

3i INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2024

(Amount in INR Crores)

Particulars	Note No	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
ASSETS			
(1) Non-Current Assets			
(a) Deferred Tax Asset (Net)	3	0.03	1.12
(b) Other Non-Current Assets	4	3.10	3.10
		3.13	4.23
(2) Current Assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade Receivables	5	48.49	43.71
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	6	0.19	0.10
(iii) Other Financial Assets	7	5.00	5.32
(b) Other Current Assets	4	0.07	1.10
		53.75	50.23
TOTAL ASSETS		56.89	54.46
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	8	4.81	4.81
(b) Other Equity	9	31.78	25.18
		36.59	29.99
Liabilities			
(1) Non Current Liabilities			
(a) Provisions	10	5.49	5.75
		5.49	5.75
(2) Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Trade Payables	11		
(A) Total outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprises		0.12	0.01
(B) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		1.16	2.00
(ii) Other Financial Liabilities	12	6.13	0.75
(b) Other Current Liabilities	13	6.48	15.04
(c) Provisions	10	0.92	0.93
		14.81	18.73
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		56.89	54.46

Material Accounting Policies and Notes forming part of the Financial Statements 1 to 43

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the board

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

CA Madhu Jain
Partner
M.No.: 155537



Varika Rastogi
Varika Rastogi
Director
DIN : 7803959

Harish Shenoy
Harish Shenoy
Director
DIN : 07288534

Place: Navi Mumbai
Date: May 27, 2024

Place: Navi Mumbai
Date: May 27, 2024

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Date: May 27, 2024

3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

(Amount in INR Crores)

Particulars	Note No	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
REVENUE			
(I) Revenue from Operations	14	117.72	94.98
(II) Other Income	15	0.04	0.05
(III) Total Income (I+II)		117.76	95.02
(IV) EXPENSES			
Employee Benefits Expense	16	103.49	84.33
Cost of Third Party Products and Services	17	0.69	1.65
Finance Costs	18	-	-
Other Expenses	19	5.13	4.39
Total Expenses (IV)		109.31	90.38
(V) Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax (III-IV)		8.44	4.65
Exceptional Items		-	-
(VI) Profit/(loss) before tax		8.44	4.65
(VII) Tax Expense:			
Current Tax	20	2.12	1.63
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods	20	-	(0.59)
Deferred Tax	20	0.74	0.22
(VIII) Profit/(loss) for the period		5.59	3.39
(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		1.37	(0.04)
Income tax effect		(0.36)	0.01
B. Other Comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit and loss in subsequent periods:			
Other Comprehensive Income for the year		1.01	(0.03)
(X) TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		6.60	3.36
Earnings per share for profit attributable to equity shareholders			
(1) Basic EPS	21	11.63	7.05
(2) Diluted EPS	21	11.63	7.05

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3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

Particulars	(Amount in INR Crores)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Profit/(Loss) before income tax from	8.44	4.65
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
(Increase)/ Decrease in trade receivables	(4.78)	(7.81)
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables	(0.74)	0.74
(Increase)/Decrease in other financial assets	0.32	0.12
(Increase)/Decrease in other current assets	1.04	0.24
Increase/(Decrease) in other financial liability	5.39	(0.21)
Increase/(Decrease) in Employee benefit obligation	1.11	1.72
Increase/(Decrease) in other current liabilities	(8.56)	1.94
Cash generated from operations	2.21	1.37
Less: Income taxes paid	(2.12)	(1.46)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	0.09	(0.09)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
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	0.09	(0.08)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	0.10	0.18
Cash and Cash Equivalents at end of the year	0.19	0.10
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per the cash flow statement:		
Cash and cash equivalents as per above comprise of the following:		
On current account	0.19	0.10
Balances per statement of cash flows	0.19	0.10

Note:

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

Material Accounting Policies and Notes forming part of the Financial Statements 1 to 43

As per our report of even date attached

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3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

A Equity Share Capital

(Amount in INR Crores)

Particulars	Balance at the Beginning of the year	Changes in Equity share capital during the year	Balance at the end of the year
March 31, 2023			
Numbers	48,05,211	-	48,05,211.00
Amount	4.81	-	4.81
March 31, 2024			
Numbers	48,05,211	-	48,05,211.00
Amount	4.81	-	4.81

B Other Equity

(Amount in INR Crores)

Particulars	Securities Premium Account	Retained Earnings	Total Other Equity
Reserves and Surplus			
As at April 01, 2022	32.23	(10.41)	21.82
Profit for the year	-	3.39	3.39
Other comprehensive income	-	(0.03)	(0.03)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	3.36	3.36
As at March 31, 2023	32.23	(7.05)	25.18
Profit for the year	-	5.59	5.59
Other comprehensive income	-	1.01	1.01
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	6.60	6.60
As at March 31, 2024	32.23	(0.45)	31.78

Material Accounting Policies and Notes forming part of the Financial Statements 1 to 43

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3i INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICE LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

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.

