.98
		418.78	522.66
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		4,415.27	3,699.61

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes forming part of the Financial Statements 1 to 41

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the board

For GMJ & Co
Chartered Accountants
F.R.No. 103429W



Madhu Jain
Partner
M.No.: 155537
UDIN :
Place : Navi Mumbai
Date :





Harish Shenoy
Director
DIN: 07288534

Place : Navi Mumbai
Date : May 06, 2022



Kiran Chittar
Additional Director
DIN : 09447892

3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
REVENUE			
(I) Revenue from operations	14	7,137.15	6,298.13
(II) Other income	15	65.84	12.32
(III) Total Income (I+II)		7,203.00	6,310.45
(IV) EXPENSES			
Employee benefits expense	16	6,160.73	5,297.16
Cost of third party products and services	17	537.20	547.61
Finance costs	18	0.87	0.07
Other expenses	19	156.51	132.44
Total Expenses (IV)		6,855.30	5,977.28
(V) Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax (III-IV)		347.69	333.17
Exceptional Items	19.1	-	(53.52)
(VI) Profit/(loss) before tax		347.69	279.65
(VII) Tax expense:			
Current tax		110.00	85.09
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods		41.92	(16.39)
Deferred tax		(24.99)	(6.76)
MAT Credit Entitlement		-	18.22
(VIII) Profit/(loss) for the period		220.76	199.49
(IX) OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
A. Other Comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit and loss in subsequent periods:			
Remeasurement of gains (losses) on defined benefit plans		(62.42)	(117.41)
Income tax effect		16.23	30.53
B. Other Comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit and loss in subsequent periods:			
Other Comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		(46.19)	(86.89)
(X) TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD, NET OF TAX		174.57	112.60
Earnings per share for profit attributable to equity shareholders			
(1) Basic EPS	20	4.59	4.13
(2) Diluted EPS		4.59	4.13

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes forming part of the Financial Statements 1 to 41

As per our report of even date attached

For GMJ & Co
Chartered Accountants
F.R.No. 103429W


Madhu Jain
Partner
M.No.: 155537
UDIN :
Place : Navi Mumbai
Date :




Harish Shenoy
Director
DIN: 07288534

Place : Navi Mumbai
Date : May 06, 2022


Kiran Chittar
Additional Director
DIN : 09447892

3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Profit/(Loss) before income tax from:	341.69	279.65
Adjustments for:		
Interest income	-	-
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
(Increase)/ Decrease in trade receivables	(832.36)	(474.19)
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables	(166.53)	21.47
(Increase)/Decrease in other financial assets	40.25	(46.10)
(Increase)/Decrease in other current assets	(116.22)	6.16
Increase/(Decrease) in other Non current financial liability	483.95	(13.79)
Increase/(Decrease) in other financial liability	6.86	37.79
Increase/(Decrease) in employee benefit obligations	138.85	35.12
Increase/(Decrease) in other current liabilities	15.54	6.71
Cash generated from operations	(81.97)	(147.19)
Less: Income taxes paid	87.75	125.56
Net cash inflow from operating activities	5.78	(21.62)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Interest received	-	-
Net cash outflow from investing activities	-	-
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Net cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities	-	-
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	5.78	(21.62)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	12.42	34.05
Cash and Cash Equivalents at end of the year	18.20	12.42

Note:

1. The above Cash flow Statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in IND AS 7 on "Statement of Cashflow" notified by the Companies Act, 2013.

2. Previous year's figures have been regrouped /rearranged wherever necessary to conform to the current year's presentation.

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes forming part of the Financial Statements 1 to 41

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the board

For GMJ & Co
Chartered Accountants
F.R.No. 103429W

Madhu Jain

Partner

M.No.: 155537

UDIN : 221555 37A16V 249762

Place : Navi Mumbai

Date : May 09, 2022



Harish Shenoy

Director

DIN: 07288534

Place : Navi Mumbai

Date : May 06, 2022

Kiran Chittar

Additional Director

DIN : 09447892

3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

A Equity Share Capital

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	Balance at the Beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in Equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in Equity share capital during the current year	Balance at the end of the current reporting period
March 31, 2021					
Numbers	48,05,211	-	48,05,211	-	48,05,211
Amount	480.52	-	480.52	-	480.52
March 31, 2022					
Numbers	48,05,211	-	48,05,211	-	48,05,211
Amount	480.52	-	480.52	-	480.52

B Other Equity

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	Securities Premium Account	Retained Earnings	Total other equity
Reserves and Surplus			
As at April 01, 2020	3,224.28	(1,327.97)	1,896.32
Profit for the year	-	200.48	200.48
Other comprehensive income	-	(86.89)	(86.89)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	112.59	112.59
As at March 31, 2021	3,224.28	(1,215.37)	2,007.92
Profit for the year	-	220.76	220.76
Other comprehensive income	-	(46.19)	(46.19)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	174.57	174.57
As at March 31, 2022	3,224.28	(1,040.80)	2,182.48

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes forming part of the Financial Statements 1 to 41

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the board

For GMJ & Co
Chartered Accountants
F.R.No. 103429W


Madhu Jain
Partner
M.No.: 155537
UDIN :
Place : Navi Mumbai
Date :




Harish Shenoy
Director
DIN: 07288534

Place : Navi Mumbai
Date : May 06, 2022


Kiran Chittar
Additional Director
DIN : 09447892



3i INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICE LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

1 Corporate Information

3i Infotech Consultancy Service Limited (referred to as "the Company") is a wholly owned subsidiary of 3i Infotech Limited. The Company undertakes Consultancy Services and Transaction Processing Services.

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on May 06, 2022.

2 Significant Accounting Policies

a) Statement of compliance

In accordance with the notification issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the Company has adopted with effect from April 1, 2016 Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 read with Section 133 of the Companies Act 2013.

b) Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

c) Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires the management of the Company to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expense for the periods presented.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and future periods are affected.

Key sources of estimation of uncertainty at the date of the financial statements, which may cause a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are in respect of impairment of investments, useful lives of property, plant and equipment, valuation of deferred tax assets, provisions and contingent liabilities.

(i) Impairment of investments

The Company reviews its carrying value of investments carried at amortised cost annually, or more frequently when there is an indication for impairment. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for.

