



SIVASUBRAMANIAN & RAO

Chartered Accountants

GSTIN 33AAPFS1762A17E

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF INTELLECT COMMERCE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Intellect Commerce Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the Ind AS financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, the **Profit** and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphasis of matter paragraph

We draw attention to note 26 of the financial statements, which describes the details of outstanding VAT/CST demands as on the date of balance sheet along with provision created against deposit made under protest. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.



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Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Ind AS financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the



circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

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

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.



Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:

a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements. Refer Note 26.

ii. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts.

iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.




- iv. a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
- b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
- c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
- v. The company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year.

2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 (the "Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

Place: Chennai
Date: 08/05/2023

UDIN: 23257430BGQDPV8217

For SIVASUBRAMANIAN & RAO
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 0039045


B. Karthik
M.No: 257430
Partner



ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Intellect Commerce Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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



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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

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

Place: Chennai

Date: 08/05/2023

UDIN : 23257430BG10DPV8217

For SIVASUBRAMANIAN & RAO
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 003904S


B. Karthik
M.No: 257430
Partner



ANNEXURE 'B' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

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

i. In respect of the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:

(a)(A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(B) The Company doesn't hold any intangible assets as on date, reporting under clause 3(1)(a)(b) is not applicable.

(b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its property plant & equipment by which property plant & equipments are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years. In accordance with this programme, certain property plant & equipments were verified during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.

(c) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not hold any immovable properties, the requirements under clause 1(c) of the Order about title deeds of immovable properties are not applicable to the Company.

(d) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment and intangible assets during the year.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us, no proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2023 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

ii. (a) The Company does not have any inventory and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of ₹ 5 crore, in aggregate, at any points of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

iii. During the year, Company has not made any investments in, or provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Hence reporting under clause 3(iii) is not applicable.

iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not given any loan or provided any guarantee or given any



security in connection with the loan within the meaning of section 185 of the Act. The company has not given any securities covered under section 186. Hence reporting under clause 3 (iv) regarding compliance of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013, is not applicable.

v. The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

vi. The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Hence, reporting under clause (vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vii. In respect of statutory dues:

(a) In our opinion, the Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Services tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities.

There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2023 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

Details of statutory dues which have not been deposited as at March 31, 2023 on account of dispute are given below:

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount (Rs in Lakhs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Value added tax *	VAT	7.10	FY 2004-05	STAT (Appeals)
Value added tax *	VAT	7.27	FY 2005-06	STAT (Appeals)
Value added tax *	VAT	12.13	FY 2006-07	STAT (Appeals)
Value added tax *	VAT	4.30	FY 2007-08	STAT (Appeals)
Value added tax *	VAT	0.82	FY 2008-09	STAT (Appeals)
Value added tax *	VAT	11.51	FY 2009-10	STAT (Appeals)
Value added tax	VAT	34.08	FY 2014-15	STAT (Appeals)
Value added tax	VAT	56.74	FY 2016-17	Sales officer
Value added tax	VAT	0.90	FY 2017-18	Sales officer

Note: * Tax paid under protest Rs.34,48,747/-

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



ix. The Company has not taken any loans or other borrowings from any bank or financial institution or other lender during the year. The company has also not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies during the year. Hence reporting under clause 3(ix) of the Order is not applicable.

x. (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

xi. (a) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the company or no material fraud on the company by its officer or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.

(c) The company is not covered under sub-section (9) of section 177 read with rule 7 of the Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014 to comply with whistle blower policy. Hence reporting under clause 3 (xi)(c) is not applicable.

xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.

xiii. In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to applicable transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv. (a) In our opinion the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.

(b) The company is not covered under section 138 of the Act, read with rule 13 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 to appoint internal auditors and hence no internal auditor was appointed by the company. Hence reporting under clause 3 (xiv) is not applicable.

xv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its Directors or persons connected with its directors. And hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

xvi. (a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016 and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.



xvii. The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.

xix. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

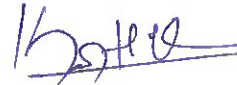
xx. The company is not covered under section 135 of the Companies Act, to incur CSR expenditure till the year of reporting. Hence reporting under clause 3 (xx) is not applicable.