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on May 27, 2024.

2 Material Accounting Policies

a) Statement of compliance

The Standalone financial statements which comprises of Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2024, the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2024 and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2024 and accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as 'Standalone Financial Statements') and have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with The Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended from time to time.

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) Critical accounting 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 the following:

(i) Provision for Income Tax and Deferred Tax Assets

The Company uses estimates and judgements based on the relevant rulings in the areas of allocation of revenue, costs, allowances and disallowances which is exercised while determining the provision for income tax. A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Accordingly, the company exercises its judgement to reassess the carrying amount of deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting period.

(ii) Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent Assets

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.



3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICE LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

(iii) Revenue Recognition

The Company's contracts with customers include promises to transfer multiple products and services to a customer. Revenues from customer contracts are considered for recognition and measurement when the contract has been approved, in writing, by the parties to the contract, the parties to contract are committed to perform their respective obligations under the contract, and the contract is legally enforceable. The Company assesses the services promised in a contract and identifies distinct performance obligations in the contract. Identification of distinct performance obligations to determine the deliverables and the ability of the customer to benefit independently from such deliverables, and allocation of transaction price to these distinct performance obligations involves significant judgement.

Fixed-price maintenance revenue is recognized rateably on a straight-line basis when services are performed through an indefinite number of repetitive acts over a specified period. Revenue from fixed-price maintenance contract is recognized rateably using a percentage of completion method when the pattern of benefits from the services rendered to the customer and the Company's costs to fulfil the contract is not even through the period of the contract because the services are generally discrete in nature and not repetitive. The use of method to recognize the maintenance revenues requires judgment and is based on the promises in the contract and nature of the deliverables.

The Company uses the percentage-of-completion method in accounting for other fixed-price contracts. Use of the percentage-of-completion method requires the Company to determine the actual efforts or costs expended to date as a proportion of the estimated total efforts or costs to be incurred. Efforts or costs expended have been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity. The estimation of total efforts or costs involves significant judgement and is assessed throughout the period of the contract to reflect any changes based on the latest available information.

Contracts with customers include subcontractor services or third-party vendor equipment or software in certain integrated services arrangements. In these types of arrangements, revenue from sales of third-party vendor products or services is recorded net of costs when the Company is acting as an agent between the customer and the vendor, and gross when the Company is the principal for the transaction. In doing so, the Company first evaluates whether it controls the good or service before it is transferred to the customer. The Company considers whether it has the primary obligation to fulfil the contract, inventory risk, pricing discretion and other factors to determine whether it controls the goods or service and therefore, is acting as a principal or an agent.

Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on incomplete contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable, based on the estimated efforts or costs to complete the contract.

(iv) Employee benefits

The accounting of employee benefit plans in the nature of defined benefit requires the Company to use assumptions. These assumptions have been explained under employee benefits note.



3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICE LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

d) Revenue Recognition

The Company earns primarily from providing Consultancy services.

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.

Performance Obligation and remaining performance obligation

The remaining performance obligations disclosure provides the aggregate amount of the transaction price yet to be recognized as at the end of the reporting period and an explanation as to when the Group expects to recognize these amounts in revenue. Applying the practical expedient as given in Ind AS 115, the Group has not disclosed the remaining performance obligation-related disclosures for contracts where the revenue recognized corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the entity's performance completed to date, typically those contracts where invoicing is on time and material basis or fixed price basis. Remaining performance obligation estimates are subject to change and are affected by several factors, including terminations, changes in the scope of contracts, periodic revalidations, adjustment for revenue that has not materialized and adjustments for currency.

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) 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 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, 2024

g) 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.

h) Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred income tax. Income tax expense is recognized in net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity or other comprehensive income. Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognized at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities, and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date. These are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognized as income or expense in the period that includes the enactment or the substantive enactment date. A deferred income tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilized. Deferred income taxes are not provided on the undistributed earnings of subsidiaries and branches where it is expected that the earnings of the subsidiary or branch will not be distributed in the foreseeable future. The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities; deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities; where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Tax benefits of deductions earned on exercise of employee share options in excess of compensation charged to income are credited to equity.

i) 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.



3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICE LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

Subsequent measurement

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

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.

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.

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.



3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICE LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

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.

(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.

- 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.

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.



3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICE LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

(iv) 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.

j) 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.

k) 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.



3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICE LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

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.

l) 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.

o) 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.



3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICE LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

Expected Credit Losses (ECL)

As per Para 5.5.17 of IndAs 109 an entity shall measure expected credit losses of a financial instrument in a way that reflects:

- a) an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes.
- b) the time value of money; and
- c) reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions, and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Ind-AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. Accordingly, the Company recognises loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognised is recorded as an impairment gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Company determines the allowance for credit losses based on historical loss experience adjusted to reflect current and estimated future economic conditions. The Company considered current and anticipated future economic conditions relating to industries the Company deals with and the countries where it operates. While assessing the recoverability of receivables including unbilled receivables, the Company has considered internal and external information up to the date of approval of these standalone financial statements including credit reports and economic forecasts. The Company expects to recover the carrying amount of these assets.