(ii) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

(iii) Valuation of deferred tax assets

The Company reviews the carrying amount of deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting period. The policy for the same has been explained under Note 4



3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICE LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

(iv) Provisions and Contingent liabilities

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions (excluding retirement benefits and compensated absences) are not discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the Balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each Balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the financial statements. A contingent asset in neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements.

d) Revenue Recognition

IND AS 115

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services.

- Revenue from time and material and job contracts is recognised on output basis measured by units delivered, efforts expended, number of transactions processed, etc.
- Revenue related to fixed price maintenance and support services contracts where the Company is standing ready to provide services is recognised based on time elapsed mode and revenue is straight lined over the period of performance.
- Revenue from Staff augmentation services are recognized based on number of manpower deployed as per the terms of the relevant agreements.
- Unbilled Revenue is recognised when there is excess of revenue earned over billings on contracts. Unbilled Revenue is classified as unbilled revenue (only act of invoicing is pending) when there is unconditional right to receive cash, and only passage of time is required, as per contractual terms. Unearned revenue is recognised when there is billings in excess of revenues. The billing schedules agreed with customers include periodic performance based payments and / or milestone based progress payments. Invoices are payable within contractually agreed credit period. In accordance with Ind AS 37, the Company recognises an onerous contract provision when the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under a contract exceed the economic benefits to be received. Contracts are subject to modification to account for changes in contract specification and requirements. The Company reviews modification to contract in conjunction with the original contract, basis which the transaction price could be allocated to a new performance obligation, or transaction price of an existing obligation could undergo a change. In the event transaction price is revised for existing obligation, a cumulative adjustment is accounted for.

e) Interest / Dividend Income

Dividend income is recorded when the right to receive payment is established. Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method on time proportion basis.

f) Leases

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease requires significant judgment. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate. The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The Company makes an assessment on the expected lease term on a lease-by-lease basis and thereby assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease. The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

Leases Accounting policy

The Company as a lessee

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for buildings. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether : (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.



3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICE LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use (ROU) asset and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of 12 months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low-value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Certain lease arrangements includes the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

The ROU assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

ROU assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. ROU assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of these leases. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related ROU asset if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option. ROU asset if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

Lease liability and ROU assets have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

The Company as a lessor

Leases for which the Company is a lessor is classified as a finance or operating lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sublease separately. The sublease is classified as a finance or operating lease by reference to the ROU asset arising from the head lease.

For operating leases, rental income is recognized on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

g) Cost recognition

Costs and expenses are recognised when incurred and have been classified according to their nature.

The costs of the Company are broadly categorised in employee benefit expenses, cost of third party products and services, finance costs, depreciation and amortisation and other expenses. Employee benefit expenses include employee compensation, allowances paid, contribution to various funds and staff welfare expenses. Cost of third party products and services mainly include purchase of software licenses and products, fees to external consultants, cost of running its facilities, cost of equipment and other operating expenses. Finance cost includes interest and other borrowing cost. Other expenses is an aggregation of costs which are individually not material such as commission and brokerage, printing and stationery, communication, repairs and maintenance etc.



3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICE LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

h) Foreign currency

The functional currency of the Company is Indian rupee (INR).

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in statement of profit and loss. A monetary item for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future is considered as a part of the entity's net investment in that foreign operation.

Foreign exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs are presented in the statement of profit and loss, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of profit and loss on a net basis within other gains/(losses).

Non monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in foreign currencies are not retranslated.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined

i) Income taxes

Current income taxes

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Advance taxes and provisions for current income taxes are presented in the Balance sheet after off-setting advance tax paid and income tax provision arising in the same tax jurisdiction and where the relevant tax paying units intends to settle the asset and liability on a net basis.

Deferred income taxes

Deferred income tax is recognised using the Balance sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction.

Deferred income tax asset are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which the temporary differences are expected to be received or settled.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the relevant entity intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.



3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICE LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

Deferred tax assets include Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws in India, which is likely to give future economic benefits in the form of availability of set off against future economic tax liability. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as deferred tax asset in the Balance sheet when the asset can be measured reliably and it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the asset will be realised.

The Company recognises interest levied and penalties related to income tax assessments in finance costs.

j) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

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

(ii) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

- Debt instrument at Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- (a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- (b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the group recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the P&L. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to P&L. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.



3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICE LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

- Debt instrument at Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

- Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument by- instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

Interest in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are accounted at cost.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.



3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICE LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. Note 26 details how the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables only, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

(iii) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

- Financial Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

- Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

- Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognised less cumulative amortisation.



3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICE LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

(vi) Reclassification of financial assets

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

(v) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

k) Property, plant and equipment

Freehold land is carried at historical cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Cost may also include transfers from equity of any gains or losses on qualifying cash flow hedges of foreign currency purchases of property, plant and equipment.

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 Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Transition to Ind AS

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as at April 1, 2015 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the property, plant and equipment.



3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICE LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives adopted by Company

Category of Assets	Useful lives adopted by Company	Useful Lives prescribed under Schedule II of the Act
Computers	3 years	3-6 years
Office Equipment	5 years	5 years
Furniture and Fixtures	5 years	10 years

The property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leases is depreciated over the asset's useful life or over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership at the end of the lease term.

The useful lives have been determined based on technical evaluation done by the management's expert which are higher than those specified by Schedule II to the Companies Act; 2013, in order to reflect the actual usage of the assets. The residual values are not more than 5% of the original cost of the asset.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss within other gains/(losses).

l) Intangible assets

(i) Goodwill

Goodwill on acquisitions of subsidiaries is included in intangible assets. Goodwill is not amortised but it is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired, and is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose. The units or groups of units are identified at the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes, which in our case are the operating segments.

(ii) Patents, copyrights, Business commercial rights and other rights

Separately acquired patents and copyrights are shown at historical cost. Patents, copyrights and non-compete acquired in a business combination are recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. They have a finite useful life and are subsequently carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.



