

**SILICON SOFTECH INDIA LIMITED**

**AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENT  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED  
31<sup>ST</sup> MARCH 2019**

# Vinod Kumar Jain & Co

## Chartered Accountants

106, Western Edge-II, A Wing, Off Western Express Highway,  
Borivali (East), Mumbai - 400 066. • Tel.: 4879 1000  
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### REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF SILICON SOFTECH INDIA LIMITED

#### Report on the financial statement

#### Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Silicon Softech India Limited ("the Company") which comprises the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019 and the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2019, and its **profit**, 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 Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 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.

#### Responsibility of Management for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these 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 accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other



irregularities; selection and application of appropriate implementation and maintenance of accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process

### **Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

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

A further description of the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is included in **Annexure A**. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

### **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the **Annexure "B"** a statement on the matters specified in the paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
  - a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
  - 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 and proper returns adequate for the purposes of our audit.



- c. The Balance Sheet and the Statement of Profit and Loss, dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- d. In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards 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 31st March, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2019 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 Control with reference to Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure C"
- g. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanation given to us, the remuneration paid by the company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the Companies Act, 2013.
- 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, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- The Company has informed that it has no pending litigations as such there is NIL impact on its financial positions in its financial statement.
  - The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts; as such the question of commenting on any material foreseeable losses thereon does not arise.
  - There has not been an occasion in case of the Company during the year under report to transfer any sums to the Investor Education and Protection Fund. The question of delay in transferring such sums does not arise.

For **VINOD KUMAR JAIN & CO.**  
**Chartered Accountants,**  
**FRN 111513W**

*Vk Jain*

**Vinod Kumar Jain**

**Proprietor M. No. 36373**



**MUMBAI, DATED: 18 MAY 2019**

**Annexure A : Forming part of report of independent auditors to the members of SILICON SOFTECH INDIA LIMITED for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019**

**Responsibilities for Audit of Financial Statement**

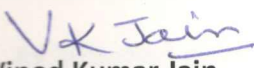
As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013. We are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors 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.

**For Vinod Kumar Jain & Co.,**  
**Chartered Accountants,**  
**FRN 111513W**  
  
**Vinod Kumar Jain**  
**Proprietor M. No. 36373**



Mumbai, Dated:

**18 MAY 2019**

## ANNEXURE "B" OF AUDITOR'S REPORT

Annexure "B" referred to in our report to the members of **SILICON SOFTECH INDIA LIMITED** on the accounts for the year ended 31st March, 2019. We report that:

- (i) In respect of its fixed assets
- The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Fixed Assets.
  - The Fixed assets were been physically verified by the management during the year and in our opinion the frequency of verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
  - According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.
- (ii) The Company is engaged in providing services and does not maintain inventory. Hence clause (ii) (a), (b) and (c) not applicable to the company.
- (iii) In respect of loans, secured or unsecured, granted by the Company to companies, firms, limited liability partnership or other parties covered in the Register under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013, according to the information and explanation given to us:
- The company has not granted any such loans accordingly;  
sub-clause a. relating to payment of principal and interest; and  
sub-clause b. relating to steps of recovery/repayment taken, **are not applicable.**
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act, with respect to the loans and investments made.
- (v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not accepted deposit within the meaning of the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Co. Act, 2013 and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, framed there under. According to the information and explanations given to us no order has been passed by the Company Law Board, or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve bank of India or any court or any other tribunal.
- (vi) As informed to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, as such question whether such accounts and records have been made and maintained does not arise.



- (vii) According to information and explanations given to us and records produced in respect of statutory dues:
- a. (i) The Company has generally been regular in depositing with the appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, investor education and protection fund, Employees state insurance, income-tax, GST, sales tax, Wealth tax, custom duty, excise duty, service tax, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it.
  - (ii) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of sales tax, GST, income tax, customs duty, wealth tax, service tax, value added tax and other material statutory dues applicable to the Company that were in arrears as at March 31<sup>st</sup> 2019 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
  - b. There are no dues in respect of sales tax, GST, income tax, customs duty, wealth tax, service tax, excise duty, VAT, cess and other material statutory dues that have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
  - c. There has not been any occasion in case of the company during the year under report to transfer any sums to the Investor Education and Protection Fund. The question of reporting delay in transferring such sums does not arise.
- (viii) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings to a financial institutions, banks, government or dues to debenture holders during the year.
- (ix) The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans. Accordingly the provisions of clause 3(ix) of the order are not applicable to the Company.
- (x) According to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
- (xi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, managerial remuneration has been paid or provided accordance with the requisite approval mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.
- (xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.



