CQUB INFOSYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED

(CIN: U72900GJ2012PTC070717)

Registered Office: 307, KIRTIMAN COMPLEX,
B/H REMBRANT, C.G ROAD,
AHMEDABAD, GUJARAT - 380009

(PAN: AAECC8692D)

12th ANNUAL REPORT

FINANCIAL YEAR
2023-24

Statutory Auditors

Deora Maheshwari & Co.

Chartered Accountants
301, videocon arizona,
Near Nav Gujarat Collage,
Usamanpura to Ashram Road,
Ahmedabad, Gujarat - 380013
Phone : +91 94290 68790
E-mail ID : caadityadeora@gmail.com

COUB INFOSYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Poonam Sandeepkumar Agrawal
Navdeep Yadav
Siddharth Sampatji Dugar

BANKERS

IDBI Bank Ltd.
Citi Bank

REGISTERED OFFICE

307, Kirtiman Complex,
B/h Remdrant, C.G. Road,
Ahmedabad, Gujarat - 380009

AUDITORS

Deora Maheshwari & Co.
Chartered Accountants
301, Videocon Arizona,
Near Nav Gujarat College,
Usmanpura to Ashram Road,
Ahmedabad, Gujarat - 380013
(O)+91 94290 68790

Branch Office : 301, Videocon Arizona,
Nr. Nav Gujarat College, Usmanpura to Ashram Road,
Ahmedabad - 380 013, Gujarat.
Tel.: +91 94290 68790, +91 94290 65250
E-mail : deoramaheshwari@gmail.com

Deora Maheshwari & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Independent Auditors' Report

To The Members of Cqub Infosystems Private Limited
Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of Cqub Infosystems Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2024, and the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity and Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, the profit and loss for the year ended on that date.

Basis for opinion

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

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

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

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

AHMEDABAD
FRN : 123009W

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone 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 standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the 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 standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone 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 for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone 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 standalone 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 standalone 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 standalone 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 standalone financial statements, including the disclosures and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone 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.

AHMEDABAD

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 standalone 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 Standalone Balance Sheet, the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity and the Standalone Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.
   d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the 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, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024 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 standalone financial statements.
      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 it's knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

          (b) Based on the audit procedures that has been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) above, contain any material misstatement.
      v. The company has not declared any dividend in the previous year, hence reporting under this clause is not applicable and details is in accordance with section 123 of the Act, as applicable.

MAHESHWARI & CO. AHMEDABAD FRN: 123009W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with in respect of the accounting software.

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, the order is not applicable to the company.

3. The Company has paid/ provided for managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

For DEORA MAHESHWARI & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 123009W

DEORA MAHESHWARI & CO. * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * AHMEDABAD FRN : 123009W

Aditya Deora

CA. Aditya Deora
Partner
Membership No. 160575
UDIN: 24160575BKHJHD7995

Date: 27-05-2024
Place: Ahmedabad

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the members of Cqub Infosystems Private Limited of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Cqub Infosystems Private Limited ('the company) as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Control

The Board of Directors of the Company 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 Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards of Auditing, issued by ICAI and prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls. These Standards and the Guidance Notes required 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 were 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 systems over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining and understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of the internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depends on the auditors' judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

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

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FRN: 132000W
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Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Control over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to fraud or error may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial control 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, 2024, 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 ICAI.

For DEORA MAHESHWARI & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 123009W

DEORA MAHESHWARI & CO. AHMEDABAD FRN : 123009W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CA. Aditya Deora
Partner
Membership No. 160575
UDIN: 24160575BKHJHD7995

Date: 27-05-2024
Place: Ahmedabad

CQUB INFOSYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED
Standalone Balance sheet as at 31 March 2024
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees, except share data and as stated)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2024	*(in '000)* As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	*(in '000)* As at 31 March 2023
ASSETS					
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	4	29,468	29.47	30,303	30.30
Intangible assets	5	9,00,000	900.00	9,00,000	900.00
Total non-current assets		9,29,468	929.47	9,30,303	930.30
Current assets					
Financial Assets					
i) Investments	6	70,79,400	7,079.40	58,32,000	5,832.00
iii) Cash and cash equivalents	7	4,853	4.85	4,853	4.85
iv) Bank Balances	7	32,17,120	3,217.12	2,99,67,041	29,967.04
v) Loans	8	1,56,82,091	15,682.09	1,64,50,880	16,450.88
vi) Other financial assets	9	70,000	70.00	70,000	70.00
Other current assets	10	9,46,345	946.35	9,41,389	941.39
Total current assets		2,69,99,809	26,999.81	5,32,66,163	53,266.16
Total assets		2,79,29,277	27,929.28	5,41,96,466	54,196.47
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Equity					
Equity Share Capital	11	1,00,000	100.00	1,00,000	100.00
Other Equity	12	2,03,22,292	20,322.29	1,80,81,189	18,081.19
Total Equity		2,04,22,292	20,422.29	1,81,81,189	18,181.19
Current liabilities					
Financial Liabilities					
i) Borrowings	13	72,67,547	7,267.55	3,09,39,021	30,939.02
ii) Trade Payables		-	-	45,35,600	4,535.60
Other current liabilities	15	2,39,439	239.44	5,40,656	540.66
Total current liabilities		75,06,986	7,506.99	3,60,15,277	36,015.28
Total Liabilities		75,06,986	7,506.99	3,60,15,277	36,015.28
Total Equity And Liabilities		2,79,29,277	27,929.28	5,41,96,466	54,196.47