3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICE LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

(iii) Computer software

Costs associated with maintaining software programmes are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Company are recognised as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

- it is technically feasible to complete the software so that it will be available for use
- management intends to complete the software and use or sell it
- there is an ability to use or sell the software
- it can be demonstrated how the software will generate probable future economic benefits
- adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the software are available, and
- the expenditure attributable to the software during its development can be reliably measured.

Directly attributable costs that are capitalised as part of the software include employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

Capitalised development costs are recorded as intangible assets and amortised from the point at which the asset is available for use.

(vi) Research and development

Research expenditure and development expenditure that do not meet the criteria specified above are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs previously recognised as an expense are not recognised as an asset in a subsequent period.

Amortisation methods and periods

The Company amortises intangible assets with a finite useful life using the straight-line method over the following periods:

Category of Assets	Useful lives adopted by Company
Goodwill	5 years
Business Commercial rights	10 years
Software products	10 years
Software others	5 years or as per license period

Transition to Ind AS

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of intangible assets recognised as at April 1, 2015 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of intangible assets.

m) Impairment

(i) Financial assets (other than at fair value)

The Company assesses at each date of Balance sheet whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The Company recognises lifetime expected losses for all contract assets and/or all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12 month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk or the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.



3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICE LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

(ii) Non-financial assets

Tangible and intangible assets

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets within finite life are evaluated for recoverability whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount (i.e. higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

n) Employee benefits

(i) Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

(ii) Other long-term employee benefit obligations

The liabilities for earned leave and sick leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

(iii) Post-employment obligations

The Company operates the following post-employment schemes:

- (a) defined benefit plans such as gratuity; and
- (b) defined contribution plans such as provident fund.

- Gratuity obligations

The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension and gratuity plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.



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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

The present value of the defined benefit obligation denominated in INR is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. The benefits which are denominated in currency other than INR, the cash flows are discounted using market yields determined by reference to high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in profit or loss as past service cost.

Defined contribution plans

The Company pays provident fund contributions to publicly administered provident funds as per local regulations. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

o) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

p) Borrowing costs

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

q) Provisions

General

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

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.



3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICE LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

r) Contingent liabilities recognised in a business combination

A contingent liability recognised in a business combination is initially measured at its fair value. Subsequently, it is measured at the higher of the amount that would be recognised in accordance with the requirements for provisions above or the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, cumulative amortisation recognised in accordance with the requirements for revenue recognition.

s) Contributed equity

Equity shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

t) Dividends

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the entity, on or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed at the end of the reporting period.

u) Earnings per share

(i) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- the profit attributable to owners of the Company
- by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

- the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity
- the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity

v) 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.

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

v) Events occurring after Balance Sheet

There were no significant events that occurred after the Balance sheet date.

- w)** The company is engaged in Manpower service which is primary business segment based on the nature of service provided. Thus the company has only one reportable business segment which is providing Manpower service and only one reportable geographical segment. Accordingly the segment information as required by IND AS 108 Operating Segment is not required to be disclosed.

x) Cash Flows



3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICE LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

Cash Flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the company are segregated. The company considers all highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash to be cash equivalents.

y) Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest rupee as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.



3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

Movement in deferred tax liabilities/assets

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Opening balance as of April 1	91.85	54.56
Tax income/(expense) during the period recognised in profit or loss	24.99	6.76
Tax income/(expense) during the period recognised in OCI	16.23	30.53
Closing balance as at March 31	133.07	91.85

The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority

Considering the probability of availability of future taxable profits in the period in which tax losses expire, deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of tax losses carried forward by the Company

Considering the probability of availability of future taxable profits in the period in which tax losses expire, deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of tax losses carried forward by the Company

Major Components of income tax expense for the years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 are as follows:

i. Income tax recognised in profit or loss

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Current income tax charge	110.00	85.10
Adjustment in respect of current income tax of previous year	41.92	(16.39)
Mat Credit Entitlement	-	18.22
Deferred tax		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(24.99)	(6.76)
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	126.93	80.17

ii. Income tax recognised in OCI

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Net loss/(gain) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	(16.23)	30.53
Income tax expense recognised in OCI	(16.23)	30.53

Reconciliation of tax expense and accounting profit multiplied by income tax rate for March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Profit before tax as per IND AS	347.69	279.65
Enacted tax rate in India	25.17%	26.00%
Income tax on accounting profits	87.51	72.71
Effect of		
Adjustment in respect of current income tax of previous year	41.92	(16.39)
Deferred Tax is not created on earlier year loss	-	13.71
Other Adjustment	(2.50)	10.14
Tax at effective income tax rate (A)	126.93	80.17



3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022****5. OTHER ASSETS**

Particulars	(Amount in INR Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Non Current		
Others		
- Payment of Taxes (Net of Provisions)	295.03	534.71
Total	295.03	534.71
Current		
- Other Advances	7.63	0.64
Others		
- Advance Creditor	127.16	17.93
Total	134.79	18.57

6. TRADE RECEIVABLES

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Current		
Trade Receivables from customers	31.54	41.53
Receivables from other related parties	3,259.03	2,416.68
Total	3,290.57	2,458.21
Breakup of Security details		
Unsecured, considered good	31.54	41.53
Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	3,259.03	2,416.68
Trade Receivables Credit impaired	-	-
	3,290.57	2,458.21
Impairment Allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful debts)		
Unsecured, considered good	-	-
Credit impaired	-	-
Total	3,290.57	2,458.21

Trade or Other Receivable due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person amounted to INR Nil (Previous year INR Nil).

Trade or Other Receivable due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member amounted to INR Nil (Previous year INR Nil).