Place: Chennai

Date: 08/05/2023

UDIN: 23257430BG1QDPV8217

For SIVASUBRAMANIAN & RAO
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 003904S


B. Karthik
M.No: 257430
Partner



Intellect Commerce Ltd
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023
(All amounts are in INR and expressed in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	4	-	-
Financial assets			
- Other financial assets	5	750.51	403.25
Income tax assets (net)	6	17.65	30.48
Deferred tax assets (net)	7	25.75	23.57
Other non-current assets	8	-	-
CURRENT ASSETS			
Financial asset			
- Trade receivables	9	34.04	8.71
- Cash and cash equivalents	10	67.12	94.18
- Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	11	34.08	84.08
- Other financial assets	12	52.75	13.42
Other current assets	13	9.84	9.57
TOTAL		991.74	667.26
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity share capital	14	900.00	900.00
Other equity	15	(198.37)	(414.85)
TOTAL EQUITY		701.63	485.15
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Financial liabilities			
- Trade payables	16	-	-
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		3.04	2.57
- Other financial liabilities	17	50.39	41.88
Other current liabilities	18	182.79	93.15
Provisions	19	53.88	44.50
TOTAL		991.74	667.25

Summary of significant accounting policies 3
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements
As per our report of even date

For **SIVASUBRAMANIAN & RAO**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration number: 003904S


Kartik Bathula
Partner
Membership No. 257430




Place: Chennai
Date: May 08, 2023

UDIN: 23257430 BGQDPV 8217

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Intellect Commerce Ltd


Ramachandra Pappu
Director
DIN: 08706557


V V Naresh
Company Secretary


Ramanan Venkata
Director
DIN: 08567842



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Intellect Commerce Ltd
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts are in INR and expressed in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	20	771.73	576.25
Other income	21	49.31	13.80
Total income		821.05	590.05
EXPENSES			
Employee benefit expense	22	489.68	392.67
Other expenses	23	35.39	47.53
Total expenses		525.07	440.20
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		295.98	149.85
Tax expenses			
- current tax		76.67	61.01
- deferred tax		(2.18)	(18.12)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		221.48	106.96
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit and loss			
Re-measurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans		(5.00)	5.48
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		(5.00)	5.48
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		216.48	112.44

Earnings per share

Equity shares par value Rs.10 each (March 22 Rs.10 each)

Basic (₹)	2.41	1.25
Diluted (₹)	2.41	1.25

Summary of significant accounting policies 3
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements


As per our report of even date
For SIVASUBRAMANIAN & RAO
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration number: 003904S


Kapthik Bathula
Partner
Membership No. 257430



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Intellect Commerce Ltd


Ramachandra Pappu
Director
DIN: 08706557


Ramanan Venkata
Director
DIN: 08567842

Place: Chennai
Date: May 08, 2023

UPIN: 23257430 Bn QDPV8217


V V Naresh
Company Secretary



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Intellect Commerce Ltd

Statement of cash flow for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts are in INR and expressed in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	295.98	149.85
Adjustments to reconcile profit for the year to net cash flows		
Unrealised foreign exchange loss (net)	(3.00)	(0.25)
Interest income	(49.31)	(13.80)
Operating profit before working capital changes	243.66	135.80
Movement in working capital		
Decrease / (increase) in trade receivables	(22.33)	28.02
Decrease in financial assets and other assets	4.27	170.93
Increase in financial liabilities, other liabilities and provisions	103.01	40.87
Cash flow from operations	328.60	375.62
Income taxes (paid) / net of refunds	(63.84)	(67.99)
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	264.76	307.63
Cash flows used in investing activities		
Net (increase) in bank deposit	(297.26)	(484.08)
Interest received on deposits with banks	5.44	8.57
Net cash (used in) investing activities (B)	(291.82)	(475.51)
Net cash generated from financing activities (C)	-	-
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents during the year (A+B+C)	(27.06)	(167.88)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	94.18	262.05
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	67.12	94.18
Cash and cash equivalents	67.12	94.18

Summary of significant accounting policies

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

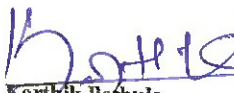
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As per our report of even date

For SIVASUBRAMANIAN & RAO

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration number: 003904S



Karthik Bathula
Partner
Membership No. 257430




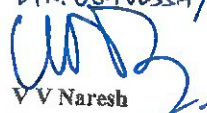
Place: Chennai
Date: May 08, 2023

UDIN: 2325743006600PV8217

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Intellect Commerce Ltd


Ramachandra Pappu
Director
DIN: 08706557


Ramanan Venkata
Director
DIN: 08567842


V V Naresh
Company Secretary



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Intellect Commerce Ltd
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts are in INR and expressed in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Equity share capital:

Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	No. of shares	Amount (INR)
As at April 1, 2021	90,00,000	900
Issue of share capital	-	-
At March 31, 2022	90,00,000	900
Issue of share capital	-	-
At March 31, 2023	90,00,000	900

Other equity

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus			Other items of other comprehensive	Total
	Securities premium	General reserve	Retained earnings		
As at April 1, 2022	-	-	(421.43)	6.58	(414.85)
Profit for the year	-	-	221.48	-	221.48
Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset, net of tax effect	-	-	-	(5.00)	(5.00)
As at March 31, 2023	-	-	(199.95)	1.58	(198.37)

Other equity

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus			Other items of other comprehensive	Total
	Securities premium	General reserve	Retained earnings		
As at April 1, 2021	-	-	(528.39)	1.10	(527.29)
Profit for the year	-	-	106.96	-	106.96
Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset, net of tax effect	-	-	-	5.48	5.48
As at March 31, 2022	-	-	(421.43)	6.58	(414.85)

Summary of significant accounting policies

3

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

For SIVASUBRAMANIAN & RAO

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration number: 003904S

Karthik Bathula

Karthik Bathula
Partner

Membership No. 257430



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Intellect Commerce Ltd

Ramachandra Pappu
Ramachandra Pappu
Director

DIN: 08706557

Ramanan Venkata
Ramanan Venkata
Director

DIN: 08567842

V V Naresh
V V Naresh
Company Secretary

Place: Chennai

Date: May 08, 2023

UDIN: 23257430 86QDPV8213



See 4/5

Intellect Commerce Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts are in INR and expressed in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

1 Corporate Information

Intellect Commerce Limited ("the Company") (U30006TN1998PLC041456) was incorporated in India on November 23, 1998 with the objective of developing and distributing computer software and providing services relating to development and maintenance of computer software.
Intellect Commerce Limited is a subsidiary of Intellect Design Arena Limited (formerly known as Fin Tech Grid Limited)

2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (IndAS) under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis. The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules thereafter.

3 Summary of Significant accounting policies

3.1. Current versus non-current classification

An asset has been classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria;

- a) It is expected to be realized in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle;
- b) It is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- c) It is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting date; or
- d) It is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

A liability has been classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria;

- a) It is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
- b) It is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- c) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting date; or
- d) The Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlements of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

All other assets and liabilities have been classified as non-current. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities. Based on the nature of products/activities, the Company has determined its operating cycle as twelve months for the above purpose of classification as current and non-current.

3.2. Fair value Measurement

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. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either: a) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or b) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability c) The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.



3.3 Use of Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates, judgements and assumptions. These estimates, judgements and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the year. Application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgements. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

3.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of cash flow statement comprise cash at bank and in hand and highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risks of change in value.

Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit / (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information.

3.5 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of trade discounts and volume rebates, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. Effective April 1, 2018, the entity adopted INDAS 115, "Revenue from contract with customers", using the cumulative catchup transition method, applied to contracts that were not completed as at April 1, 2018. In accordance with the cumulative catch up transition method, the comparatives have not been retrospectively adjusted.

Sale of Services which includes:

(a) Software development and support services

Revenue from software development and support services comprises income from time-and-material and fixed price contracts. Revenue with respect to time-and-material contracts is recognized as related services are performed. Revenue from fixed-price contracts is recognized in accordance with the proportionate completion method, where there is no uncertainty on the measurability and collectability of the consideration. Provision for estimated losses on incomplete contract is recorded in the year in which such losses become probable based on the current contract estimates. Effective April 1, 2018, the entity adopted INDAS 115, "Revenue from contract with customers", using the cumulative catchup transition method, applied to contracts that were not completed as at April 1, 2018. In accordance with the cumulative catch up transition method, the comparatives have not been retrospectively adjusted.

(b) Product licenses and related revenues

Revenues from product licenses and related services includes income under multiple element arrangements recognized as follows:

Revenue from software development contract and time bound contracts are recognized using proportionate completion method over the life of the contract. Provision for estimated losses, if any, on incomplete contracts are recorded in the year in which such losses become probable based on current contract estimates.

Product maintenance revenues are recognized over the period of the maintenance contract. Revenue from sale of licenses which are not in the nature of multiple element arrangements are recognized upon delivery of these licenses which constitute transfer of all risks and rewards and has no further obligations under those arrangements.

Revenue from time and material contracts are recognised as services are rendered and related costs are incurred. Revenue in excess of billing represents earnings on ongoing fixed-price and time-and-material contracts over amounts

invoiced to customers.