Significant accounting policies 3

The notes referred to above form are an integral part of these financial statements
As per our report of even date attached

for DEORA MAHESHWARI & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 123009W

CA Aditya Deora
Partner
Membership No. 160575
UDIN: 24160575BKHJHD7995

DEORA MAHESHWARI & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS AHMEDABAD FRN : 123009W

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 27/05/2024

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
CQUB INFOSYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED

Poonam Sandeepkumar Agrawal
Director
DIN: 01712128

Navdeep Yadav
Director
DIN: 07611058

CQUB INFOSYSTEMS PVT. LTD. CQub

CQUB INFOSYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED

Standalone Statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2024

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees, except share data and as stated)

	Notes	For the year ended 31 March, 2024	For the year ended 31 March, 2024 (in '000)	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2023 (in '000)
Revenue from operations	16	-	-	46,00,000	4,600.00
Other income	17	35,31,062	3,531.06	37,02,861	3,702.86
Total income		35,31,062	3,531.06	83,02,861	8,302.86
Expenses					
Direct expenses	18	-	-	39,10,000	3,910.00
Employee benefits expense	19	-	-	-	-
Finance costs	20	9,20,585	920.59	23,98,912	2,398.91
Depreciation and amortisation expense	4&5	835	0.84	1,976	1.98
Other expenses	21	31,539	31.54	33,314	33.31
Total expenses		9,52,959	952.96	63,44,202	6,344.20
Profit before tax		25,78,103	2,578.10	19,58,659	1,958.66
Tax expense					
Current tax		(3,37,000)	(337.00)	(1,39,086)	(139.09)
Deferred tax		-	-	-	-
Profit and Total comprehensive income for the year		22,41,103	2,241.10	18,19,573	1,819.57
Total comprehensive income for the year		22,41,103	2,241.10	18,19,573	1,819.57
Earnings per share: (Nominal value per equity share of Rs. 10 each)					
Basic and diluted	12	224.11	224.11	181.96	181.96
Significant accounting policies	3				

The notes referred to above form are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

for DEORA MAHESHWARI & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 123009W

CA Aditya Deora
Partner
Membership No. 160575
UDIN: 24160575BKHJHD7995

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 27/05/2024

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
CQUB INFOSYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED

Poonam Sandeepkumar Agrawal
Director
DIN: 01712128

Navdeep Yadav
Director
DIN: 07611058

DEORA MAHESHWARI & CO. AHMEDABAD FRN : 123009W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CQUB INFOSYSTEMS PVT. LTD.

CQUB INFOSYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED

Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2024

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees, except share data and as stated)

	Notes	For the year ended 31 March, 2024	For the year ended 31 March, 2024 (in '000)	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2023 (in '000)
A. CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITY :					
NET PROFIT BEFORE TAX :		25,78,103	2,578.10	19,58,659	1,958.66
Adjustment For :					
Depreciation		835	0.84	1,976	1.98
FV Adjustment on current investments		(12,47,400)	(1,247.40)	(14,04,000)	(1,404.00)
Finance Cost / Interest paid		9,20,585	920.59	23,98,912	2,398.91
Interest Income		(22,83,662)	(2,283.66)	(22,98,861)	(2,298.86)
Dividend Income		-	-	-	-
(Profit) / Loss on Sale of investments		-	-	-	-
(Profit) / Loss on Disposal of Property Plant & Equipment		-	-	-	-
Other Adjustments		-	-	-	-
Operating Activity Before Working Capital Changes		(31,539)	(31.54)	6,56,686	656.69
Adjustment For :					
(Increase) / Decrease in Loans		-	-	-	-
(Increase) / Decrease in Other Financial Assets		-	-	-	-
(Increase) / Decrease in Trade & Other Receivables		-	-	-	-
(Increase) / Decrease in Current Assets		-	-	-	-
(Increase) / Decrease in Other Current Assets		(4,956)	(4.96)	(3,31,701)	(331.70)
Increase / (Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities		(49,48,607)	(4,948.61)	44,90,480	4,490.48
(Decrease)/increase in trade payables		-	-	-	-
(Decrease)/increase in Provisions		1,11,790	111.79	(3,94,000)	(394.00)
Cash generated (used in) / from operations		(48,73,312)	(4,873.31)	44,21,465	4,421.47
Income tax paid (net of refunds)		(3,37,000)	(337.00)	(1,39,086)	(139.09)
Net cash flows (used in) / from operating activities (A)		(52,10,312)	(5,210.31)	42,82,379	4,282.38
B CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES :					
Payment for purchase of property, plant and equipment		-	-	-	-
Payment for purchase of intangible assets		-	-	-	-
(Increase) / Decrease in Loans & Advances		7,68,789	768.79	2,64,91,090	26,491.09
Proceeds from disposal of Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible Assets		-	-	-	-
Sale of Current Investments		-	-	-	-
Interest received		22,83,662	2,283.66	22,98,861	2,298.86
Dividend received		-	-	-	-
Net cash flows used in investing activities (B)		30,52,451	3,052.45	2,87,89,951	28,789.95
C CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES :					
Proceeds from / (Repayment of) Short Term Borrowings		-	-	-	-
Proceeds from / (Repayment of) Long Term Borrowings		(2,36,71,474)	(23,671.47)	(51,21,130)	(5,121.13)
Repayment of Long Term Borrowings		-	-	-	-
Interest Paid		(9,20,585)	(920.59)	(23,98,912)	(2,398.91)
Net Cash Flow from Financing Activities : (C)		(2,45,92,059)	(24,592.06)	(75,20,042)	(7,520.04)
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalent : (A + B + C) =(D)		(2,67,49,920)	(26,749.92)	2,55,52,288	25,552.29
Cash & Cash Equivalents (Opening):					
Cash on Hand		4,853	4.85	4,853	4.85
Balance with Banks		2,99,67,041	29,967.04	44,14,753	4,414.75
		2,99,71,894	29,971.89	44,19,606	4,419.61
Cash & Cash Equivalents (Closing):	7				
Cash on Hand		4,853	4.85	4,853	4.85
Balance with Banks		32,17,120	3,217.12	2,99,67,041	29,967.04
		32,21,973	3,221.97	2,99,71,894	29,971.89
Significant accounting policies	3				