3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding from due date of payment as on March 31, 2022					
	Less than 6 months	6months - 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed trade receivables – considered good	31.54		449.99	1,460.21	1,348.84	3,290.57
(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						
Sub Total	31.54	-	449.99	1,460.21	1,348.84	3,290.57
Less : Allowance for bad and doubtful debts						
Total	31.54	-	449.99	1,460.21	1,348.84	3,290.57

Particulars	Outstanding from due date of payment as on March 31, 2021					
	Less than 6 months	6months - 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed trade receivables – considered good	41.53	-	1,460.21		956.47	2,458.21
(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						
Sub Total	41.53	-	1,460.21	-	956.47	2,458.21
Less : Allowance for bad and doubtful debts						
Total	41.53	-	1,460.21	-	956.47	2,458.21



3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

7. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Balances with banks:		
- On current accounts	18.20	12.42
Total	18.20	12.42



3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022****8. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL**

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	AS AT 31.03.2022		AS AT 31.03.2021	
	No. of shares	Rupees	No. of shares	Rupees
(a) Authorised Capital				
Equity Shares (INR 10 Each)	1,00,00,000	1,000.00	1,00,00,000	1,000.00
(b) Issued, Subscribed and fully paid up				
Equity Shares (Rs 10 Each)	48,05,211	481	48,05,211	481

(i) Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The company has only one class of equity shares having par value of INR 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

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 distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

ii Reconciliation of the Share outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

Particulars	Opening Balance	Issued during the year	Capital Reduction	Closing Balance
Equity shares				
Year ended 31st March, 2022				
- Number of shares	1,00,00,000	-	-	1,00,00,000
- Amount (Rs.)	480.52			480.52
Year ended 31st March, 2021				
- Number of shares	1,00,00,000	-	-	1,00,00,000
- Amount (Rs.)	480.52			480.52

iii. Shares held by holding/ ultimate holding company and / or their subsidiaries / associates

Out of equity issued by the company, shares held by its holding company, ultimate holding company and their subsidiaries/ associates are as below:



Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
3i Infotech Limited (The Holding company) and by its nominees		
Equity shares (Number of Shares)	48,05,211	48,05,211
Amount (Rs. In Lakhs)	480.52	480.52
Face Value Per share	10/-	10/-

iv. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

Name of the shareholder	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	Number	% holding	Number	% holding
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid				
3i Infotech Limited (The Holding company) and by its nominees	48,05,211	100%	48,05,211	100%

(v) Aggregate number of equity shares issued as bonus, shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date are Nil.

(vi) Shares reserved for issue under options

Shares reserved for issue under options and contracts or commitments for the sale of shares or disinvestment, including the terms and amounts are Nil.

(vii) Shares held by the promoters for the year ended March 31, 2022

Particulars	Promoters name	No of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Shares held by the promoters for the year ended March 31, 2021

Particulars	Promoters name	No of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil



3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022****9. OTHER EQUITY****i. Reserves and Surplus**

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Securities Premium Account	3,223.28	3,223.28
Retained Earnings	(1,040.80)	(1,215.37)
Total	2,182.48	2,007.92

(a) Securities Premium Account

Particular	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Opening balance	3,223.28	3,223.28
Add/(Less):	-	-
Closing balance	3,223.28	3,223.28

(b) Retained Earnings

Particular	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Opening balance	(1,215.37)	(1,327.97)
Net Profit/(Loss) for the year	220.76	199.49
Items of Other Comprehensive Income directly recognised in Retained Earnings		
Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligation, net of tax	(46.19)	(86.89)
Closing balance	(1,040.80)	(1,215.37)



3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022****10. TRADE PAYABLES**

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Current		
Total outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprises	9.44	5.11
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro and Small Enterprises		
Trade Payables to Related Parties	-	217.21
Trade Payables to Others	118.57	72.22
Total	128.01	294.54

11. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Non Current		
Advance received from Related parties	905.34	421.40
Current		
Financial Liabilities at amortised cost		
Dues to employees	84.25	25.84
Provision for Performance Bonus	11.62	63.17
Total	95.87	89.01

12. OTHER LIABILITIES

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Current		
Advance received from Customers	0.29	0.29
Advance received from Related parties	-	-
Others		
Statutory Liabilities	131.35	115.85
Others	0.03	0.00
Total	131.67	116.13



3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

Trade payable ageing schedule for the year ended as on 31st March 2022 as follow :-

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	More than 3 years	
(i)	MSME	9.44	-	-	-	9.44
(ii)	Others	115.04	0.58	-	2.95	118.57
(iii)	Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv)	Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Trade Payable	124.48	0.58	-	2.95	128.01

Trade payable ageing schedule for the year ended as on 31st March 2021 as follow :-

Sr. No.	Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	More than 3 years	
(i)	MSME	5.11	-	-	-	5.11
(ii)	Others	70.10	-	0.05	219.27	289.43
(iii)	Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv)	Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Trade Payable	75.21	-	0.05	219.27	294.54



3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022****13. PROVISIONS**

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Non Current		
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity	385.40	267.12
Leave encashment	42.74	-
Total	428.13	267.12
Current		
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity	28.24	10.66
Leave encashment	34.99	12.32
Total	63.23	22.98



3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

14. REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Sale of services		
Transaction service	7,137.15	6,298.13
Total	7,137.15	6,298.13

15. OTHER INCOME

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Interest income on		
Others	77.07	12.32
Other Non Operating Income		
Foreign Exchange Fluctuation Gain	(11.59)	-
Miscellaneous Income	0.36	-
Total	65.84	12.32

16. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Salaries, wages and bonus	5,596.69	4,859.15
Contribution to provident and other funds	360.04	337.44
Staff welfare expenses	93.28	49.57
Gratuity Expense	102.93	47.74
Recruitment and training expenses	7.79	3.26
Total	6,160.73	5,297.16

17. COST OF THIRD PARTY PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Cost of third party products / outsourced services		
Service delivery to clients	537.20	547.61
Total	537.20	547.61

18. FINANCE COST

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Finance charges - Others	0.87	0.07
Total	0.87	0.07

19. OTHER EXPENSES

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Legal and professional fees	60.61	56.11
Payments to auditors (Refer note below)	5.50	5.25
Rates and taxes	1.42	-
Telephone and internet expenses	8.93	9.35
Travelling & conveyance expenses	78.22	53.86
Foreign exchange fluctuation loss	-	4.60
Miscellaneous expenses	1.82	3.25
Total	156.51	132.44

(a) Details of Payments to auditors

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
As auditor		
Audit Fee	4.00	4.00
Tax audit fee	1.00	1.00
In other capacity		
Other services (certification fees)	0.25	0.25
Re-imbursment of expenses	0.25	-
Total	5.50	5.25

(b) Corporate social responsibility expenditure

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act 2013, the Company does not meet the applicability threshold. Hence the provision of the said section are not applicable during the current financial year.