Contd...3/-

- (xiii) Accordingly to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For **VINOD KUMAR JAIN & CO.**

**Chartered Accountants,  
FRN 111513W**

*Vk Jain*

**Vinod Kumar Jain  
Proprietor M. No. 36373**



MUMBAI

DATED: **18 MAY 2019**



# Vinod Kumar Jain & Co

## Chartered Accountants

106, Western Edge-II, A Wing, Off Western Express Highway,  
Borivali (East), Mumbai - 400 066. • Tel.: 4879 1000  
E-mail : info@cavinodjain.com • Web : www.cavinodjain.com

### ANNEXURE 'C'

#### TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF SILICON SOFTECH INDIA LIMITED

#### Report on the Internal Financial Controls 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 **Silicon Softech India Limited** ("the Company") as of 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2019 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 Controls.

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

#### Auditors' Responsibility

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

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



We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls 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 purpose 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; (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

**Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting**

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

**Opinion**

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2019, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **VINOD KUMAR JAIN & CO.**

Chartered Accountants,  
FRN 111513W

*V.K. Jain*

Vinod Kumar Jain  
Proprietor M. No. 36373



PLACE : MUMBAI

DATED : 18 MAY 2019

**SILICON SOFTECH INDIA LIMITED**  
Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2019

Particulars	Note No.	As at	
		31st March, 2019	31st March, 2018
		Rs.	Rs.
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Shareholders' Funds</b>			
(a) Share Capital	2	1,000,000	1,000,000
(b) Reserves and Surplus	3	43,968,155	32,849,274
		44,968,155	33,849,274
<b>Non-Current liabilities</b>			
(a) Long Term Borrowings	4	-	-
(b) Deferred Tax	5	2,588,495	7,975,758
		2,588,495	7,975,758
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
(a) Trade Payables	6	16,701,810	16,701,810
(b) Other Current Liabilities	7	17,476,015	6,912,130
(c) Short Term Provisions	8	5,465,000	2,702,641
		39,642,825	26,316,581
<b>Total Rs.</b>		<b>87,199,475</b>	<b>68,141,613</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
(a) Fixed Assets	9		
(i) Tangible Assets		22,435,895	44,622,102
(ii) Intangible Assets		7,797,995	-
(b) Long-Term Loans and Advances	10	11,110	1,976,631
<b>Current assets</b>			
(a) Trade Receivables	11	39,848,524	-
(b) Cash and Bank Balances	12	12,878,408	18,196,515
(c) Short-Term Loans and Advances	10	4,227,544	3,346,366
		56,954,475	21,542,880
<b>Total Rs.</b>		<b>87,199,475</b>	<b>68,141,613</b>
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Financial statements	1 to 23	-	-

As per our report of even date attached

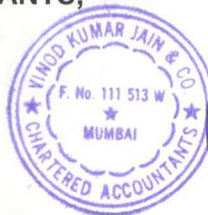
For VINOD KUMAR JAIN & CO.,  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS,  
FRN : 111513W

*Vx Jain*

VINOD KUMAR JAIN  
PROPRIETOR M. NO.36373

MUMBAI

DATE : 18 MAY 2019



For SILICON SOFTECH INDIA LIMITED

*Neelhaachhabra*

Director

*Neelhaachhabra*  
Director

**SILICON SOFTECH INDIA LIMITED**

**Statement of Profit and Loss For The Year Ended 31st March, 2019**

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
		Rs.	Rs.
<b>Continuing Operations</b>			
Income			
Revenue from Operations (Gross)	13	67,498,752	53,621,318
Other Income	14	37,123	11,371
<b>Total revenue (I)</b>		<b>67,535,875</b>	<b>53,632,689</b>
Expenses			
Employees cost / Benefits expenses	15	13,041,837	6,010,634
Finance Costs	16	378,218	1,736,965
Depreciation	9	24,964,712	24,016,930
Other expenses	17	15,102,638	2,619,324
<b>Total expenses (II)</b>		<b>53,487,405</b>	<b>34,383,853</b>
<b>Profit (Loss) before tax from continuing operations III (I-II)</b>		<b>14,048,470</b>	<b>19,248,836</b>
Tax Expense			
Current Tax		6,065,000	3,924,616
MAT Entitlement		1,965,521	3,444,752
Deferred Tax Liability		(5,387,263)	(1,976,406)
Short Provision of Tax adjustments in respect of earlier year		286,331	520,239
<b>Tax Expense: (IV)</b>		<b>2,929,589</b>	<b>5,913,201</b>
<b>Profit (Loss) from continuing operations (III - IV)</b>		<b>11,118,881</b>	<b>13,335,635</b>
<b>Profit (Loss) for the year</b>		<b>11,118,881</b>	<b>13,335,635</b>
Earnings per equity share of face value of Rs.10 each			
Basic and Diluted	19	111.19	133.36
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Financial statements	1 to 23		