The notes referred to above form are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

for DEORA MAHESHWARI & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 123009W

CA Aditya Deora
Partner
Membership No. 160575
UDIN: 24160575BKHJHD7995

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 27/05/2024

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
CQUB INFOSYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED

Poonam Sandeepkumar Agrawal
Director
DIN: 01712128

Navdeep Yadav
Director
DIN: 07611058

DEORA MAHESHWARI & CO. AHMEDABAD FRN : 123009W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CQUB INFOSYSTEMS PVT. LTD.

CQUB INFOSYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED

Standalone Statement of changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2024

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees, except share data and as stated)

a. Equity share capital

	Note 11		(in '000)
Balance as at 1 April 2022		1,00,000	100.00
Changes in equity share capital during 2022-23		-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023		1,00,000	100.00
Changes in equity share capital during 2023-24		-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024		1,00,000	100.00

b. Other equity

	Note 12	Reserves and surplus	(in '000)		(in '000)
		Retained earnings	Retained earnings	Total	Total
Balance at 1 April 2023		1,80,81,189	18,081.19	1,80,81,189	18,081.19
Profit or loss and Other comprehensive income (net of tax) (note) for the period		22,41,103	2,241.10	22,41,103	2,241.10
Balance at 31 March 2024		2,03,22,292	20,322.29	2,03,22,292	20,322.29

Significant accounting policies Note 3

The notes referred to above form are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

for DEORA MAHESHWARI & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 123009W

CA Aditya Deora
Partner
Membership No. 160575
UDIN: 24160575BKHJHD7995

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
CQUB INFOSYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED

Poonam Sandeepkumar Agrawal
Director
DIN: 01712128

Navdeep Yadav
Director
DIN: 07611058

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 27/05/2024

CQUB INFOSYSTEMS PVT. LTD.

MAHESHWARI & CO. AHMEDABAD FRN : 123009W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CQUB INFOSYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes on Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2024

1 Corporate information

CQUB INFOSYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED is a public company incorporated under provisions of Companies Act, 1956. The Company is a leading provider of consulting, technology,outsourcing and next generation digital services & software,enabling clients to execute strategies for their digital transformation .Strategic objective of the company is to build a suitable organisation that remains relevant to the agenda of clients, while creating growth opportunities for employees and generating profitable returns for investors. The Company's strategy is to be a navigator for our clients as they ideate on,plan and execute their journey to a digital future.

1(a) Statement of Compliance

These standalone financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") as prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended from time to time.

2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

2.1 Basis of Preparation and presentation

The Financial Statements have been prepared under historical cost convention basis except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities which have been measured at fair value.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly-issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.
The Company's presentation and functional currency is Indian Rupees (`) and all values are rounded to the nearest Rupees

2.2 Use of estimates

The preparation of the Company's IndAS financial statements requires management to make informed judgements, reasonable assumptions and estimates that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and notes thereto. Uncertainty about these could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in the future periods. These assumptions and estimates are reviewed periodically based on the most recently available information. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively in the Statement of Profit & Loss in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.
In the assessment of the Company, the most significant effects of use of judgments and/or estimates on the amounts recognized in the financial statements relate to the following areas:

• **Useful lives of property, plant & equipment:** The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.(Refer note 5)

• **Impairment of investments in subsidiaries:** The Company reviews its carrying value of investments carried at cost (net of impairment, if any) annually, or more frequently when there is indication for impairment. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for in the statement of profit and loss.(Refer note 7(a))

• **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 and tax losses 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.

• **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.

3 Significant accounting policies

3.1 Current and 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.

3.2 Property, plant and equipment

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Recognition and measurement

a) The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized as an asset only if 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.

b) Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

c) The initial cost of an asset comprises its purchase price or construction cost (including import duties and non-refundable taxes) after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset into the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, the initial estimate of any decommissioning obligation (if any) and the applicable borrowing cost till the asset is ready for its intended use.

d) Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

e) Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipmentis recognized in profit or loss.

f) Major spare parts which meet the definition of property plant and equipment are capitalized as property, plant and equipment. In other cases, the spare parts are inventorised on procurement and charged to Statement of Profit & Loss on issue/consumption.

Capital work-in-progress:

Projects under which property, plant and equipment are not yet ready for their intended use are carried at cost, comprising direct cost, related incidental expenses and attributable interest.

3.3 Intangible assets:

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured at cost of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses, if any.

Intangible assets are amortized over their respective estimated useful life which reflects the manner in which the economic benefit is expected to be generated. The estimated useful life of amortizable intangibles is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and change in estimates if any are accounted for on a prospective basis.