19.1 Exceptional Items

Holding company, 3i infotech limited has sold its product business to Azentio Software Private Limited ("Transferee") in the FY 20-21.

Consequent to this sale, few employees of 3i Infotech Consultancy service Limited also transferred to transferee. As per Employee Transfer Agreement long term benefits such as Gratuity, Leave Encashment etc are not payable to employees by 3i Infotech Consultancy Service Limited. Reversal of these employee Liabilities are shown as exceptional items in profit and Loss account.



3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022****20. EARNINGS PER SHARE**

Particulars	(Amount in INR Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
(a) Basic earnings per share	4.59	4.13
(b) Diluted earnings per share	4.59	4.13
(c) Reconciliations of earnings used in calculating earnings per share		
<i>Basic earnings per share</i>		
Profit attributable to the equity holders of the company used in calculating basic earnings per share	220.76	199.49
<i>Diluted earnings per share</i>		
Profit attributable to the equity holders of the company used in calculating diluted earnings per share	220.76	199.49
(d) Weighted average number of shares used as the denominator		
Weighted average number of equity shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	48,05,211	48,05,211
Adjustments for calculation of diluted earnings per share:		
Options	-	-
Convertible Bonds	-	-
Convertible Preference shares	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares used as the denominator in calculating diluted earnings per share	48,05,211	48,05,211



3i INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

21. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2022			March 31, 2021		
	Current	Non Current	Total	Current	Non Current	Total
Leave encashment	34.99	42.74	77.73	12.32	-	12.32
Define Benefit Plan Gratuity	28.24	385.40	413.64	10.66	267.12	277.78
Total Employee Benefit Obligation	63.23	428.13	491.37	22.98	267.12	290.10

(i) Leave encashment

The leave obligations cover the company's liability for sick and earned leave.

The amount of the provision of INR 34.99 Lakhs (March 31, 2021: INR 12.32 Lakhs) is presented as current, since the company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for any of these obligations.

(ii) Post Employment obligations

a) Gratuity

The company provides for gratuity for employees in india as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of five years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/ termination is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied by number of years of service upto 10 years and 26 days salary multiplied by number of years of service beyond 11 years.

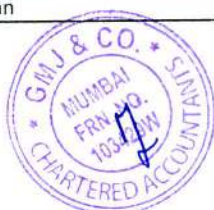
The gratuity plan is a unfunded plan and the company makes contributions to recognised funds in India. The company does not fully fund the liability and maintains a target level of funding to be maintained over a period of time based on estimations of expected gratuity payments.

The amount recognised in the balance sheet and the movement in the net defined benefit obligation over the period are as follows:

Particulars	Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net amount
As at April 1, 2020	126.83	-	126.83
Current service cost	33.70	-	33.70
Interest expense/(income)	7.90	-	7.90
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	168.43	-	168.43
<i>Remeasurements</i>			
(Gain)/Loss from change in demographic assumptions	11.40	-	11.40
(Gain)/Loss from change in financial assumptions	90.33	-	90.33
Experience (gains)/losses	15.68	-	15.68
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	117.41	-	117.41
Employer contributions			
Benefit payments	(8.07)		(8.07)
As at March 31, 2021	277.78	-	277.78
Current service cost	85.02	-	85.02
Interest expense/(income)	17.90	-	17.90
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	380.70	-	380.70
<i>Remeasurements</i>			
(Gain)/Loss from change in demographic assumptions	29.03	-	29.03
(Gain)/Loss from change in financial assumptions	(19.66)	-	(19.66)
Experience (gains)/losses	53.05	-	53.05
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	62.42	-	62.42
Employer contributions			
Benefit payments	(29.48)		(29.48)
As at March 31, 2022	413.64	-	413.64

The net liability disclosed above relates to unfunded plans are as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Present value of obligations	413.64	277.78
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Deficit of unfunded gratuity plan	413.64	277.78



3i INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

The significant actuarial assumptions were as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Discount rate	6.90%	6.45%
Expected return on plan assets		
Salary growth rate		
For first 3 years	4.00%	4.00%
After 3 years	4.00%	4.00%
Life expectation for		
Male		
Female		
Withdrawal rate		
Upto 4 years	22.00%	37.00%
5 years and above	8.00%	6.00%
Mortality rate	100.00%	100.00%

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at March 31, 2022 is shown below:

Assumptions	Discount rate		Salary growth rate		Attrition rate	
	1% Increase	1% Decrease	1% Increase	1% Decrease	50% Increase	50% Decrease
March 31, 2022						
Impact on defined benefit obligation	377.04	456.36	457.20	375.76	400.51	413.05
% Impact	-8.80%	10.30%	10.50%	-9.20%	-3.20%	-0.10%
March 31, 2021						
Impact on defined benefit obligation	247.78	313.58	314.13	246.86	250.92	302.52
% Impact	-10.80%	12.90%	13.10%	-11.10%	-9.70%	8.90%

Assumptions	Mortality rate	
	10% Increase	10% Decrease
March 31, 2022		
Impact on defined benefit obligation	414	414
% Impact	0.00%	0.00%
March 31, 2021		
Impact on defined benefit obligation	277.89	277.66
% Impact	0.00%	0.00%

The sensitivity analysis above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period.

Since the scheme is managed on unfunded basis, the next year contribution is nil.

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 14 years (March 31, 2021:12 years)

Expected cash flows over the next (valued on undiscounted basis)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
1 year	28.24	10.66
2 to 5 years	134.79	69.68
6 to 10 years	192.04	112.85
More than 10 years	581.50	506.71



3i INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

b) Defined pension benefits

Disclosures would be same as given for Gratuity

(iii) Defined contribution plans

The company also has defined contribution plans. Contributions are made to provident fund in India for employees at the rate of 12% of basic salary as per regulations. The contributions are made to registered provident fund administered by the government. The obligation of the company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual nor any constructive obligation. The expense recognised during the period towards defined contribution plan is **INR 322/-Lakhs (March 31, 2021: INR 296 lakhs)**



3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

22. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

A. Commitments

i. Capital Commitments

Capital expenditure contracted for at the end of the reporting period but not recognised as liabilities is as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Property, plant and equipment	-	-

ii. Leases

Operating lease commitments - Company as lessee

The company has various leases various offices under non-cancellable operating leases expiring within a years. The leases have varying terms, escalation clauses and renewal rights. On renewal, the terms of the leases are renegotiated.