As per our report of even date attached

For **VINOD KUMAR JAIN & CO.,**  
**CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS,**  
**FRN : 111513W**

For **SILICON SOFTECH INDIA LIMITED**

*Vk Jain*

**VINOD KUMAR JAIN**  
**PROPRIETOR M. NO.36373**

**MUMBAI**

**DATE : 18 MAY 2019**



*Shalini Chhabra*

**Director**

*Neelha Chhabra*

**Director**

**SILICON SOFTECH INDIA LIMITED**  
**NOTES ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH 2019**

**Corporate Information**

Silicon Softech India Limited (the Company) is a Limited Company domiciled in India and incorporated under the Provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The company is mainly engaged in the business of Technology, IT consultancy and leasing business.

**1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:**

**a) Basis of Preparation:**

These financial statements have been prepared to comply with the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in India (Indian GAAP), including the Accounting Standards notified under the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

The financial statements are prepared on accrual basis under the historical cost convention, except for certain Fixed Assets which are carried at revalued amounts. The financial statements are presented in Indian rupees rounded off to the nearest rupees.

The accounting policies adopted in the preparations of the financial statements are consistent with those of previous year unless otherwise stated.

**b) Use of Estimates:**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Indian GAAP requires the management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. The management believes that the estimates used in preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Future results could defer from these estimates.

**c) Fixed Assets**

**Tangible** fixed assets are stated at cost of acquisition less accumulated depreciation. The cost comprises purchase price including financing cost and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use.

**Intangible** fixed assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. They are stated at cost of acquisition less amortisation depreciation.

Gains or Losses arising from derecognition of a Tangible or intangible assets are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognized.

**d) Depreciation and Amortisation**

**Tangible Assets**

Depreciation on Fixed Assets is provided to the extent of depreciable amount on the Straight Line Method, based on useful life of the assets as prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

Depreciation on fixed assets added / disposed off during the year has been provided on prorate basis with reference to date of addition / discarding.

**Intangible Assets**

Intangible Assets are amortisation on Straight Line Method over a period of 5 years, on the basis of useful life being considered at 5 years.



**SILICON SOFTECH INDIA LIMITED**

**NOTES ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH 2019**

**1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (Contd...2..)**

**e) Borrowing Costs**

There are no borrowing costs towards acquisition of capital assets of the company. All other borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

**f) Impairment of Assets**

At each Balance Sheet date the Company assesses whether there is any indication that the Fixed Assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of impairment, if any. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of individual asset, the company estimate the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belong.

As per the assessment conducted by the company as at March 31<sup>st</sup> 2019 there were no indications that the fixed assets have suffered an impairment loss.

**g) Investments**

Investments, which are readily realizable and intended to be held for not more than one year from the date on which such investments are made, are classified as Current Investments. All other investments are classified as Long Term investment.

On initial recognition, all investments are measured at cost. The cost comprises purchase price and directly attributable acquisition charges such as Brokerage, Fees and Duties.

Current investments are carried in the financial statements at lower of cost and fair value determined on an individual investment basis. Long term investments are carried at cost. However, provision for diminution in value is made to recognize a decline other than temporary in the value of investments.

On disposal of an investment, the difference between its carrying amount and net disposal proceeds is charged or credited to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

**h) Valuation of Inventories**

Since there is no inventory, the same is not reflected in the financial statements.

**i) Revenue Recognition**

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognitions criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

Income From Services

Income from services is recognized as they are rendered, bases on agreement / arrangement with the concerned parties. The company collects Goods Service Tax (GST) tax on behalf of the Government and, therefore, these are not economic benefits flowing to the company. Hence they are excluded from the revenue.

Interest

Interest income is recognized on a time proportionate basis taking in to account the amount outstanding and the applicable interest rate.



**SILICON SOFTECH INDIA LIMITED**

**NOTES ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH 2019**

**1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (Contd...3..)**

**j) Foreign Currency Transactions**

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in reporting currency by applying the rate prevailing on the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency at the reporting date are translated at the year-end rates. Non monetary items are reported at the exchange rate on the date of transaction. Realized gains/(losses) on foreign currency transactions are recognized in the Profit & Loss Account.