3.4 Depreciation

Depreciation on Tangible Fixed Assets is provided on written down value method over the useful lives of assets specified in Part C of Schedule II to the Companies Act 2013 read with the relevant notifications issued by the Department of Company affairs.

The estimated useful lives are as mentioned below:

Type of Asset	Useful Lives
Buildings	60 Years
Office Equipments	5 Years
Furniture & Fixtures	10 Years
Vehicles	8 Years
Computer Equipments	3 Years

Depreciation on assets acquired / disposed off during the year is provided on pro-rata basis with reference to the date of addition/disposal.

Intangible assets are amortized over a period of its useful life as estimated by the management.

Softwares having specific estimated life are depreciated over a period of their useful life considering the straight line method of depreciation.

3.5 Cash flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit/(loss) before extraordinary items and 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.

3.6 Transaction in Foreign Currency

Foreign currency transactions are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of such transaction. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are reported using the closing rate. Gains and losses arising on account of difference in foreign exchange rates on settlement/translation of monetary assets and liabilities on the closing date are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

3.7 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.

3.7.1 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand / short term deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

3.7.2 Investments

Investments in liquid funds and equity shares are primarily held for Company's temporary cash requirements and can be readily convertible in cash. These investments are initially recorded at fair value and classified as fair value through profit or loss.

The Company measures investment in subsidiaries at cost less provision for impairment, if any.

3.7.3 Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for sale of services in the ordinary course of business. Trade receivables are initially recognized at its transaction price which is considered to be its fair value and are classified as current assets as it is expected to be received in the normal operating cycle of the business.

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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

3.7.4 Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recorded at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized costs using effective interest method. Transaction costs are charged to statement of profit and loss as financial expenses over the term of borrowing.

3.7.5 Trade payables

Trade payables are amounts due to vendors for purchase of goods and services in the ordinary course of business and are classified as current liabilities to the extent it is expected to be paid in the normal operating cycle of the business.

3.7.6 Other financial assets and liabilities

Other non-derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized costs using the effective interest method.

3.7.7 De-recognition of financial assets and liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual right to the cash flows from the asset expires or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction which substantially all the risk and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred.

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired; the difference between the carrying amount of derecognized financial liability and the consideration paid is recognized as profit or loss.

3.8 Leases - Company as a lessee

The Company has adopted Ind AS 116 - Leases effective 1 April 2019, using the modified retrospective method. However there is no significant impact due to this on the Company's financial statements. The Company, as a lessee, recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for its leasing arrangements, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset. The contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, if it involves the use of an identified asset and the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset and has right to direct the use of the identified asset. The cost of the right-of-use asset shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date plus any initial direct costs incurred. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset.

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

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

3.9 Impairment of assets

Financial assets

At each balance sheet date, the Company assesses whether a financial asset is to be impaired. The Company measures the loss allowance for financial assets at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk on a financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for financial assets at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. The Company uses both forward-looking and historical information to determine whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred.

Non-financial assets

Tangible and Intangible assets

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets with finite life are evaluated for recoverability whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount (i.e. higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs. If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized in the statement of profit and loss to such extent. When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a CGU) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, such that the increase in the carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or CGU) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in statement of profit and loss.

3.10 Revenue Recognition

The Company derives revenues primarily from consulting, technology, outsourcing, next-generation services and software. Contracts with customers are either on a time, unit of work, fixed-price or on a fixed-timeframe basis.

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 the contract are committed to perform their respective obligations under the contract, and the contract is legally enforceable. Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised services ("performance obligations") to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company has received or expects to receive in exchange for these services ("transaction price"). When there is uncertainty as to collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved.

The Company assesses the services promised in a contract and identifies distinct performance obligations in the contract. The Company allocates the transaction price to each distinct performance obligation based on the relative standalone selling price. The price that is regularly charged for a service when sold separately is the best evidence of its relative standalone selling price.

3.11 Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of these assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in statement of profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred. There was no such case necessitating capitalization of borrowing costs during the year.

3.12 Provisions and Contingencies

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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, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.
If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

3.13 Empolyees Benefit

Short term employee benefits:

Short term employee benefits are recognized as expenses at the undiscounted amount in the Statementof Profit and Loss of the year for which the related service is rendered.

Long term employee benefits:

a) Defined Contribution Plan:

As per applicable laws the eligible employees of the company are entitled to receive benefits under the provident fund, a defined contribution plan, in which both employees and company make monthly contribution at specified percentage of the covered employee salary. The contributions as specified under the law are paid to the respective provident fund authorities as specified by law as per the scheme framed under the governing laws.

b) Defined benefit plans:

The company has not formulated any specific terms of employment providing for specific retirement benefits. However as per applicable laws, the company has an obligation towards gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan covering eligible employees at retirement, death/disablement while in employment or termination of employment, of an amount equivalent to 15 days salary with reference to the number of completed year of service and last drawn salary. As required under Ind AS 19 "Employee Benefits", the company has not made any provision as of now but proposes to account for liability for gratuity payable in future based on an independent actuarial valuation.

c) Termination benefits :

Termination benefits are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year of accrual when the Company is committed without any possibility of withdrawal of an offer made to either terminate employment before the normal retirement date or as a result of an offer made to encourage volutary retirement.