Billings in excess of revenue represent amounts billed in case of ongoing fixed price and time and material contracts wherein amounts have been billed in accordance with the billing cycle and efforts would be incurred subsequent to the balance sheet date.

Other Income

For all debt instruments measured at amortised cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

3.6 Provisions and Contingencies

A provision is recognized when an enterprise has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past event; 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 of the amount of obligation. Provisions 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. 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.

3.7. Retirement and other employee benefits

a. Provident Fund

Employees receive benefits from a provident fund, which is a defined contribution plan. Both the employee and the Company make monthly contributions to the Regional Provident Fund equal to a specified percentage of the covered employee's salary. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as expenditure, when an employee renders the related service. The Company has no further obligations under the plan beyond its monthly contributions.

b. Gratuity

The Company provides for gratuity in accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, a defined benefit retirement plan (the Plan) covering all employees. The plan, subject to the provisions of the above Act, provides a lump sum payment to eligible employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment. Gratuity liability is accrued and provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation on projected unit credit method made at the end of each financial period.

Re-measurement, comprising of actuarial gain or loss and the return on plan assets excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through other comprehensive income (OCI) in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not re-classified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Past service cost is recognised immediately to the extent that the benefits are already vested and otherwise is amortised on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested.

The defined benefit obligation recognised in the balance sheet represents the present value of the Defined Benefit Obligation to be settled and adjusted for unrecognised past service cost, if any.

d. Compensated Absences

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred. The Company presents the leave as a current liability in the balance sheet; to the extent it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date.

3.8 Property, plant and equipment:

Plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any cost attributable in bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Material replacement cost is capitalized provided it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. When replacement cost is eligible for capitalization, the carrying amount of those parts that are replaced is derecognized. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful life. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. Depreciation on plant, property and equipment is calculated on a straight-line basis using the rates arrived at, based on the useful lives prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act



3.9 Taxes

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

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

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

3.10 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.

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.
- Subsequent measurement:** For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified as debt instruments and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits and its related interest accruals, trade receivables and bank balance. The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance where it does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk, rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime expected credit loss (ECL) at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the Statement of profit and loss (P&L). A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset) is primarily when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired.

Financial liabilities

- Initial recognition and measurement**

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 and derivative financial instruments.

- Subsequent measurement**

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, where after initial recognition, trade and other payables are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.



4 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Particulars	Plant & Machinery	Electrical Equipment	Furniture and Fittings	Office Equipment	Total
Gross block					
As at April 1, 2021	286.86	4.73	26.39	2.44	320.42
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Deletions	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	286.86	4.73	26.39	2.44	320.42
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Deletions	-	-	-	-	-0.00
As at March 31, 2023	286.86	4.73	26.39	2.44	320.42
Accumulated depreciation					
As at April 1, 2021	286.86	4.73	26.39	2.44	320.42
Depreciation charge for the year	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	286.86	4.73	26.39	2.44	320.42
Depreciation charge for the year	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	286.86	4.73	26.39	2.44	320.42
Net Book Value					
As at March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-



Intellect Commerce Ltd
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts are in INR and expressed in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
5 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS, CARRIED AT AMORTISED COST		
Deposits with banks with more than 12 months maturity	750.00	401.94
Other receivables	0.51	1.31
	<u>750.51</u>	<u>403.25</u>
6 INCOME TAX ASSETS (NET)		
Advance income tax (net of provision for tax)	17.65	30.48
	<u>17.65</u>	<u>30.48</u>
7 DEFERRED TAX ASSETS (NET)		
Property plant and equipment	25.75	23.57
	<u>25.75</u>	<u>23.57</u>
8 OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Balances with government authority	34.49	34.49
Less: Provision for unascertained liability	(34.49)	(34.49)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
CURRENT ASSETS		
9 TRADE RECEIVABLE		
Trade receivable (Refer note 19(a) for ageing)	34.04	8.71
	<u>34.04</u>	<u>8.71</u>
10 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT		
Balance with banks	67.12	34.18
- On current accounts	0.00	60.00
- On deposit accounts	67.12	94.18
	<u>67.12</u>	<u>94.18</u>
11 BANK BALANCES OTHER THAN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Deposits having a maturity more than 3 months, but less than 12 months	34.08	84.08
	<u>34.08</u>	<u>84.08</u>
12 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS CARRIED AT AMORTIZED COST		
Revenue accrued not billed	7.95	9.47
Other receivable	44.79	3.95
	<u>52.75</u>	<u>13.42</u>
13 OTHER CURRENT ASSETS		
Advances to related parties	-	0.16
Salary advance	-	0.15
Input tax credit receivable	9.84	9.26
	<u>9.84</u>	<u>9.57</u>



Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts are in INR and expressed in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
14 SHARE CAPITAL		
Authorised		
1,00,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each		
10,00,000 preference shares of Rs. 10 each	1,000.00	1,000.00
(March 31, 2022: 1,00,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each	100.00	100.00
10,00,000 preference shares of Rs. 10 each)		
Total	1,100.00	1,100.00
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up	900.00	900.00
90,00,000 equity shares of Rs 10 each		
(March 31, 2022: 90,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each) fully paid up		
Total	900.00	900.00

Shares held by shareholders holding more than 5 percent shares in the Company.

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
89,99,994 shares held by Intellect Design Arena Limited, Chennai - 99.99%	89,99,994	89,99,994
Particulars		
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	89,99,994	89,99,994
Shares issued during the year	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	89,99,994	89,99,994

Details of shares held by promoters

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Promoter Name	Intellect Design Arena Ltd	
No. of shares at the beginning of the year	89,99,994	89,99,994
Change during the year	-	-
No. of shares at the end of the year	89,99,994	89,99,994
% of Total Shares	99.99%	99.99%
% change during the year	-	-

15 OTHER EQUITY

Retained earnings	(198.37)	(414.85)
	(198.37)	(414.85)

16 TRADE PAYABLE

Trade payable (Refer note 19(b) for ageing)	3.04	2.57
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17 OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES CARRIED AT AMORTIZED COST

Employee benefit payable	50.39	41.88
	50.39	41.88

18 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Contract liabilities	166.64	89.56
Payable to related parties	12.78	-
Statutory dues	3.37	3.59
	182.79	93.15

19 PROVISIONS

Provision for employee benefits	29.47	22.72
- Provision for gratuity	24.41	21.78
- Provision for leave benefits	53.88	44.50



Intellect Commerce Ltd
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts are in INR and expressed in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
19(a) TRADE RECEIVABLE		
Trade receivable	44.04	18.71
Break-up for Security Details:	44.04	18.71
Impairment allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful debts)		
- Secured, considered good	(10.00)	(10.00)
- Unsecured considered good	(10.00)	(10.00)
	34.04	8.71

No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing.

There are no unbilled receivables, hence the same is not disclosed in the ageing schedule.

As at March 31, 2023

	Outstanding for below periods from invoice date					
	Current but not due	Less than 6 Months	6 Months- 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Undisputed Trade receivables - Considered Goods	-	17.19	10.25	6.60	-	-
Total	-	17.19	10.25	6.60	-	-

As at March 31, 2022

	Outstanding for below periods from invoice date					
	Current but not due	Less than 6 Months	6 Months- 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Undisputed Trade receivables - Considered Goods	-	8.71	-	-	-	-
Total	-	8.71	-	-	-	-



Intellect Commerce Ltd
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts are in INR and expressed in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

19(b) TRADE PAYABLE	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	3.04	2.57
	<u>3.04</u>	<u>2.57</u>

As at 31 March 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Unbilled	Less than a Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Total Outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	2.89	0.15	-	-	-	3.04
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>2.89</u>	<u>0.15</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3.04</u>

As at 31 March 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Unbilled	Less than a Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Total Outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	2.57	-	-	-	-	2.57
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>2.57</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2.57</u>



Intellect Commerce Ltd

Notes to the Profit and Loss account for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts are in INR and expressed in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
20 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS		
Sale of software services	771.73	576.25
	<u>771.73</u>	<u>576.25</u>
21 OTHER INCOME		
Interest received on deposits with banks	49.31	13.80
	<u>49.31</u>	<u>13.80</u>
22 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSES		
Salaries and bonus	467.82	375.62
Contribution to provident fund	14.09	11.03
Superannuation	-	0.17
Gratuity expense	6.38	5.03
Staff welfare expenses	1.39	0.82
	<u>489.68</u>	<u>392.67</u>
23 OTHER EXPENSES		
Payment to the auditors		
- Statutory audit fees	1.25	1.25
- Tax audit fees	0.75	0.75
Travelling expenses	7.85	-
Professional and legal charges	7.13	1.00
Rent	3.00	3.00
Rates and taxes excluding taxes on Income	2.65	35.36
Bank charges and commission	2.52	0.64
Net loss on foreign currency transaction and translation (other than considered as finance cost)	10.22	5.53
Miscellaneous expenses	0.02	-
	<u>35.39</u>	<u>47.53</u>