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Commitments for minimum lease payments in relation to non cancellable operating leases are as follows		
Within one year	-	-
Later than one year but not later than five years	-	-
later than five years	-	-
	-	-

(Amount in INR Lacs)

B. Contingent Liabilities	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
i. Claim against the company not acknowledged as debt		
(a)Rashtriya General Kamgar Sena V/s 3i Infotech Consultancy Services Ltd. & Others	Unascertainable	Unascertainable
(b)Disputed Income Tax matter (including interest upto the date of demand)	144.60	144.60



3i INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

23. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(i) List of related parties as per the requirements of Ind-AS 24 - Related Party Disclosures

Name of Related Party	Nature of Relationship	Country of Incorporation
3i Infotech Limited	Holding Company	India
3i Infotech Holdings Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Mauritius
3i Infotech (Africa) Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Kenya
3i Infotech (Middle East) FZ LLC	Fellow Subsidiary	UAE
3i Infotech (Thailand) Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Thailand
3i Infotech (UK) Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	UK
3i Infotech (Western Europe) Group Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	UK
3i Infotech (Western Europe) Holdings Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	UK
Rhyme Systems Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	UK
3i Infotech Asia Pacific Pte Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Singapore
3i Infotech Inc	Fellow Subsidiary	USA
3i Infotech Saudi Arabia LLC	Fellow Subsidiary	KSA
3i Infotech SDN BHD	Fellow Subsidiary	Malaysia
3i Infotech (Cyprus) Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Cyprus
3i Infotech Services SDN BHD	Fellow Subsidiary	Malaysia
NuRe Digital SDN BHD	Fellow Subsidiary	Malaysia
3i Infotech (South Africa) (Pty) Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	RSA
Professional Access Software Development Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	India
3i Infotech BPO Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	India
3i Infotech Software Solutions LLC	Fellow Subsidiary	Dubai
3i Infotech (Canada) Inc	Fellow Subsidiary	Canada
3i Infotech Nigeria Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Nigeria
3i Infotech Netherland B.V.	Fellow Subsidiary	Netherland

Name of Related Party	Designation
1. Mr. Padmanabhan Iyer	Director, Resigned on 24th June 2021
2. Mr. Mrinal Ghosh	Director Resigned on 2nd Sept, 2021
3. Sreerupa Sengupta	Director Resigned on 14th July 2022
4. Harish Shenoy	Director Appointed on 24th May, 2021
5. Kiran Chittar	Additional Director Appointed on 25th Jan, 2022

(vi) Key management personnel compensation	2021-22	2020-21
Short term employee benefits		
Salaries and other employee benefits to Whole-time directors and executive officers	-	-
Commission and other benefits to non-executive / independent directors	-	-
Post-employment benefits	-	-
Long term employee benefits	-	-
Termination benefits	-	-
Employee share based payment	-	-
Total	-	-

(vii) Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year end are unsecured and interest bearing and settlement occurs in cash. The Provision for Bad and Doubtful debts on amount owed by related parties is NIL (March 31, 2021: NIL). The assessment for loss allowance is undertaken at each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and market in which the related party operates.



3i INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

(i) Transactions with related parties

The following transactions occurred with related parties

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Name	Nature of Relationship	Nature of Transaction	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
3i Infotech Limited	Holding Company	Income	6,998.04	6,169.82
		Corporate Charges	473.43	457.45
3i Infotech BPO Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Advance repaid	3.05	13.79

(ii) Outstanding balances arising from sales/purchases of goods and services

Name	Nature of Relationship	Nature of Transaction	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
3i Infotech Limited	Holding Company	Trade receivable	3,259.03	2,416.68
		Unbilled revenue	30.06	73.93
		EMD	500.00	500.00
		Trade payable	-	217.21
3i Infotech BPO Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Advance payable	905.34	421.40



31 INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

24. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

i. Financial Instruments by Category

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying Amount		Fair Value	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
FINANCIAL ASSETS				
Amortised cost				
Trade Receivables	3,290.57	2,458.21	3,290.57	2,458.21
Cash and Cash Equivalents	18.20	12.42	18.20	12.42
Other Financial Assets	543.60	583.85	543.60	583.85
Total	3,853.37	3,054.48	3,853.37	3,054.48
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES				
Amortised cost				
Trade Payables	128.01	293.54	128.01	293.54
Other financial liabilities	1,001.21	510.40	1,001.21	510.40
Total	1,129.23	803.94	1,129.23	803.94

The management assessed that the fair value of cash and cash equivalent, trade receivables, trade payables, and other current financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments.

The fair values for loans, security deposits and investments in preference shares were calculated based on cash flows discounted using a current lending rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the Fair value hierarchy due to the inclusion of unobservable inputs including counterparty credit risk.

The fair values of non current borrowings are based on discounted cash flows using a current borrowing rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the use of unobservable inputs, including own credit risk.



ii. Fair Value Hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are recognised and measure at fair value. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the company has classified its financial instruments into three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table:

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurement: advance received from related parties

Particulars	March 31, 2022			Total	March 31, 2021			Total
	Fair value measurement using				Fair value measurement using			
	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)		Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	
Financial Assets								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security deposits	-	-	500.00	500.00	-	-	500.00	500.00
Total Financial Assets	-	-	500.00	500.00	-	-	500.00	500.00
Total Assets	-	-	500.00	500.00	-	-	500.00	500.00
Financial Liabilities								
Advance received from Related parties	-	-	905.34	905.34	-	-	421.40	421.40
Total Financial Liabilities	-	-	905.34	905.34	-	-	421.40	421.40

* 1% increase/decrease of the respective discounting rate with respect to interest rates would result in decrease / increase in the company's profit before tax by approximately INR 5 Lakhs for the year ended March 31, 2022 (March 31, 2021 INR 5 Lakhs).