**k) Income Taxes**

Income tax expenses comprise current tax and deferred tax charged or credit.

Current tax is measured on the basis of estimated taxable income for the current accounting period in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Deferred Tax is recognized, on timing differences, being the difference between taxable incomes and accounting income that originate in one period and are capable of reversal in one or more subsequent periods.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured based on the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when assets is realized or liability is settled, based on taxed rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the Balance Sheet date.

Deferred Tax assets in respect of unabsorbed depreciation and carry forward of losses are recognized only if there is virtual certainty that there will be sufficient future taxable income available to realize such losses.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the statement of Profit and Loss as current tax. The Company recognizes MAT credit available as an Asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the company will pay normal income tax during the specified period that is the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the Company recognize the MAT credit as an asset in accordance with the Guidance Note on accounting for credit available in respect of Minimum Alternative Tax under the Income Tax Act, 1961 the said asset is created by way of Credit to the Statement of Profit and Loss shown as "MAT Credit Entitlement". In the year in which the company uses "MAT Credit Entitlement" against the normal tax liability, it reverses the same in Statement of Profit and Loss and reduces the amount shown as the said asset to the extent of utilisation.

The company reviews the MAT Credit Entitlement asset as each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the company does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

**l) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets**

Provisions are recognized when there is a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. These are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.



**SILICON SOFTECH INDIA LIMITED**

**NOTES ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH 2019**

**2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (Contd...4..)**

A present obligation that arises from past events whether it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made, is disclosed as a contingent liability. Contingent Liabilities are also disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company.

Claims against the Company where the possibility of any outflow of resources in settlement is remote, are not disclosed as contingent liabilities.

Contingent liabilities are not recognized but are disclosed and contingent assets are neither recognized nor disclosed, in the financial statements.

**m) Segment Reporting**

The Company has two segments: a) Income from Leasing b) Income From software Services.

In accordance with the provision of AS 17, "Segment Reporting" the Company has identified business segment as primary segment. As its Secondary Segment, the Company has only one geographical segment having 10 per cent or more of enterprise revenue from sales to external customers based on the geographical location of its customers.

Revenue and expenses directly attributable to segments are reported under each reportable segment. All other expenses, which are not attributable or allocable to segments, have been disclosed as un-allocable expenses.





SILICON SOFTECH INDIA LIMITED

NOTES ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH 2019

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (Contd...5..)

Assets and liabilities that are directly attributable to segments are disclosed under respective reportable segment. All other assets and liabilities are disclosed as un-allocable.

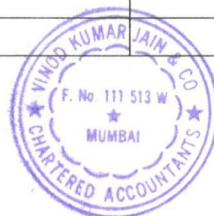
Previous year's figures are given in parenthesis.

Primary segment information:- Business Segments

(Figures in Rs.)

	Leasing Buisness	Software Services	Total
Segment assets	5,66,76,202	77,97,995	6,44,74,197
Unallocated corporate assets			2,27,25,278
<b>Total assets</b>			<b>8,71,99,475</b>
Segment liabilities	1,85,26,722	1,48,93,820	3,34,20,542
Unallocated corporate liabilities			5,37,78,933
<b>Total liabilities</b>			<b>8,71,99,475</b>
Capital expenditure	26,00,000	79,76,500	1,05,76,500
Unallocated corporate capital expenditure			
<b>Total capital expenditure</b>	26,00,000	79,76,500	1,05,76,500
Depreciation and amortization	2,45,61,927	1,78,505	2,47,40,432
Unallocated corporate depreciation and amortisation			2,24,280
<b>Total depreciation and amortization</b>			<b>2,49,64,712</b>
Non cash expenditure other than depreciation and amortization			
Unallocated expenditure			
<b>Total non-cash expenditure other than depreciation and amortization</b>			
			<b>TOTAL</b>
Revenue	3,74,98,752	3,00,00,000	6,74,98,752
Expenses		1,38,63,000	1,38,63,000
<b>Segment results</b>			
Un-allocable expenditure			146,59,693
Finance cost			

Contd.....2/-



SILICON SOFTECH INDIA LIMITED

NOTES ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH 2019

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (Contd...6..)