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.

m) 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.

n) 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.



3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICE LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

o) 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

p) 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.

q) Events occurring after Balance Sheet

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

r) Cash Flows

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.



3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICE LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

s) Recent accounting pronouncements:

Application of new and amended standards :

(A) Amendments to existing Standards (w.e.f. April 01, 2023) the Company has adopted, with effect from April 01, 2023, the following new and revised standards and interpretations. Their adoption has not had any significant impact on the amounts reported in the financial statements.

1. Ind AS 1- Presentation of Financials Statements - modification relating to disclosure of 'material accounting policy information' in place of 'significant accounting policies.
2. Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Change in Accounting Estimates and Errors - modification of definition of 'accounting estimate' and application of changes in accounting estimates.
3. Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes - The amendment clarifies application of initial recognition exemption to transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations.

(B) Standards notified but not yet effective

No new standards have been notified during the year ended March 31, 2024.

t) 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, 2024

3. INCOME TAX

Particulars	(Amount in INR Crores)	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Deferred tax relates to the following:		
Others		
Net Deferred Tax Assets / (Liabilities)	0.03	1.12
	0.03	1.12

4. OTHER ASSETS

Particulars	(Amount in INR Crores)	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Non Current		
Others		
- Payment of Taxes (Net of Provisions)		
	3.10	3.10
Total	3.10	3.10
Current		
Advances other than Capital Advances		
- Advance Creditor	0.04	0.54
- Other Advances	0.02	0.14
Less: Loss Allowances	-	-
Others		
- Prepaid expenses	0.01	0.42
Total	0.07	1.10

5. TRADE RECEIVABLES

Particulars	(Amount in INR Crores)	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current		
Trade Receivables	48.49	43.71
Less: Allowance for expected credit Losses	-	-
Total	48.49	43.71

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, 2024

Deferred Tax

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities) relates to the following:		
Provision for employee benefits	0.03	1.12
Net Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities)	0.03	1.12

Movement in Deferred Tax Liabilities/Assets

Particulars	(Amount in INR Crores)	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening balance as of April 01, 2023		
Tax income/(expense) during the period recognised in profit or loss	1.12	1.33
Tax income/(expense) during the period recognised in OCI	0.74	(0.22)
Closing balance as at March 31, 2024	0.03	1.12

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.

Major Components of income tax expense for the years ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 are as follows:

i. Income tax recognised in profit or loss

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current income tax charge	2.12	1.63
Adjustment in respect of current income tax of previous year	-	(0.59)
Mat Credit Entitlement	-	-
Deferred tax		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	0.74	0.22
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	2.86	1.26

ii. Income tax recognised in OCI

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Net loss/(gain) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	(0.36)	(0.01)
Income tax expense recognised in OCI	(0.36)	(0.01)

Reconciliation of tax expense and accounting profit multiplied by income tax rate for March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Profit before tax as per IND AS		
Enacted tax rate in India	8.44	4.65
Income tax on accounting profits	25.17%	25.17%
Effect of:	2.13	1.17
Accounting expenses not deductible for tax purpose	0.09	0.47
Adjustment in respect of current income tax of previous year	-	-
Deferred Tax is not created on earlier year loss	-	-
Other Adjustment	-	-
Tax at effective income tax rate (A)	0.65	(0.39)
	2.86	1.26



3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods as on March 31, 2024						Total
	Less than 6 months	6months - 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years		
(i) Undisputed trade receivables – considered good	47.27	0.02	0.10	1.11	-		48.49
Sub Total	47.27	0.02	0.10	1.11	-		48.49
Less: Allowance for expected credit Losses	-	-	-	-	-		-
Total	47.27	0.02	0.10	1.11	-		48.49

(Amount in INR Crores)

Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods as on March 31, 2023						Total
	Less than 6 months	6months - 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years		
(i) Undisputed trade receivables – considered good	41.74	0.86	1.11	-	-		43.71
Sub Total	41.74	0.86	1.11	-	-		43.71
Less: Allowance for expected credit Losses	-	-	-	-	-		-
Total	41.74	0.86	1.11	-	-		43.71



3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Particulars	(Amount in INR Crores)	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Balances with banks:		
- On current accounts	0.19	0.10
Total	0.19	0.10

7. FINANCIAL ASSETS

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current		
Financial assets carried at amortised cost		
Security Deposits	5.00	5.00
Unbilled Revenue	-	0.05
Unbilled Revenue from Related parties	-	0.27
Total	5.00	5.32



3i INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

8. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Particulars	(Amount in INR Crores)			
	AS AT 31.03.2024		AS AT 31.03.2023	
	No. of shares	INR	No. of shares	INR
(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 (INR 10 Each)	48,05,211	4.81	48,05,211	4.81