3.14 Taxes on income

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax expense. Income tax expenses are recognized in statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, income tax expenses are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Current tax is the tax payable on the taxable profit for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted by the end of reporting period by the governing taxation laws, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous periods. Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. 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 taxes arising from deductible and taxable temporary differences between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in the financial statements are recognized using substantively enacted tax rates and laws expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which the temporary differences are expected to be received or settled. The deferred tax arising from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction are not recognized.

Deferred tax asset are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax assets to be utilized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the Company has a legally enforceable right to do the same.

Deferred tax assets include Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws in India, which gives rise to future economic benefits in the form of adjustment of future income tax liability. Accordingly, MAT is recognized as deferred tax asset in the balance sheet when the assets can be measured reliably and it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the asset will be realized.

3.15 Earning Per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed and disclosed using the weighted average number of common sharesoutstanding during the year. Dilutive earning per share is computed and disclosed using the weighted averagenumber of common and dilutive common equivalent shares outstanding during the year, except when the resultswould be anti-dilutive.

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4 **Property, plant and equipment**

Reconciliation of carrying amount		*(in '000)*		*(in '000)*		*(in '000)*
Particulars	**Office equipments**	**Office equipments**	**Computers**	**Computers**	**Total**	**Total**
Gross carrying amount						
Deemed cost as at 1 April 2022	61,085	61.09	5,08,895	508.90	5,69,980	569.98
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2023	**61,085**	**61.09**	**5,08,895**	**508.90**	**5,69,980**	**569.98**
Balance at 1 April 2023	61,085	61.09	5,08,895	508.90	5,69,980	569.98
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2024	**61,085**	**61.09**	**5,08,895**	**508.90**	**5,69,980**	**569.98**
Accumulated depreciation	53,456	53.46	4,84,245	484.25	5,37,701	537.70
Depreciation for the year ended 31 March 2023	1,976	1.98	-	-	1,976	1.98
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2023	**55,432**	**55.43**	**4,84,245**	**484.25**	**5,39,677**	**539.68**
Balance at 1 April 2023	55,432	55.43	4,84,245	484.25	5,39,677	539.68
Depreciation for the year	835	0.84	-	-	835	0.84
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2024	**56,267**	**56.27**	**4,84,245**	**484.25**	**5,40,512**	**540.51**
Carring amount (net)						
As at 31 March 2023	5,653	5.65	24,650	24.65	30,303	30.30
As at 31 March 2024	**4,818**	**4.82**	**24,650**	**24.65**	**29,468**	**29.47**

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CQUB INFOSYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes on Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2024
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees, except share data and as stated)

5 **Intangible Assets**

Reconciliation of carrying amount

Particulars	Software and licenses	Software and licenses *(in '000)*	Total	Total *(in '000)*
Cost or deemed cost (gross carrying amount)				
Balance at 1 April 2022	9,00,000	900.00	9,00,000	900.00
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2023	**9,00,000**	**900.00**	**9,00,000**	**900.00**
Balance at 1 April 2023	9,00,000	900.00	9,00,000	900.00
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-		-
Balance at 31 March 2024	**9,00,000**	**900.00**	**9,00,000**	**900.00**
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance at 1 April 2022	-	-	-	-
Depreciation for the year	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2023	-	-	-	-
Balance at 1 April 2023	-	-	-	-
Depreciation for the year	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2024	-	-	-	-
Carring amount (net)				
As at 31 March 2023	9,00,000	900.00	9,00,000	900.00
As at 31 March 2024	**9,00,000**	**900.00**	**9,00,000**	**900.00**

Note : Intangible assets consist of rights under licensing agreement and software licences which are amortised over licence period which equates the economic useful life ranging between 2-5 years on a straight-line basis over the period of its economic useful life.

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CQUB INFOSYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes on Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2024
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees, except share data and as stated)

6 Investments

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	(In '000) As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	(in '000) As at 31 March 2023
Current investments				
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss (Refer note 21)				
Investment in Equity Shares of other Companies, Quoted	70,79,400	7,079.40	58,32,000	5,832.00
Total Current investments	70,79,400	7,079.40	58,32,000	5,832.00

7 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2023
Cash and cash equivalents				
Cash on hand	4,853	4.85	4,853	4.85
Bank balances	32,17,120	3,217.12	2,99,67,041	29,967.04
	32,21,973	3,221.97	2,99,71,894	29,971.89

8 Loans	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2023
Unsecured, considered good				
Loans and advances to Inter Corporates *	1,56,82,091	15,682.09	1,64,50,880	16,450.88
Total Loans	1,56,82,091	15,682.09	1,64,50,880	16,450.88
Current	1,56,82,091	15,682.09	1,64,50,880	16,450.88
Non-current	-	-	-	-

* Loans and Advances to Inter Corporates are given for Business Purposes and Yeilds fixed Interest Rate.