Operating profit/ (loss)			
Other income			37,123
Prior period Items			
<b>Profit/(Loss) before tax</b>			<b>1,40,48,470</b>
Less: Tax expense			
-Current tax/ excess provision written back of earlier years			83,16,852
-Deferred tax			(53,87,263)
<b>Profit after tax and prior period items</b>			<b>1,11,18,881</b>

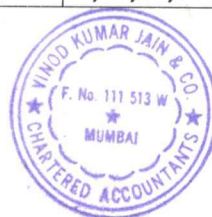
Notes:-

(1) Detailed Bifurcation of Segment Assets

Particulars		Leasing
Computers		1,68,27,678
Trade Receivables :		
DSM InfoCom Pvt. Ltd.	1,08,00,000	
Siddharth Education Services Ltd.	2,90,48,524	3,98,48,524
<b>Total Segment Assets</b>		<b>5,66,76,202</b>

(2) Detailed Bifurcation of Segment Liabilities

Particulars	Leasing	Software
Trade Payables	1,67,01,810	-
Capital Expenditure	-	92,52,740
Creditor for Expenses :		
Lemon Management Consultancy Pvt. Ltd.	18,24,912	-
Brandbucket Media & Technology Pvt. Ltd.	-	56,41,080
<b>Total Segment Liabilities</b>	<b>1,85,26,722</b>	<b>1,48,93,820</b>



SILICON SOFTECH INDIA LIMITED

NOTES ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> MARCH 2019

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (Contd...7..)

p) Earnings Per Share

Basic Earnings per Share ("EPS") is computed by dividing the net profit after tax for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of shares is adjusted for issue of bonus share in compliance with Accounting Standard (AS 20) - Earnings per Share.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of dilutive potential equity shares.



**SILICON SOFTECH INDIA LIMITED**

**Notes on Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31st March 2019**

<b>Note 2.1 SHARE CAPITAL</b>				
<b>Particulars</b>	<b>As at 31st March, 2019</b>		<b>As at 31st March, 2018</b>	
	<b>Number of shares</b>	<b>Amount Rs.</b>	<b>Number of shares</b>	<b>Amount Rs.</b>
<b>(a) Authorised</b>				
Equity shares of 10/- par value	100,000	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000
<b>(b) Issued</b>				
Equity shares of Rs.10/- each	100,000	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000
<b>(c) Subscribed and fully paid up</b>				
Equity shares of Rs.10/- each	100,000	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>

The Company has one class of Equity shares having a par value of Rs.10/- per share. Each Shareholders is eligible for one vote per share held.

In the event of liquidation Equity shareholders will be eligible to receive the assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to number of Equity shares held by the shareholders.

**Note 2.2 Reconciliation of the number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period:**

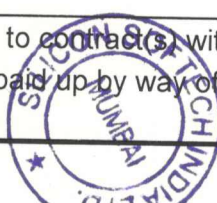
<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>Fresh issue</b>	<b>Bonus</b>	<b>Closing Balance</b>
Equity shares with voting rights				
Year ended 31st March, 2019				
- Number of shares	100,000	-	-	100,000
- Amount in Rs.	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000
Year ended 31st March, 2018				
- Number of shares	100,000	-	-	100,000
- Amount in Rs.	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000

**Note 2.3 Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares:**

<b>Class of shares / Name of shareholder</b>	<b>As at 31st March, 2019</b>		<b>As at 31st March, 2018</b>	
	<b>Number of shares held</b>	<b>% holding in that class of shares</b>	<b>Number of shares held</b>	<b>% holding in that class of shares</b>
<b>Equity shares:-</b>				
One Point One Solutions Limited	99,697	99.70%	99,697	99.70%

**Note: 2.4. For the period of 5 years immediately preceding the date as at which the Balance Sheet is prepared:**

- There are no shares issued pursuant to contracts, without payment being received in cash.
- There are no shares allotted as fully paid up by way of bonus shares.
- There are no shares bought back.



**SILICON SOFTECH INDIA LIMITED**

Notes on Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31st March 2019

Figures in Rs.