(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	Closing Balance
Equity shares			
Year ended March 31, 2024			
Number of shares	1,00,00,000	-	1,00,00,000
Amount (INR)	4.81	-	4.81
Year ended March 31, 2023			
Number of shares	1,00,00,000	-	1,00,00,000
Amount (INR)	4.81	-	4.81

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, 2024	March 31, 2023
3i Infotech Limited (The Holding company) and by its nominees		
Equity shares (Number of Shares)	48,05,211	48,05,211
Amount (INR In Crores)	4.81	4.81
Face Value Per Share	10/-	10/-

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

Name of the shareholder	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	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, 2024

Promoters name	No of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
3i Infotech Limited (The Holding company) and by its nominees	48,05,211	100%	Nil
Total	48,05,211	-	-

(vii) Shares held by the promoters for the year ended March 31, 2023

Promoters name	No of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
3i Infotech Limited (The Holding company) and by its nominees	48,05,211	100%	Nil
Total	48,05,211	-	-



3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

9. OTHER EQUITY

i. Reserves and Surplus

Particulars	(Amount in INR Crores)	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Securities Premium Account	32.23	32.23
Retained Earnings	(0.45)	(7.05)
Total	31.78	25.18

(a) Securities Premium Account

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening balance	32.23	32.23
Add/(Less):	-	-
Closing balance	32.23	32.23

The amount received in excess of face value of the equity shares is recognised in Share Premium Reserve. This is not available for distribution of dividend but can be utilised for issuing bonus shares.

(b) Retained Earnings

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening balance	(7.05)	(10.41)
Net Profit/(Loss) for the year	5.59	3.39
Items of Other Comprehensive Income directly recognised in Retained Earnings:		
Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligation, net of tax	1.01	(0.03)
Closing balance	(0.45)	(7.05)

This reserve represents undistributed accumulated earnings of the Company as on the balance sheet date.



3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

10. PROVISIONS

Particulars	(Amount in INR Crores)	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Non Current		
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity	4.60	4.77
Leave encashment	0.90	0.98
Total	5.49	5.75
Current		
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity	0.54	0.57
Leave encashment	0.38	0.36
Total	0.92	0.93



3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

11. TRADE PAYABLES

Particulars	(Amount in INR Crores)	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current		
Total outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprises	0.12	0.01
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro and Small Enterprises	1.16	2.00
Total	1.28	2.02

Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:

1. Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 60-day terms as at relevant period.
2. For terms and conditions with related parties, refer note 24.

12. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Particulars	(Amount in INR Crores)	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current		
Financial Liabilities at amortised cost		
Dues to employees	5.98	0.50
Provision for Performance Bonus	0.16	0.24
Total	6.13	0.75

13. OTHER LIABILITIES

Particulars	(Amount in INR Crores)	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current		
Unearned Revenue	0.93	0.65
Advance received from Customers	-	-
Advance received from Related parties	-	9.05
Others	-	-
Statutory Liabilities	3.99	2.60
Others	1.56	2.73
Total	6.48	15.04



3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

Trade payable ageing schedule for the year ended as on March 31, 2024 are as follows :-

Sr. No.	Particulars*	Outstanding for following periods				Total
		Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	More than 3 years	
(i)	MSME	0.03	0.08	-	-	0.12
(ii)	Others	0.91	0.25	-	-	1.16
(iii)	Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv)	Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Trade Payable	0.94	0.34	-	-	1.28

Trade payable ageing schedule for the year ended as on March 31, 2023 are as follows :-

Sr. No.	Particulars*	Outstanding for following periods				Total
		Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	More than 3 years	
(i)	MSME	0.01	-	-	-	0.01
(ii)	Others	1.81	0.18	0.01	0.01	2.00
(iii)	Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv)	Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Trade Payable	1.82	0.18	0.01	0.01	2.02

* It includes accruals.



3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

14. REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS (Amount in INR Crores)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Sale of Services		
Consultancy Services	117.72	94.98
Total	117.72	94.98

a) Information about major customers

Revenue from sale of products to largest customers (greater than 10% of total sales) is 116 crores for financial year ended March 31, 2024 (94 crores for financial year ended March 31, 2023)

Disaggregate revenue information

The disaggregated revenue from customers by geographic area based on location in customer is as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
In India	116.36	94.05
Outside India	1.36	0.93
Total	117.72	94.98

Timing of Revenue Recognition

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
For Contractual obligations rendered at a point in time	-	-
For Contractual obligations rendered over a period of time	117.72	94.98
Total	117.72	94.98

The aggregate value of performance obligations that are unsatisfied as at March 31, 2024 other than those meeting the exclusion criteria mentioned in note 2(d) is INR 5.02 Crores (March 31, 2023 is INR 0.04 Crores). Out of this, the company expects to recognise revenue of around 100% within the next one year and remaining thereafter. This includes contracts that can be terminated for convenience without a substantive penalty since based on current assessment, the occurrence of the same is expected to be remote.