9 Other financial assets	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2023
Deposit with Bharti Airtel	50,000	50.00	50,000	50.00
VAT & CST Deposit	20,000	20.00	20,000	20.00
Total	70,000	70.00	70,000	70.00

10 Other current assets	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2023
GST Receivable	7,07,400	707.40	7,05,600	705.60
TDS Receivable	2,38,945	238.95	2,35,789	235.79
Total	9,46,345	946.35	9,41,389	941.39

Notes on Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2024

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees, except share data and as stated)

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2023
13 Current borrowings				
Unsecured loans				
From Companies / Intercorporates	72,67,547	7,267.55	3,09,39,021	30,939.02
Total	72 67 547	7,267.55	3 09 39 021	30,939.02

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2023
14 Trade payables				
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	45,35,600	30,939.02
Total	-	-	45,35,600	30,939.02

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2023
15 Other current liabilities				
TDS Payable	2,094	2.09	1,31,423	131.42
Provision for Income Tax	1,11,790	111.79	-	-
Salary Payable	1,12,917	112.92	3,94,800	394.80
Other expenses payables	12,638	12.64	14,433	14.43
Total	2,39,439	239.44	5,40,656	540.66

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CQUB INFOSYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes on Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2024

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees, except share data and as stated)

11 Share capital

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March, 2023	
	Number of shares	(₹)	Number of shares	(₹)
Authorized				
Equity shares of Rs 10/- each with voting rights	10,000	1,00,000	10,000	1,00,000
	10,000	**1,00,000**	**10,000**	**1,00,000**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up				
Equity shares of Rs 10/- each with voting rights	10,000	1,00,000	10,000	1,00,000
Total	**10,000**	**1,00,000**	**10,000**	**1,00,000**

(Refer notes (i) to (iv) below)

Notes:

(i) Reconciliation of the number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March, 2023	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
At the beginning of the year	10,000	1,00,000	10,000	1,00,000
Changes in equity share during the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	10,000	1,00,000	10,000	1,00,000

(ii) Details of rights, preferences and restrictions attached to the equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of company , the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of company after settlement of all liabilities. The distribution will be in propotion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(iii) Details of Promoters holding shares in the company

Name of the shareholder	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March, 2023	
	Number of shares held	% holding in that class of shares	Number of shares held	% holding in that class of shares
Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid				
Airan Limited	10,000	100.00%	10,000	100.00%

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(All amounts are in Indian Rupees, except share data and as stated)

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

Name of the shareholder	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March, 2023	
	Number of shares held	% holding in that class of shares	Number of shares held	% holding in that class of shares
Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid				
Airan Limited	10,000	100.00%	10,000	100.00%

(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:

Particulars	Aggregate number of shares				
	As at 31 March, 2024	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020
Equity shares with voting rights					
Fully paid up pursuant to contracts without payment being received in cash	-	-	-	-	-
Fully paid up by way of bonus shares	-	-	-	-	-
Shares bought back	-	-	-	-	-

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12 Other equity

	As at 31 March 2024	*(in '000)* As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	*(in '000)* As at 31 March 2023
Retained earnings				
Opening balance	#####	18,081.19	1,62,61,616	16,261.62
Total Comprehensive income for the year	22,41,103	2,241.10	18,19,573	1,819.57
Total A	2,03,22,292	20,322.29	1,80,81,189	18,081.19

Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders, debt, cash and cash equivalents. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2023
Borrowings (Note 13)	72,67,547	7,267.55	3,09,39,021	30,939.02
Other financial liabilities (Note 14)	2,39,439	239.44	5,40,656	540.66
Less : Cash and cash equivalent (Note 7)	4,853	4.85	4,853	4.85
Less : Bank Balance (Note 7)	32,17,120	3,217.12	2,99,67,041	29,967.04
Net debt (A)	42,85,012	4,285.01	15,07,783	1,507.78
				-
Total Equity (As per Balance sheet) (B)	2,04,22,292	20,422.29	1,81,81,189	18,181.19
Gearing ratio A/B	0.21	0.21	0.08	0.08

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any borrowing in the current period.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023.

Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic and diluted earnings per share

The calculation of basic earnings per share is based on loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding as follows:

	As at 31 March 2024	*(in '000)* As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	*(in '000)* As at 31 March 2023
Profit attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company	22,41,103	2,241.10	18,19,573	1,819.57
Weighted average number of equity shares	10,000	10.00	10,000	10.00
Baisc and diluted earnings per share (EPS)	224.11	224.11	181.96	181.96

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16 Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2024	For the year ended 31 March, 2024 (in '000)	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2023 (in '000)
Service income*	-	-	46,00,000	4,600.00
	-	-	46,00,000	4,600.00

*Service income is mainly from business auxillary services

17 Other income

Interest Income	22,83,662	2,283.66	22,98,861	2,298.86
Gain / (loss) on current investments *	12,47,400	1,247.40	14,04,000	1,404.00
Total	35,31,062	3,531.06	37,02,861	3,702.86

* From the Total Gain of Rs. 12,47,400/-, the Fair Value Gain on Equity Shares is Rs. 12,47,400/-

18 Direct expenses

Data Processing Exp.	-	-	39,10,000	3,910.00
Total	-	-	39,10,000	3,910.00

19 Employee benefits

Salaries & Wages, Bonus, LE, Gratuity, etc.	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

20 Finance costs

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2024	For the year ended 31 March, 2024	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2023
Interest Expenses	9,20,585	920.59	23,98,912	2,398.91
	9,20,585	920.59	23,98,912	2,398.91

21 Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2024	For the year ended 31 March, 2024	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2023
Audit Fees	10,000	10.00	10,000	10.00
Bank & Demat Charges	5	0.01	1,785	1.79
Interest on Statutory Payments	-	-	-	-
Kasar & Vatav Exp.	-	-	12,129	12.13
Legal, Professional & Consultancy Fees	21,534	21.53	9,400	9.40
Total	31,539	31.54	33,314	33.31
Payment to auditors:				
For statutory audit	10,000	10.00	10,000	10.00
Total	10,000	10.00	10,000	10.00