There have been no transfers among Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the period

Level 1 - Level 1 hierarchy includes Quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, traded bonds, over the counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3 - If one or more of the significant inputs are not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity shares, contingent consideration and indemnification assets included in level 3.

iii. Valuation technique used to determine fair value

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- the use of quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments
- the fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis

iv. Valuation inputs and relationships to fair value

The finance department of the company includes a team that performs the valuations of financial assets and liabilities required for financial reporting purposes, including level 3 fair values. This team reports directly to the chief financial officer (CFO) and the audit committee. Discussions of valuation processes and results are held between the CFO, AC and the valuation team at least once every three months, in line with the company's quarterly reporting periods.



3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICE LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company is exposed primarily to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates ,credit ,liquidity and interest rate risk ,which may adversely impact the fair value of its financial instruments. The Company has a risk management policy which covers risks associated with the financial assets and liabilities . The risk management policy is approved by Board of Directors . The focus of the risk management committee is to assess the unpredictability of the financial environment and to mitigate potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company.

i. Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of the change in market prices . Such changes in the value of financial instruments may result from changes in the foreign currency exchange, interest rates ,credit ,liquidity and other market changes. The Company's exposure to market risk is primarily on account of foreign currency exchange rate risk.

(a) Foreign currency exchange rate risk

The fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rate may have potential impact on the statement of profit and loss and the other comprehensive income and equity ,where any transaction reference more than one currency or where assets/liabilities are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the Company.

Considering the countries and the economic environment in which the Company operates, its operations are subject to risk arising from fluctuations in exchange rates in those countries. The risks primarily relates to fluctuations in US Dollar, Great Britain Pound and Euro against the functional currency of the Company.

The Company , as per its current risk management policy ,does not use any derivatives instruments to hedge foreign exchange . Further ,any movement in the functional currency of the various operations of the Company against major foreign currencies may impact the Company's revenue in international business.

The Company evaluates the impact of the foreign exchange rate fluctuation by assessing its exposure to exchange rate risks. Apart from exposures of foreign currency payables and receivables, which partially are naturally hedged against each other, the Company does not use any hedging instruments to hedge its foreign currency exposures; in line with the current risk management policies.

The foreign exchange rate sensitivity is calculated by aggregation of the net foreign exchange rate exposure and a simultaneous parallel foreign exchange rate shift of all the currencies by 1% against the functional currency of the Company.

The following analysis has been worked out based on the net exposures of the Company as of the date of Balance Sheet which could affect the statement of profit and loss and the other comprehensive income and equity .

The following table set forth information relating to foreign currency exposure as at March 31,2021:

Particulars	Foreign Currency	Amount in USD	Amount in INR Lakhs
Total financial assets	USD	-	-

1% appreciation/depreciation of the respective foreign currencies with respect to functional currency of the Company would result in decrease /increase in the Company 's profit before tax by approximately INR NIL for the year ended March 31,2021

The following table sets forth information relating to foreign currency exposure as at March 31, 2020:

Particulars	Foreign Currency	Amount in USD	Amount in INR Lakhs
Total financial assets	USD	-	-

1% appreciation/depreciation of the respective foreign currencies with respect to functional currency of the Company would result in decrease /increase in the Company 's profit before tax by approximately INR NIL for the year ended March 31,2022



31 INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICE LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

(b) Interest rate risk

The Company's fixed rate borrowings are carried at amortised cost. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market.

(ii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty will not meet its obligations leading to a financial loss. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, investments carried at amortised cost and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to customers including outstanding receivables and unbilled revenues.

(1) Credit risk management

- Trade receivables and Unbilled revenues

The credit risk has always been managed by the group through an assessment of the companies financials, market intelligence and customers credibility. The Company makes provisions for Debtors and Unbilled based on a critical assessment of the amount in relation to the ageing combined with the historical trend observed in the respective geography, the past history of the client and comparison with similar projects to determine the recoverability of the receivables.

- Other Financial Assets

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. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk the company compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. It considers available reasonable and supportive forwarding-looking information.

A default on a financial asset is when the counterparty fails to make contractual payments when they fall due. This definition of default is determined by considering the business environment in which entity operates and other macro-economic factors.

(2) Credit risk exposure

- Trade receivables and Unbilled revenues

The carrying amount of trade receivables and unbilled revenues represents the maximum credit exposure from customers. The maximum exposure to credit risk from customers is INR 3334.68/- Lakhs (March 31, 2021: INR 2542.05/- Lakhs). The lifetime expected credit loss on customer balance for the year ended March 31, 2022 is NIL (March 31, 2021: NIL).

Reconciliation of loss allowance provision - Trade receivables and Unbilled revenue

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Balance at the beginning	-	-
Impairment loss recognised/reversed	-	-
Balance at the end	-	-

-Cash & Cash Equivalents and Other Financial Assets

The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk is INR 518.20/- Lakhs (March 31, 2021 : INR 512.42/- Lakhs). The 12 months expected credit loss and lifetime expected credit loss on these financial assets for the year ended March 31, 2022 is NIL (March 31, 2021 : NIL)

(iii) Liquidity risks

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirements.

The Company consistently generated sufficient cash flow from operations to meet its financial obligation as and when they fall due.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as at :

March 31, 2022

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	Due in 1 year	Due in 1-2 year	Due in 2-5 year	Due after 5 years	Total
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	124.48	0.58	2.95	-	128.01
Other financial liabilities	95.87	-	-	-	95.87
Total	220.35	0.58	2.95	-	222.88

March 31, 2021

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	Due in 1 year	Due in 1-2 year	Due in 2-5 year	Due after 5 years	Total
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	75.21	-	0.05	219.27	294.54
Other financial liabilities	89.01	-	-	-	89.01
Total	164.22	-	-	-	382.54



3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICE LIMITED**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022**

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

26. OFFSETTING FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

The following table presents the recognised financial instruments that are offset and other agreements but not offset, as at March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2022. The column 'net amount' shows the impact on the company's balance sheet if all set-off rights were exercised.