Intellect Commerce Limited

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

(All amounts are in INR and expressed in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

24 EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Profit / (loss) attributable to the equity holders of the	216.48	112.44
Weighted average number of equity shares used as		
- Basic	90,00,000	90,00,000
- Diluted	90,00,000	90,00,000
Earning per share of Rs.10 each		
- Basic	2.41	1.25
- Diluted	2.41	1.25

25 DETAILS OF DUES TO MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISES AS DEFINED UNDER THE MSMED ACT, 2006

As at March 31, 2023, the Company had no outstanding dues to Micro and Small enterprises (for March 31, 2022: Rs Nil). The list of Micro and Small enterprises was determined by the Company on the basis of information available with the Company. The Company also had no outstanding dues that require to be furnished under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.

26 RATIO	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	% change	Reason for variance
Current ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	0.68	1.15	-41%	The decrease is due to decrease in Trade receivables and short term deposits
Debt- Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	-	-		
Debt Service Coverage ratio	Earnings for debt service = Net profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses	Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments	NA	NA		
Return on Equity ratio	Net Profits after taxes - Preference Dividend	Average Shareholder's Equity	0.31	0.18	71%	The increase is substantially on account of increase in licence and related services revenue
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Net credit sales = Gross credit sales - sales return	Average Trade Receivable	36.10	25.50	42%	There has been a significant increase in revenue, while the average debtors outstanding has remained consistent.
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Net credit purchases = Gross credit purchases - purchase return	Average Trade Payables	12.61	17.44	-28%	There has been a significant reduction in other expenses, while the average trade payable outstanding has remained consistent.



Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	Working capital = Current assets - Current liabilities	(8.36)	20.68	-140%	The negative current ratio is due to increase current liabilities (contract liability)
Net Profit ratio	Net Profit	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	0.28	0.15	84%	The increase is on account of increase in Profit after tax due to higher operating activity.
Return on Capital Employed	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax	0.42	0.31	37%	The increase is on account of increase in Profit after tax due to higher operating activity.
Return on Investment	Interest income	Investment	NA	NA		



27 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

a. List of related parties

Holding Company

1. Intellect Design Arena Limited, Chennai, India

b. Transactions and balances with related parties

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
<u>Transactions during the Year</u>		
Expenses:		
Rent	3.00	3.00
Expenses to be reimbursed, by the Company		
Expenses to be reimbursed, to the Company	16.20	13.79
	7.26	12.26
<u>Balances as on Balance sheet Date</u>		
Payables:		
Inter company Current A/c - Receivable / (Payable)		
Intellect Design Arena Limited	(12.78)	.016

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The sales to 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 free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended March 31, 2023, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties (March 31, 2022: Nil). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

28 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Company's pending litigations comprise of proceedings pending with tax authorities. The Company has reviewed all the proceedings and has adequately provided for where provisions are required and disclosed contingent liabilities where applicable, in its financial statements. The Company does not expect the outcome of these proceedings to have a material adverse effect on the financial statements. The Company has recognised a provision against deposits given towards CST/VAT demands amounting to Rs 34 lakhs.

Forum where the dispute is pending	Period to which the amount relates	Amount (Rs in Lakhs)
Value Added Tax	2004-05	7.10
Value Added Tax	2005-06	7.27
Value Added Tax	2006-07	12.13
Value Added Tax	2007-08	4.30
Value Added Tax	2008-09	0.82
Value Added Tax	2009-10	11.51
Value Added Tax	2014-15	34.08
Total		77.21



29 OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION

- (i) The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- (ii) The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off.
- (iii) The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- (iv) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- (v) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
- a. directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries);
- b. provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (vi) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
- a. directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or;
- b. provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (vii) The Company has not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

30 CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR)

As the Company is not covered under Section 135 of the Companies Act, disclosure with regard to CSR Activities is not applicable to the Company.

31 PRIOR PERIODS COMPARATIVES

Previous year figures have been re grouped/ reclassified, where ever necessary to conform to this years classification

For SIVASUBRAMANIAN & RAO
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration number: 003904S

Karthik Bathula
Partner
Membership No. 257430



Place: Chennai
Date: May 08, 2023

DDIN: 23254430 B1100P18217

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Intellect Commerce Ltd

Ramachandra Pappu
Director
DIN: 08706557

Ramanan Venkata
Director
DIN: 08567842

V V Naresh
Company Secretary



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