Summary of Contract Balances

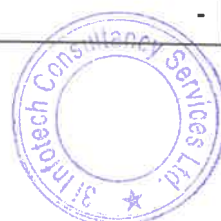
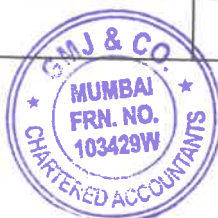
Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Trade Receivables	48.49	43.71
Contract Assets*	-	0.05
Contract Liabilities**	0.93	0.65

*Contract Assets represents revenue accrued and not billed and unbilled revenues. Contract Liabilities represents Billing in excess of revenue.

*Contract Assets:

The below table discloses the movement in the balance of contract assets:

Particulars	Year Ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	0.05	0.14
Addition due to revenue recognised during the year	1.76	1.25
Invoices raised during the year	(1.81)	(1.33)
Reversal against Loss allowance	-	-
Balance as at end of the year	-	0.05



3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

Contract Liabilities**

The below table discloses the movement in the balance of contract liabilities:

Particulars	Year Ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Balance as at beginning of the year	0.65	-
Additional amounts billed but not recognised as revenue	0.56	0.77
Deduction on account of revenues recognised during the year	(0.28)	(0.12)
Balance as at end of the year	0.93	0.65

15. OTHER INCOME

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest income on Others	0.01	0.02
Other Non Operating Income		
Foreign Exchange Fluctuation Gain	-	-
Miscellaneous Income	0.03	0.03
Total	0.04	0.05

16. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Salaries, wages and bonus	93.76	76.75
Contribution to provident and other funds	5.52	4.50
Staff welfare expenses	2.40	1.29
Gratuity Expense	1.58	1.58
Recruitment and training expenses	0.23	0.22
Total	103.49	84.33

17. COST OF THIRD PARTY PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Cost of third party products / outsourced services		
Service delivery to clients	0.69	1.65
Total	0.69	1.65

18. FINANCE COST

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Finance charges - Others	-	-
Total	-	-



3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024****19. OTHER EXPENSES**

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Legal and Professional fees	1.39	0.99
Payments to Auditors (Refer note below)	0.04	0.04
Rates and Taxes	0.13	0.26
Telephone and Internet expenses	0.11	0.10
Travelling & Conveyance expenses	1.81	1.47
Miscellaneous expenses	0.29	0.25
Management Support fees	1.26	1.28
Foreign Exchange Fluctuation Loss	0.10	-
Total	5.13	4.39

(a) Details of Payments to Auditors

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
As Auditor		
Audit fee	0.02	0.02
Tax Audit fee	0.02	0.02
In other capacity		
Other services (certification fees)	-	-
Re-imbursement of expenses	-	-
Total	0.04	0.04

(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.

20. TAX EXPENSES

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current tax	2.12	1.63
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods	-	(0.59)
Deferred tax	0.74	0.22
Total	2.86	1.26



3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

21. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Particulars	(Amount in INR Crores)	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(a) Basic earnings per share	11.63	7.05
(b) Diluted earnings per share	11.63	7.05
(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	5.59	3.39
<i>Diluted earnings per share</i>		
Profit attributable to the equity holders of the company used in calculating diluted earnings per share	5.59	3.39
(d) Face value per share	10	10
(e) 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, 2024

22. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

Particulars	(Amount in INR Crores)					
	March 31, 2024			March 31, 2023		
	Current	Non Current	Total	Current	Non Current	Total
Leave encashment	0.38	0.90	1.28	0.36	0.98	1.33
Define Benefit Plan Gratuity	0.54	4.60	5.13	0.57	4.77	5.34
Total Employee Benefit Obligation	0.92	5.49	6.41	0.93	5.75	6.67

(i) Leave encashment

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

The amount of the provision of INR 0.38 Crores (March 31, 2023: INR 0.36 Crores) 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) Defined benefit plan - 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 01, 2022	4.14	-	413.64
Current service cost	1.29	-	1.29
Interest expense/(income)	0.29	-	0.29
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	5.71	-	5.71
<i>Remeasurements</i>			
(Gain)/Loss from change in demographic assumptions	0.01	-	0.01
(Gain)/Loss from change in financial assumptions	(0.20)	-	(0.20)
Experience (gains)/losses	0.24	-	0.24
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	0.04	-	0.04
Employer contributions	-	-	-
Benefit payments	(0.42)	-	(0.42)
As at April 01, 2023	5.34	-	5.34
Current service cost	1.19	-	1.19
Interest expense/(income)	0.39	-	0.39
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	6.92	-	6.92
<i>Remeasurements</i>			
(Gain)/Loss from change in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
(Gain)/Loss from change in financial assumptions	0.06	-	0.06
Experience (gains)/losses	(1.43)	-	(1.43)
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	(1.37)	-	(1.37)
Employer contributions	-	-	-
Benefit payments	(0.42)	-	(0.42)
As at March 31, 2024	5.13	-	5.13