**Note: 3 RESERVES AND SURPLUS**

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
<b>(a) Surplus (Deficit) in Statement of Profit and Loss</b>		
Opening balance	32,849,274	19,508,485
Add: Profit / (Loss)	11,118,881	13,335,635
Add: Depreciation Retained Earnings	-	5,154
Closing balance	43,968,155	32,849,274
<b>Total Reserves &amp; Surplus (Deficit)</b>	<b>43,968,155</b>	<b>32,849,274</b>

**Note: 5 DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES (NET)**

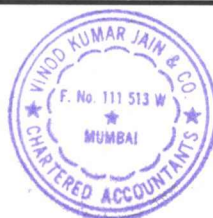
Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Major components of deferred tax arising on account of timing differences		
Liabilities		
Depreciation	2,588,495	7,975,758
Less: Assets	-	-
<b>Deferred Tax liabilities</b>	<b>2,588,495</b>	<b>7,975,758</b>

**Note: 6 TRADE PAYABLE**

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises	-	-
Other Creditors	16,701,810	16,701,810
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,701,810</b>	<b>16,701,810</b>

**Note: 7 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES**

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Others		
Creditors for expenses	7,832,021	111,626
For Capital Expenditure	9,252,740	-
Advance Received from Customer	-	6,655,056
Statutory Dues	391,254	145,448
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,476,015</b>	<b>6,912,130</b>



**SILICON SOFTECH INDIA LIMITED**

Notes on Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31st March 2019

Figures in Rs.

**Note: 8 SHORT TERM PROVISIONS**

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Others		
Provision for Income tax Net of Advance Tax	5,465,000	2,702,641
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,465,000</b>	<b>2,702,641</b>

**Note: 10 LOANS & ADVANCES**

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
	Non Current		Current	
(a) Security Deposits :				
Unsecured, Considered Good	11,110	11,110	-	-
(b) Advances recoverable in Cash or Kind or for value to be received (Unsecured, considered good)				
MAT Credit Entitlement	-	1,965,521	-	-
(c) Other Loans & Advance				
Unsecured, Considered Good				
Bal. with Statutory/Govt. authorities	-	-	3,643,904	2,250,074
(d) Others	-	-	583,640	1,096,292
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,110</b>	<b>1,976,631</b>	<b>4,227,544</b>	<b>3,346,366</b>

**Note: 11 TRADE RECEIVABLES**

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
(Unsecured and considered good, unless otherwise stated)		
Outstanding For More than Six Months	-	-
Others	39,848,524	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,848,524</b>	<b>-</b>

**Note: 12 CASH & BANK BALANCES**

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
(i) Cash and Cash Equivalents		
(a) Cash on hand	28,017	79,957
(b) Bank balances : Balances in Current Accounts	12,850,391	17,991,108
(ii) Fixed Deposit with Canara Bank	-	125,450
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,878,408</b>	<b>18,196,515</b>



**SILICON SOFTECH INDIA LIMITED**

**NOTES 9 FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019**

(Figures in Rs.)

Sr.	Name of Assets	GROSS BLOCK - AT COST					DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK		
		Cost Price as on 01-04-2018	Additions during the year	Sold /Adj. during the year	Total Cost on 31-03-2019	Dep. as on 01-04-18	Dep. for the Year	Dep. On deductions Adjustment	Total Dep. till 31-03-2019	As on 31-03-2019	As on 31-03-2018		
<b>TANGIBLE ASSETS</b>													
1	Office Building	7,836,599	-	-	7,836,599	2,934,136	123,818	-	3,057,954	4,778,645	4,902,463		
2	Furniture & Fixtures	1,725,179	-	-	1,725,179	1,725,179	-	-	1,725,179	-	-		
3	Computers	75,126,775	2,600,000	-	77,726,775	36,337,170	24,561,927	-	60,899,097	16,827,678	38,789,605		
4	Motor Vehicle	1,057,500	-	-	1,057,500	127,466	100,462	-	227,928	829,572	930,034		
	<b>Total (A)</b>	<b>85,746,053</b>	<b>2,600,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>88,346,053</b>	<b>41,123,951</b>	<b>24,786,207</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>65,910,158</b>	<b>22,435,895</b>	<b>44,622,102</b>		
<b>INTANGIBLE ASSETS</b>													
1	Software	-	7,976,500	-	7,976,500	-	178,505	-	178,505	7,797,995	-		
	<b>Total (B)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,976,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,976,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>178,505</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>178,505</b>	<b>7,797,995</b>	<b>-</b>		
	<b>Total (A+B)</b>	<b>85,746,053</b>	<b>10,576,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>96,322,553</b>	<b>41,123,951</b>	<b>24,964,712</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>66,088,663</b>	<b>30,233,890</b>	<b>44,622,102</b>		
	<b>Previous Year</b>	<b>85,619,278</b>	<b>126,775</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>85,746,053</b>	<b>17,107,021</b>	<b>24,016,930</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>41,123,951</b>	<b>44,622,102</b>	<b>68,512,257</b>		

As per our report of even date attached  
 For VINOD KUMAR JAIN & CO.,  
 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS,  
 FRN : 111513W