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22 Income tax

	Year ended 31 March 2024	(in '000) Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023	(in '000) Year ended 31 March 2023
A. Expense / (benefit) recognised in statement of profit and loss:				
Current tax	3,37,000	337.00	1,39,086	139.09
Deferred tax	-	-	-	-
Total Tax expense recognised in the current year	3,37,000	337.00	1,39,086	139.09

	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2023
B. Expense / (benefit) recognised in statement of Other comprehensive income:	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

C. Reconciliation of effective tax rate	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2023
Profit before income taxes	25,78,103	2,578.10	19,58,659	1,958.66
Enacted rate in India	25.17%	25.17%	25.17%	25.17%
Expected income tax expenses	6,48,857	648.86	4,92,955	492.96
Adjustments to reconcile expected income tax expense to reported income tax expense:				
Effect of expenses not deductible in determining taxable profit	-	-	-	-
Decrease in net deferred tax liablity on account of Property, Plant and equipment and financial assets	-	-	-	-
FV Gains and Other Items	(3,11,857)	(311.86)	(3,53,869)	(353.87)
Income tax expenses recogised in the statement of profit and loss	3,37,000	337.00	1,39,086	139.09
Effective tax rate	13.07%	13.07%	7.10%	7.10%

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23 Financial instruments - Fair value and risk management

A. Financial assets and financial liabilities

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

	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value
Financial assets				
At amortised cost				
Cash and bank balances	32,21,973	32,21,973	2,99,71,894	2,99,71,894
Loans	1,56,82,091	1,56,82,091	1,64,50,880	1,64,50,880
Other financial assets	9,46,345	9,46,345	9,41,389	9,41,389
At fair value through profit or loss				
Investments in Equity sahres, quoted	70,79,400	70,79,400	58,32,000	58,32,000
Financial liabilities				
At amortised cost				
Borrowings	72,67,547	72,67,547	3,09,39,021	3,09,39,021
Other financial liabilities	2,39,439	2,39,439	5,40,656	5,40,656

Fair value hierarchy:

The following table categorise the financial assets and liabilities held at fair value by the valuation methodology applied in determining their fair value.

As at 31 March 2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Investments in Equity sahres, quoted	70,79,400	-	-	70,79,400

As at 31 March 2023	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Investments in Equity sahres, quoted	58,32,000	-	-	58,32,000

Determination of fair values:

Investment in mutual funds : The fair values represent net asset value as stated by the issuers of these mutual fund units in the published statements. Net asset values represent the price at which the issuer will issue further units in the mutual fund and the price at which issuers will redeem such units from the investors.

Investment in Equity shares, quoted : Equity investments traded in an active market determined by reference to their quoted market prices.

B. Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:
a) credit risk
b) liquidity risk
c) market risk

i. Risk management framework

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The board of directors along with the top management are responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Company's audit committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company,

ii. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's trade receivables, certain loans and advances and other financial assets.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade and other receivables are as follows:

		Carrying amount	
	Note	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Trade receivables		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	7	64,39,094	5,99,38,935
Loans	8	1,56,82,091	1,64,50,880
Other financial assets	9	9,46,345	9,41,389
		2,30,67,530	7,73,31,204

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Trade receivables

The Company has developed guidelines for the management of credit risk from trade receivables. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer The demographics of the customer, including the default risk of the industry and country in which the customer operates, also has an influence on credit risk assessment.

Exposures to customers outstanding at the end of each reporting period are reviewed by the Company to determine incurred and expected credit losses. Historical trends of impairment of trade receivables do not reflect any significant credit losses Given that the macro economic indicators affecting customers of the Company have not undergone any substantial change, the Company expects the historical trend of minimal credit losses to continue, Further, management believes that the unimpaired amounts that are past due by more than 30 days are still collectible in full, based on historical payment behavior and extensive analysis of customer credit risk.

The Company's exposure to credit risk for trade receivables by relationship is as follows:

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Third party customers	-	-
Related parties	-	-

Other financial assets
This balance primarily constitute of Bank fixed deposits having maturity of more than 12 months.

Cash and cash equivalents
The Company held cash and cash equivalents with credit worthy banks and financial institutions as at the reporting dates which has been measured on the 12-month expected loss basis. The credit worthiness of such banks and financial institutions are evaluated by the management on an ongoing basis and is considered to be good with low credit risk. Also, no impairment loss has been recorded in respect of fixed deposits that are with recognised commercial banks and are not past due.

iii. Liquidity risks
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company has current financial assets which the management believes is sufficient to meet all its liabilities maturing during the next 12 months.

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, including contractual interest.

As at 31 March 2024

	Carrying amount	Total	6 months or less	6-12 months	1-2 years	More than 2 years
Borrowings	72,67,547	72,67,547	-	72,67,547	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	2,39,439	2,39,439	2,39,439	-	-	-
	2,39,439	75,06,986	2,39,439	72,67,547	-	-

As at 31 March 2023

	Carrying amount	Total	6 months or less	6-12 months	1-2 years	More than 2 years
Borrowings	3,09,39,021	3,09,39,021	3,09,39,021	-	-	-
Trade payables	45,35,600	45,35,600	45,35,600	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	5,40,656	5,40,656	5,40,656	-	-	-
	3,60,15,277	3,60,15,277	3,60,15,277	-	-	-

Financial instruments - Fair value and risk management (continued)

iv. Market risks
Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings or fair values or future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign exchange rates and other market changes that affect market risk sensitive instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including foreign currency receivables and payables. The Company is exposed to market risk primarily related to foreign exchange rate risk (currency risk), interest rate risk and the market value of its investments. Thus the Company's exposure to market risk is a function of investing and borrowing activities and revenue generating and operating activities in foreign currencies.