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

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Present value of obligations	5.13	5.34
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Deficit of unfunded gratuity plan	5.13	5.34



3i INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

The significant actuarial assumptions were as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Discount rate	7.15%	7.30%
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Salary growth rate:		
For first 3 years	4.00%	4.00%
After 3 years	4.00%	4.00%
Withdrawal rate:		
Upto 4 years	28.00%	28.00%
5 years and above	12.00%	12.00%
Mortality rate	100.00%	100.00%

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at March 31, 2024 is shown below:

Assumptions Sensitivity Level	Discount rate		Salary growth rate		Attrition rate	
	1% Increase	1% Decrease	1% Increase	1% Decrease	50% Increase	50% Decrease
March 31, 2024						
Impact on defined benefit obligation	4.78	5.53	5.54	4.76	4.80	5.35
% Impact	(6.90%)	7.80%	8.00%	(7.10%)	(6.50%)	4.30%
March 31, 2023						
Impact on defined benefit obligation	4.98	5.75	5.76	4.97	5.14	5.37
% Impact	(6.70%)	7.60%	7.80%	(7.00%)	(3.80%)	0.60%

Assumptions Sensitivity Level	Mortality rate	
	10% Increase	10% Decrease
March 31, 2024		
Impact on defined benefit obligation	5.13	5.13
% Impact	0.00%	0.00%
March 31, 2023		
Impact on defined benefit obligation	5.34	5.34
% 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 07 years (March 31, 2023: 07 years).

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

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
1 year	0.54	0.57
2 to 5 years	2.20	2.34
6 to 10 years	2.61	2.77
More than 10 years	4.36	4.45

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 5.22 Crores (March 31, 2023: INR 4.19 Crores).



3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

23. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

A. Commitments

(Amount in INR Crores)

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, 2024	March 31, 2023
Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-

B. Contingent Liabilities

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
i. Claim against the company not acknowledged as debt		
(a) Disputed Income Tax matter (including interest upto the date of demand)	1.45	1.45

Note:

The Company's pending litigation is in respect of proceedings pending with Tax Authorities. The Company has reviewed all its pending litigations and proceedings and has made adequate provisions, wherever required and disclosed the contingent liabilities, wherever applicable, in its financial statements. The Company does not expect the outcome of these proceedings to have a material impact on its financial statements.



3i INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

24. 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		
3i Infotech Holdings Private Limited	Holding Company	India
3i Infotech (Africa) Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Mauritius
3i Infotech (Middle East) FZ LLC	Fellow Subsidiary	Kenya
3i Infotech (Thailand) Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	UAE
3i Infotech (UK) Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Thailand
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	UK
3i Infotech Inc	Fellow Subsidiary	Singapore
3i Infotech Saudi Arabia LLC	Fellow Subsidiary	USA
3i Infotech SDN BHD	Fellow Subsidiary	KSA
3i Infotech (Cyprus) Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Malaysia
3i Infotech Services SDN BHD	Fellow Subsidiary	Cyprus
NuRe Digital SDN BHD	Fellow Subsidiary	Malaysia
3i Infotech (South Africa) (Pty) Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Malaysia
Professional Access Software Development Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	RSA
3i Infotech Digital BPS Limited (formerly 3i Infotech BPO Limited)	Fellow Subsidiary	India
3i Infotech Software Solutions LLC	Fellow Subsidiary	India
3i Infotech (Canada) Inc	Fellow Subsidiary	Dubai
3i Infotech Nigeria Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Canada
3i Infotech Netherland B.V.	Fellow Subsidiary	Nigeria
Nure Infotech Solutions Pte. Ltd. (incorporated on March 15, 2023)	Fellow Subsidiary	Netherland
Nure Edge Tech Inc. (incorporated on March 28, 2023)	Fellow Subsidiary	Singapore
Versares BPS Private Limited (incorporated on October 12, 2022)	Fellow Subsidiary	USA
NuRe EdgeTech Private Limited (incorporated on November 28, 2022)	Fellow Subsidiary	India
NuRe FutureTech Private Limited (incorporated on December 12, 2022)	Fellow Subsidiary	India
NuRe CampusLabs Private Limited (incorporated on December 20, 2022)	Fellow Subsidiary	India
NuRe MediaTech Limited (incorporated on March 23, 2023)	Fellow Subsidiary	India
NuRe Bharat Network Limited (incorporated on April 21, 2023)	Fellow Subsidiary	India
Process Central Limited	Joint Venture of Fellow Subsidiary	Nigeria

Name of Related Party	Remarks
1. Sushant Purushan	Director appointed on June 23, 2023
2. Harish Shenoy	Director appointed on May 24, 2021
3. Kiran Chittar	Director appointed on January 25, 2022
4. Varika Rastogi	Director resigned on January 02, 2024. Director re-appointed on April 01, 2024

(ii) 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 allowance for expected credit losses on amount owed by related parties is INR NIL (March 31, 2023: INR 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.