*VK Jain*

VINOD KUMAR JAIN  
 PROPRIETOR M. NO.36373  
 MUMBAI  
 DATE : 18 MAY 2019

For SILICON SOFTECH INDIA LIMITED

*Shabini Chhabra*



*Nayana Chhabra*

Director

Director

**SILICON SOFTECH INDIA LIMITED**

Notes on financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

Figures in Rupees

<b>Note: 13 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS</b>		
<b>Particulars</b>	<b>For the Y.E. 31.03.2019</b>	<b>For the Y.E. 31.03.2018</b>
Income from Leasing	37,498,752	52,752,818
Income from Software Services	30,000,000	868,500
	<b>67,498,752</b>	<b>53,621,318</b>
<b>Note: 14 OTHER INCOME</b>		
<b>Particulars</b>	<b>For the Y.E. 31.03.2019</b>	<b>For the Y.E. 31.03.2018</b>
Interest on FDR	37,123	1,920
Sundry Balance W/off	-	9,451
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,123</b>	<b>11,371</b>
<b>Note: 15 EMPLOYEE COST / BENEFITS EXPENSE</b>		
<b>Particulars</b>	<b>For the Y.E. 31.03.2019</b>	<b>For the Y.E. 31.03.2018</b>
Salaries & Wages (Including contract staffing services)	8,209,077	1,191,362
Directors Remuneration	4,800,000	4,800,000
Staff Welfare Expenses	32,760	19,272
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,041,837</b>	<b>6,010,634</b>
<b>Note: 16 FINANCE COSTS</b>		
<b>Particulars</b>	<b>For the Y.E. 31.03.2019</b>	<b>For the Y.E. 31.03.2018</b>
Bank Charges	8,260	192,145
Interest	369,958	1,544,820
<b>Total</b>	<b>378,218</b>	<b>1,736,965</b>
<b>Note: 17 OTHER EXPENSES</b>		
<b>Particulars</b>	<b>For the Y.E. 31.03.2019</b>	<b>For the Y.E. 31.03.2018</b>
Auditors' Remuneration (Note 18)	30,000	25,000
Repairs & Maintenance	18,882	127,443
Books & Periodicals	-	13,351
Conveyance	39,144	91,954
Electricity & Water Expenses	201,536	56,300
Insurance	8,304	-
Rates & Taxes	70,430	-
Software Maintenance Expenses	13,863,000	-
Legal & Professional fees	612,467	1,776,400
Office Expenses	110,160	299,115
Society Maintenance	148,715	229,761
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,102,638</b>	<b>2,619,324</b>





**SILICON SOFTECH INDIA LIMITED**

Notes on financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

*Figures in Rupees*

<b>Note: 18 AUDITORS REMUNERATION</b>		
Particulars	For the Y.E. 31.03.2019	For the Y.E. 31.03.2018
(i) Payments to the auditor comprises: As auditors - For Statutory Audit	30,000	25,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>25,000</b>

<b>Note: 19 EARNING PER SHARES</b>		
Particulars	For the Y.E. 31.03.2019	For the Y.E. 31.03.2018
Net Profit after Tax	11,118,881	13,335,635
Weighted No. of Equity Shares outstanding during the year of Rs. 10 each	100,000	100,000
Basic and diluted Earning per Equity Share (In Rs.)	111.19	133.36

<b>Note: 20 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES</b>	
Name of Related parties and description of relationship Key Management Personnel: Director :	Shalini Chhabra Neyhaa Chhabra Arjun Bhatia
Relative of Key management Personal	Akshay Chhabra Mukesh R. Pritamdasani
Holding Company	One Point One Solutions Limited

The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year:

(Figures given hereunder in the bracket are of previous year)

Particulars	Associate Concerns	Key Management Personnel	Relative of Key Management Personnel
Remuneration paid	-	4,800,000	-
	-	(4,800,000)	-
Professional Fees/Sales	-	-	-
	-	-	(567,900)

<b>Note: 21 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES</b>
1. Contingent liabilities not provided for:
a. There is no such contingent liability.
b. Capital commitment towards new projects NIL (NIL)



**SILICON SOFTECH INDIA LIMITED**

**Notes on financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2019**

*Figures in Rupees*

**Note: 22 FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS**

Earnings in foreign exchange	- NIL(NIL)
Expenditure in foreign exchange	- NIL(NIL)
Value of imports calculated on CIF basis	- NIL(NIL)