	Effects of offsetting on the balance sheet			Related amounts not offset		
	Gross amount	Gross amounts set off in the balance sheet	Net amount presented in the balance sheet	Amounts subjects to master netting arrangements	Financial instruments collateral	Net amount
March 31, 2022						
Financial assets						
Trade receivables	4,058.18	(767.61)	3,290.57	-	-	3,290.57
Other Financial.Assets	543.60	-	543.60	-	-	543.60
Total	4,601.78	(767.61)	3,834.17	-	-	3,834.17
Financial liabilities						
Trade payable	895.62	767.61	128.01	-	-	128.01
Total	895.62	767.61	128.01	-	-	128.01
March 31, 2021						
Financial assets						
Trade receivables	2,983.76	(525.55)	2,458.21	-	-	2,458.21
Total	2,983.76	(525.55)	2,458.21	-	-	2,458.21
Financial liabilities						
Trade payable	820.09	525.55	294.54	-	-	294.54
Total	820.09	525.55	294.54	-	-	294.54



3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

27. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

For the purpose of the company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, convertible preference shares, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents, excluding discontinued operations.

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Trade payables	128.01	294.54
Other payables	1,132.88	626.54
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(18.20)	(12.42)
Net Debt	1,242.70	908.65
Equity	480.52	480.52
Other Equity	2,182.48	2,007.92
Total Capital	2,663.00	2,488.44
Capital and net debt	3,905.70	3,397.09
Gearing ratio	32	27



3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

28. Ratio Analysis

Sr No.	Particulars	AS AT 31.03.2022	AS AT 31.03.2021	% change from March 31, 2021 to March 31,2022
1	Current ratio	9.52	5.88	62%
2	Debt- Equity Ratio	-	-	0%
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	-	-	0%
4	Inventory Turnover Ratio	-	-	0%
5	Return on Equity Ratio	9%	8%	1%
6	Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	2.48	2.84	-12%
7	Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	3.28	2.40	37%
8	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	200%	247%	-47%
9	Net Profit Ratio	3%	3%	0%
10	Return on Capital Employed	13%	11%	2%
11	Return on Investment	-	-	0%

B. Components of Ratio

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	AS AT 31.03.2022		AS AT 31.03.2021	
				Numerator	Denominator	Numerator	Denominator
1	Current Ratio	Current Asset	Current Liabilities	3,987.16	418.78	3,073.05	522.66
2	Debt – Equity ratio	Debt	Equity	-	2,663.00	-	2,488.44
3	Debt service coverage ratio	Earning for Debt Service	Debt Service	-	-	-	-
4	Return on Equity (ROE)	Net Profit After tax	Average Shareholder Equity	220.76	2,575.72	199.49	2,432.63
5	Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Net credit sales	Avg Accounts Receivables	7,137.15	2,874.39	6,298.13	2,221.11
6	Trade Payables turnover ratio	Net Credit Purchase	Average Trade Payable	693.71	211.28	680.05	283.80
7	Net capital turnover ratio	Net sales	working capital	7,137.15	3,568.38	6,298.13	2,550.39
8	Net profit ratio	Net Profit	Net Sales	220.76	7,137.15	199.49	6,298.13
9	Return on Capital Employed (ROCE)	Earning before interest and tax	Capital Employed	347.69	2,663.00	279.65	2,488.43
10	Return on Investment	other income	Average Cash & Cash equivalents & other Marketable Securities	-	-	-	-

C. Reasons for variance of more than 25% in above ratios :

Sr No.	Particulars	March 31, 2022
1	Current Ratio	Billing Amount has increased in Current F.Y.
2	Net capital turnover ratio	working capital increase due to debtors increased has caused the ratio to decreased
3	Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Reduction in inter company payable



31 INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

29. DETAILS OF DUES TO MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISES AS DEFINED UNDER MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT ACT, 2006 (MSMED ACT, 2006)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Principal amount due to suppliers under MSMED Act, 2006*	9.44	5.11
Interest accrued and due to suppliers under MSMED Act, on the above amount	-	-
Payment made to suppliers (other than interest) beyond the appointed day, during the year	-	-
Interest paid to suppliers under MSMED Act, (other than Section 16)	-	-
Interest paid to suppliers under MSMED Act, (Section 16)	-	-
Interest due and payable to suppliers under MSMED Act, for payment already made	-	-
Interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year to suppliers under MSMED Act, 2006	-	-

* Amount includes due and unpaid of INR 9.44 Lakhs (March 31, 2021: INR 5.11 Lakhs)

The information has been given in respect of such vendors to the extent they could be identified as "Micro and Small" enterprises on the basis of information available with the Company.

30. The accounts of certain Trade Receivables, Trade Payables, Loans and Advances and Banks are however, subject to formal confirmations / reconciliations and consequent adjustments, if any. However, the management does not expect any material difference affecting the current years financial statements on such reconciliations / adjustments.

31. Details of Benami Property held

The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

32. Details of Loans and advances

Loans and advances granted to promoters, directors, key managerial personnel (KMPs) and the related parties which are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

Type of borrower	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding	Percentage to the total loans and advances in the nature of loans
Promoters	-	-
Directors	-	-
KMPs	-	-

33. Wilful Defaulter

The company has not been declared as a wilful Defaulter by any Financial Institution or bank as at the date of Balance Sheet.

34. Relationship with Struck off Companies

The Company has not identified any transactions or balances in any reporting periods with companies whose name is struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.

35. Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies (ROC)

The company has no pending charges or satisfaction which are yet to be registered with the ROC beyond the Statutory period

36. Discrepancy in utilization of borrowings

The company has not used the borrowings from banks and financial institutions for the specific purpose for which it was taken at the balance sheet date.

The Company have 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:

- 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.

37. Title deeds of Immovable Properties not held in name of the Company

There are no Immovable Properties held in name of the Company, therefore title deeds clause is not applicable in this company.

38. Compliance with number of layers of companies

The company has complied with the provision of the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

39. Compliance with approved Scheme(s) of Arrangements

There are no Schemes of Arrangements has been approved by the Competent Authority in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013.

40. Additional Information

Undisclosed income

The Company has no transaction that 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 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

Details of Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency

The company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency.

41. Previous year's figures have been regrouped / rearranged wherever necessary to conform to the current year's presentation."

For and on behalf of the board



Harish Shenoy
Director
DIN: 07288534



Kiran Chittar
Additional Director
DIN : 09447892

Place : Navi Mumbai
Date : May 06, 2022