(iii) There are no Commitments with Related parties.



3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

(i) Transactions with related parties

The following transactions occurred with related parties:

Name	Nature of Relationship	Nature of Transaction	(Amount in INR Crores)	
			March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
3i Infotech Limited	Holding Company	Income		
		Expenses	116.33	94.07
3I Infotech Software Solution LLC	Fellow Subsidiary	Purchase	1.50	1.47
			0.34	1.31

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

Name	Nature of Relationship	Nature of Transaction	(Amount in INR Crores)	
			March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
3i Infotech Limited	Holding Company	Trade receivable	46.39	40.58
		Unbilled revenue	-	0.27
		EMD	5.00	5.00
3i Infotech Digital BPS Limited (Formerly known as 3i Infotech BPO Limited)	Fellow Subsidiary	Advance payable	-	9.05
3I Infotech Software Solution LLC	Fellow Subsidiary	Trade payable	0.34	1.35



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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

25. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

i. Financial Instruments by Category

Particulars	(Amount in INR Crores)			
	Carrying Amount		Fair Value	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
FINANCIAL ASSETS				
Amortised Cost				
Trade Receivables	48.49	43.71	48.49	43.71
Cash and Cash Equivalents	0.19	0.10	0.19	0.10
Other Financial Assets	5.00	5.32	5.00	5.32
Total	53.69	49.13	53.69	49.13
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES				
Amortised cost				
Trade Payables	1.28	2.02	1.28	2.02
Other financial Liabilities	6.13	0.75	6.13	0.75
Total	7.41	2.76	7.41	2.76

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.

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:



Fair value measurement hierarchy

Particulars	March 31, 2024				March 31, 2023			
	Fair value measurement using				Fair value measurement using			
	Carrying Amount	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Carrying Amount	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Financial Assets								
At Amortised Cost								
Trade Receivables	48.49	-	-	-	43.71	-	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	0.19	-	-	-	0.10	-	-	-
Other Financial Assets	5.00	-	-	-	5.32	-	-	-
Total Financial Assets	53.69	-	-	-	49.13	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities								
At Amortised Cost								
Trade Payables	1.28	-	-	-	2.02	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	6.13	-	-	-	0.75	-	-	-
Total Financial Liabilities	7.41	-	-	-	2.76	-	-	-

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

Level 1 - Level 1 hierarchy includes Quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
Level 2 - Inputs other than the quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
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 assesses the valuation of financial assets and liabilities required for financial reporting purposes, including level 3 fair values. Wherever required, valuation reports from Professional Entities are being considered at frequent intervals.



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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

26. 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, 2024:

Particulars	Foreign Currency	Amount in INR Crores	Total
Total Financial Assets	USD	0.32	0.32
Total Financial Liabilities	USD	(0.49)	(0.49)
Total	USD	(0.17)	(0.17)
Appreciation/Depreciation @1%	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 Crores for the year ended March 31, 2024.

The following table sets forth information relating to foreign currency exposure as at March 31, 2023:

Particulars	Foreign Currency	Amount in INR Crores	Total
Total Financial Assets	USD	0.13	0.13
Total Financial Liabilities	USD	(1.31)	(1.31)
Total	USD	(1.18)	(1.18)
Appreciation/Depreciation @1%	USD	(0.01)	(0.01)

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 0.01 Crores for the year ended March 31, 2023.



3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICE LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

(b) Interest rate risk

The Company does not have any borrowings. 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 revenue

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 48.49/- Crores (March 31, 2023: INR 44.03/- Crores). The lifetime expected credit loss on customer balance for the year ended March 31, 2024 is INR NIL (March 31, 2023: INR NIL).

The company has a credit policy of 0-60 days.

Reconciliation of loss allowance provision - Trade receivables and Unbilled revenue

Particulars	(Amount in INR Crores)	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
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 5.19/- Crores (March 31, 2023 : INR 5.10/- Crores). The 12 months expected credit loss and lifetime expected credit loss on these financial assets for the year ended March 31, 2024 is INR NIL (March 31, 2023 : INR 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.

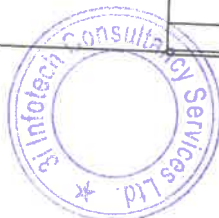
The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as at:

March 31, 2024

Particulars	(Amount in INR Crores)				
	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	1.28	-	-	-	1.28
Other Financial Liabilities	6.13	-	-	-	6.13
Total	7.41	-	-	-	7.41

March 31, 2023

Particulars	(Amount in INR Crores)				
	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	2.02	-	-	-	2.02
Other Financial Liabilities	0.75	-	-	-	0.75
Total	2.77	-	-	-	2.76



3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICE LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

27. OFFSETTING FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

(Amount in INR Crores)

The following table presents the recognised financial instruments that are offset and other agreements but not offset, as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2024. The column 'net amount' shows the impact on the company's balance sheet if all set-off rights were exercised.