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24 Contingent liabilities and commitments (to the extent not provided for)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2024	As at 31 March, 2023
Contingent liabilities		
Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts:		
Disputed demand of income tax for which appeals have been preferred	-	-

25 Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2024	As at 31 March, 2023
(i) Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(ii) Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(iii) The amount of interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	-	-
(iv) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under MSMED Act	-	-
(v) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of accounting year	-	-
(vi) The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23	-	-

Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management. This has been relied upon by the auditors

There are no Micro and Small Enterprises, to whom the Company owes dues as at the Balance Sheet date. The above information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

26 Operating segment

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Company's other components and for which discrete financial information is available. The Company's chief operating decision-maker (CODM) is considered to be the Company's Managing Director ('MD'). The Company is engaged in the business of The Company is a leading provider of consulting, technology,outsourcing and next generation digital services & software,enabling clients to execute strategies for their digital transformation . Information reported to and evaluated regularly by the CODM for the purposes of resource allocation and assessing performance focuses on the business as a whole and accordingly, in the context of Operating Segment as defined under the Indian Accounting Standard 108 'Segment Information', there is no separate reportable segment.

Further Company provides its services only in India and hence there is no separate reportable segment in this context.

27 Related party disclosures

Details of related parties

Description of relationship	Names of related parties
(i) Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Poonam Sandeepkumar Agrawal Navdeep yadav
(ii) Relative of Key Management Personnel (KMP)	-
(iii) Group Companies	Airan Limited Quadpro ITES Limited Airan Global Private Limited Airan Singapore Private Limited Airan Australia Pty Limited Airan UK Limited
(iv) Enterprises over which Key Managerial Personnel are able to exercise significant influence	All of Above Airan Network Private Limited

Note: Related parties have been identified by the Management.

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Details of related party transactions during the year ended 31 March, 2024 and balances outstanding as at 31 March, 2024;

	KMP		Relative of KMP		Total	
	For the year ended 31 March, 2024	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2024	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2024	For the year ended 31 March, 2023
Particulars						
Director Remuneration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salary and Allowances	-	-	-	-	-	-
Director Sitting Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loan taken	-	-			-	-
Repayment of loans	-	-			-	-
Closing balance as at year end	-	-			-	-

Notes:

(i) There are no amounts due to or due from related parties which have been written off / written back during the year.

(ii) Figures in brackets relate to the previous year

(iii) Remuneration does not include Gratuity and Leave encashment which is computed for the Company as a whole.

28 Details of leasing arrangements

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2024	For the year ended 31 March, 2023
The Company has entered into operating lease arrangements for certain facilities and office premises. The leases are generally cancellable for a period of 11 months.		
Lease payments recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss	-	-

29 Corporate Social responsibility - Not Applicable

Details of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2024	For the year ended 31 March, 2023
A. Gross amount required to be spent during the year	-	-
B. Amount spent:		
(i) On construction / acquisition of any asset	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above *	-	-

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CQUB INFOSYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes on Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2024

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees, except share data and as stated)

30 Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	For the year ended 31 March, 2024	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	Change in Percentage	Reason
Current ratio (in times)	Total current assets	Total current liabilities	3.60	1.48	143.18	Due to Increase in Current Assets
Debt-Equity ratio (in times)	Debt consists of borrowings and lease liabilities.	Total equity	0.36	1.70	-79.09	Due to decrease in debts
Debt service coverage ratio (in times)	Earning for Debt Service = Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses + Interest + Other non-cash adjustments	Debt service = Interest and lease payments + Principal repayments	0.13	0.56	-77.09	Due to decrease in debts for the year.23-24
Return on equity ratio (in %)	Profit for the year less Preference dividend (if any)	Average total equity	0.12	0.11	10.21	
Trade receivables turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivables	-	-		-
Trade payables turnover ratio (in times)	Direct expenses + Other expenses	Average trade payables	0.01	0.86	-98.39	Due to decrease in trade payble for the year 23-24
Net capital turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations	Average working capital (i.e. Total current assets less Total current liabilities)	-	0.28	-100.00	The Working Capital has increase due to increase in Assets
Net profit ratio (in %)	Profit for the year	Revenue from operations	-	0.40	-100.00	Due to decrease in Revenue for the year
Return on capital employed (in %)	Profit before tax and finance costs	Capital employed = Net worth + Lease liabilities + Deferred tax liabilities	0.17	0.24	-28.52	Due to decrease in Profits for the year
Return on investment (in %)	Income generated from invested funds	Average invested funds	0.16	0.11	47.46	-

30 Prior period comparatives

Previous year's figures have been regrouped/reclassified wherever necessary to confirm to current year's classification.

for DEORA MAHESHWARI & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 123009W

CA Aditya Deora
Partner
Membership No. 160575
UDIN: 24160575BKHJHD7995

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of CQUB INFOSYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED

Poonam Sandeepkumar Agrawal
Director
DIN: 01712128

Navdeep Yadav
Director
DIN: 07611058

DEORA MAHESHWARI & CO. AHMEDABAD FRN : 123009W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CQUB INFOSYSTEMS PVT. LTD.

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 27/05/2024