**Note: 23 OTHER DISCLOSURES**

1. In the opinion of the management, the current assets, loans & advances are approx. of the same value as stated, if realised in the ordinary course of business.
2. Trade Payable, Trade Receivable and Loans & Advances are subject to confirmation and reconciliation if any.
3. Deferred Tax Assets / Liabilities : NIL (NIL)

As per our report of even date attached

For VINOD KUMAR JAIN & CO.,

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS,  
FRN : 111513W

For SILICON SOFTECH INDIA LIMITED

*V K Jain*

VINOD KUMAR JAIN  
PROPRIETOR M. NO.36373



*Neyha Chhabra*

Director

*Neyha Chhabra*

Director

MUMBAI  
DATE :

**18 MAY 2019**



**SILICON SOFTECH INDIA LIMITED**

Details of Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31st March, 2019

	As at 31.03.2019 Rs.	As at 31.03.2018 Rs.
<b>TRADE PAYABLES</b>		
Radiance Multitrade Pvt Ltd	16,701,810	16,701,810
	<u>16,701,810</u>	<u>16,701,810</u>
<b>OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		
<b>PROVISION FOR EXPENSES</b>		
Lemon Management Consultancy Pvt. Ltd.	1,824,912	-
Branbucket Media & Technology Pvt Ltd	5,641,080	-
Director Remuneration Payable (Neha)	163,839	-
Director Remuneration Payable (Shalini)	163,860	-
Vashi Railway Station Commercial Complex Ltd.	11,330	-
Vinod Kumar Jain & Co.	27,000	-
Prov for Professional & Audit Fees	-	103,276
M.S.E.D.C. Ltd.	-	8,350
	<u>7,832,021</u>	<u>111,626</u>
<b>FOR CAPITAL EXPENDITURE</b>		
Branbucket Media & Technology Pvt Ltd	9,252,740	-
	<u>9,252,740</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Advance Received from Customer</b>		
Asian Business Exhibition & Conference Ltd	-	80,069
Aspire steel & Engineering Pvt Ltd	-	131,000
Dgains Marketing & Consultancy Pvt Ltd	-	145,738
Siddharth Education Services Ltd	-	6,200,000
Tanishq Trading Pvt Ltd -	-	98,249
	<u>-</u>	<u>6,655,056</u>
<b>Statutory Dues</b>		
TDS	391,254	145,448
	<u>391,254</u>	<u>145,448</u>
<b>LOANS &amp; ADVANCES</b>		
<b>Non current</b>		
<b>Deposits</b>		
M.S.E.D.C. Ltd.	11,110	11,110
	<u>11,110</u>	<u>11,110</u>
<b>Advances Recoverable in cash or kind</b>		
MAT credit entitlement	-	1,965,521
	<u>-</u>	<u>1,965,521</u>
<b>Current</b>		
<b>Balance with revenue authority</b>		
VAT @ 6% Refund 16-17	2,250,074	2,250,074
GST Input	1,393,830	-
	<u>3,643,904</u>	<u>2,250,074</u>

Contd...2/-



**SILICON SOFTECH INDIA LIMITED**

Details of Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31st March, 2019

(Contd..2/-)

	As at 31.03.2019 Rs.	As at 31.03.2018 Rs.
<b>Others</b>		
Arrears with Sriram Finance	-	589,692
Pranav Dutta	-	6,600
Prepaid Insurance	83,640	-
Simran Kaur Gogia	500,000	500,000
	<u>583,640</u>	<u>1,096,292</u>
<b>Current</b>		
<b>Advance Income Tax (Net of Provisions)</b>		
<b>Advance Income Tax Paid (TDS)</b>		
Adv. Tax/TDS A.Y. 2018-19	-	1,221,975
Adv. Tax/TDS A.Y. 2019-20	600,000	-
	<u>600,000</u>	<u>1,221,975</u>
Less: Provision for Tax A.Y. 2018-19	-	3,924,616
: Provision for Tax A.Y. 2019-20	6,065,000	-
<b>Provision for I-Tax (Net of Adv. Tax)</b>	<u>(5,465,000)</u>	<u>(2,702,641)</u>
<b>TRADE RECEIVABLE</b>		
DSM Infocom Pvt. Ltd.	10,800,000	-
Siddharth Education Services Ltd.	29,048,524	-
	<u>39,848,524</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Bank Balances</b>		
Axis Bank - 915020023065083	12,755,997	17,896,714
HDFC Bank - 05402000019459	94,394	94,394
	<u>12,850,391</u>	<u>17,991,108</u>