Particulars	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, 2024						
Financial Assets						
Trade Receivables	50.25	(1.76)	48.49	-	-	48.49
Other Financial Assets	5.00	-	5.00	-	-	5.00
Total	55.25	(1.76)	53.49	-	-	53.49
Financial Liabilities						
Trade Payable	(0.48)	1.76	1.28	-	-	1.28
Total	(0.48)	1.76	1.28	-	-	1.28
March 31, 2023						
Financial Assets						
Trade Receivables	45.42	(1.71)	43.71	-	-	43.71
Other Financial Assets	5.32	-	5.32	-	-	5.32
Total	50.74	(1.71)	49.03	-	-	49.03
Financial Liabilities						
Trade Payable	0.31	1.71	2.02	-	-	2.02
Total	0.31	1.71	2.02	-	-	2.02



3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

28. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

(Amount in INR Crores)

For the purpose of the company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, 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's primary objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company defines "capital" as including all components of equity. The balance of related party transactions are not regarded by the Company as capital.

The Company's capital structure is regularly reviewed and managed with due regard to the capital management practices of the 3i Infotech Limited Group to which the Company belongs. Adjustments are made to the capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions affecting the Company. The results of the Board of Directors' review of the Company's capital structure are used as a basis for the determination of the level of dividends, if any, that are declared. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.



3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

29 29. RATIO ANALYSIS

Sr. No.	Particulars	AS AT 31.03.2024	AS AT 31.03.2023	% change from March 31, 2023 to March 31, 2024
1	Current Ratio	3.63	2.68	35%
2	Debt- Equity Ratio	-	-	0%
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	-	-	0%
4	Return on Equity Ratio	17%	12%	40%
5	Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	2.55	2.48	3%
6	Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	3.47	3.67	-5%
7	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	302%	301%	0%
8	Net Profit Ratio	5%	4%	33%
9	Return on Capital Employed	23%	15%	49%
10	Return on Investment	-	-	0%

B. Components of Ratio

Sr. No.	Particulars	AS AT 31.03.2024		AS AT 31.03.2023	
		Numerator	Denominator	Numerator	Denominator
1	Current Ratio	Current Asset	Current Liabilities	53.75	14.81
2	Debt - Equity ratio	Debt	Equity	-	18.73
3	Debt service coverage ratio	Earning for Service	Debt Service	36.59	29.99
4	Return on Equity (ROE)	Net Profit After tax	Average Shareholder Equity	-	-
5	Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Net credit sales	Avg Accounts Receivables	5.59	33.29
6	Trade Payables turnover ratio	Net Credit Purchase	Average Trade Payable	117.72	46.10
7	Net capital turnover ratio	Net sales	working capital	5.72	1.65
8	Net profit ratio	Net Profit	Net Sales	117.72	38.94
9	Return on Capital Employed (ROCE)	Earning before Interest and tax	Capital Employed	5.59	117.72
10	Return on Investment	Other Income	Average Cash & Cash equivalents & other Marketable Securities	8.44	36.58

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

Sr. No.	Particulars	March 31, 2024
1	Return on Equity Ratio	Ratio has increased due to increase in net profit after tax during the year
2	Net Profit Ratio	Ratio has increased due to increase in net profit after tax during the year
3	Return on Capital Employed	Ratio has increased due to increase in net profits
4	Current Ratio	Ratio has increased due to increase in current assets and decrease in current liabilities

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

Sr. No.	Particulars	March 31, 2023
1	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Due to increased turnover



3I INFOTECH CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

30. DETAILS OF DUES TO MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISES AS DEFINED UNDER MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT ACT, 2006 (MSMED ACT, 2006) (Amount in INR Crores)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Principal amount due to suppliers under MSMED Act, 2006*	0.12	0.01
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 0.12 Crores (March 31, 2023: INR 0.01 Crores).

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.

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. Utilization of borrowed funds

The company have not taken any borrowings from banks and financial institutions as at the balance sheet date.

Utilisation of Borrowed funds and share premium:

- (A) The company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries).
 (B) the company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party).



The company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (intermediaries) with the understanding that the intermediary shall:

- a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or
- b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

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:

- a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or;
- b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

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. Segment Information

The Company presents this standalone financial statements along with the consolidated financial statements. In accordance with Ind AS 108, Operating Segments, the Company has disclosed the segment information in the consolidated financial statements.

41. 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.

42. Corporate Social Responsibility

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.

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

As per our report of even date attached

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

CA Madhu Jain
Partner
M.No.: 155537



Place: Navi Mumbai
Date: May 27, 2024

For and on behalf of the board

Varika Rastogi
Director
DIN : 7803959

Place: Navi Mumbai
Date: May 27, 2024

Harish Shenoy
Director
DIN : 07288534

Place: Navi Mumbai
Date: May 27, 2024