



Independent Auditors' Report

**To the Members of
DAX Cloud ULC**

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **DAX Cloud ULC** ('the Company') which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation and presentation 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, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

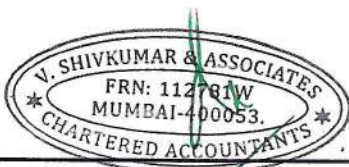
Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made there under.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on whether the Company has in place an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and the operating effectiveness of such controls. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.





V. Shivkumar & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the 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:

- (i) in the case of the Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2022;
- (ii) in the case of the Statement of Profit and Loss, the **Profit** for the year ended on that date;
- (iii) in the case of the Cash Flow Statement for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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;
- c. the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account; and
- 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;

Place: Mumbai
Date: 25th May, 2022



For V. Shivkumar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN No.: 112781W


V. Shivkumar
Proprietor
M. No.: 042673

UDIN: 22042673AJPSZV8127

DAX Cloud ULC

Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended

March 31, 2022

DAX Cloud ULC			
Standalone Balance Sheet			
in CAD			
Particulars	Notes	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Assets			
1. Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment		-	-
(b) Capital work-in-progress		-	-
(c) Goodwill		-	-
(d) Other intangible assets		-	-
(e) Intangible assets under development		-	-
(g) Financial assets		-	-
(i) Investments		-	-
(ii) Loans		-	-
(iii) Others		-	-
(h) Other non-current assets		-	-
(i) Deferred tax asset (net)		-	-
2. Current assets			
(a) Inventories		-	-
(b) Financial assets		-	-
(i) Trade receivables	2	-	-
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	3	36,042	77,890
(iii) Other balances with Banks		-	-
(iv) Loans		-	-
(v) Others		-	-
(c) Other current assets	4	(1,477)	1,561
		34,565	79,451
Total assets		34,565	79,451
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital		-	-
(b) Other equity	5	(3,83,369)	(3,99,323)
Equity attributable to equity holders of the Parent		(3,83,369)	(3,99,323)
Non-controlling interests		-	-
		(3,83,369)	(3,99,323)
Liabilities			
(1) Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities		-	-
(i) Borrowings		-	-
(ii) Others		-	-
(b) Deferred tax liability (net)		-	-
(c) Provisions		-	-
(d) Other non-current liabilities		-	-
(2) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities		-	-
(i) Borrowings from group company	6	3,90,953	4,50,694
(ii) Current maturities of long-term borrowings		-	-
(iii) Trade payables	7.1	26,981	23,905
(iv) Others		-	-
(b) Provisions		-	-
(c) Current tax liability		-	-
(d) Other current liabilities	7	-	4,175
		4,17,934	4,78,774
Total equity and liabilities		34,565	79,451
Accompanying notes to the standalone financial statements 1 - 14			
In terms of report attached			
<p>For V. Shivkumar & Associates Chartered Accountants Firm Registration Number: 112781W V. Shivkumar (Proprietor) Membership Number : 042673 Mumbai, dated: 25-May-2022 UDIN:22042673AJP5ZV8127</p>		<p>For and on behalf of the Board of Directors</p> <p> Ramakrishnan Sankaranarayanan Managing Director Mumbai, dated: 25-May-2022</p>	

DAX Cloud ULC

Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss Account

		<i>in CAD</i>	
		Year ended	Year ended
		31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Particulars	Notes		
1	Income from operations		
	Net sales / income from operations	31,608	71,126
	Other operating income	-	-
	Total income from operations	31,608	71,126
2	Expenses		
	Management Fees	-	43,015
	Technical service cost	-	-
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	-	-
	Other expenditure (net)	8 14,425	15,233
	Exchange loss (net)	(56)	(52,901)
	Total Expenses	14,369	5,347
3	Profit / (Loss) from operations before other income, finance costs and exceptional items (1 - 2)	17,239	65,780
4	Other income:		
	a) Exchange gain (net)	-	-
	b) Others (net)	-	-
5	Profit from ordinary activities before finance costs and exceptional items (3 + 4)	17,239	65,780
6	Finance costs	9 1,285	1,299
7	Profit / (Loss) from ordinary activities after finance costs but before exceptional items (5 - 6)	15,954	64,481
8	Exceptional items	-	-
9	Profit / (Loss) from ordinary activities before tax (7 - 8)	15,954	64,481
10	Tax expense	-	-
11	Net Profit / (Loss) from ordinary activities for the period (9 - 10)	15,954	64,481
12	Extraordinary items (net of tax expense Rs. Nil)	-	-
13	Net (Loss) / Profit after tax and before minority (11 ± 12)	15,954	64,481
14	Minority interest	-	-
15	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period (11 - 12)	15,954	64,481
16	Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	-	-
17	Total comprehensive income (net of tax) (13 + 14)	15,954	64,481

Accompanying notes to the standalone financial statements
In terms of report attached

1 - 14

For V. Shivkumar & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 112781W

V. Shivkumar

(Proprietor)

Membership Number : 042673

Mumbai, dated: 25-May-2022

UDIN:22042673AJPSZV8127


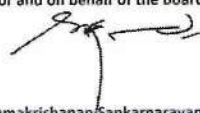


For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Ramakrishanan Sankarnarayanan

Managing Director

Mumbai, dated: 25-May-2022

DAX Cloud ULC Standalone Cash Flow Statement		in CAD	
Particulars	For the year ended	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21	
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net Profit (Loss) before taxation	15,954	64,481	
Adjustments for:			
Unrealized Forex Loss/(Gain)	(56)	(52,901)	
Bad debts and advances written off, allowance for doubtful trade receivables and advances (net)	(4,175)	2,365	
Finance costs	1,285	1,299	
Operating profits before working capital changes	13,008	15,244	
Movements in working capital:			
(Increase)/ Decrease in Inventory	-	-	
(Increase)/ Decrease in trade receivables	4,175	1,392	
(Increase)/ Decrease in other financial assets	-	-	
(Increase)/ Decrease in other non-current assets	-	-	
(Increase)/ Decrease in other current assets	3,038	(771)	
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables	3,132	69,414	
Increase/(Decrease) in non-current provisions	-	-	
Increase/(Decrease) in current provisions	-	-	
Increase/(Decrease) in current financial liabilities	-	-	
Increase/(Decrease) in other current liabilities	(4,175)	(5,461)	
Increase/(Decrease) in other Non current liabilities	-	-	
Cash generated from operations	6,170	64,574	
Direct taxes paid	-	-	
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	19,178	79,818	
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of fixed assets (including capital advances)	-	-	
Net cash (used in) investing activities (B)	-	-	
Cash flows from financing activities			
Short Term Advances (Net)	(59,741)	(5,416)	
Interest paid	(1,285)	(1,299)	
Net cash from financing activities (C)	(61,026)	(6,714)	
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(41,848)	73,103	
Cash and cash equivalents- Opening balance	77,890	4,785	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year (Refer note 3)	36,042	77,890	
Accompanying notes to the standalone financial statements In terms of report attached	1 - 14		
<p>For V. Shivkumar & Associates Chartered Accountants Firm Registration Number: 112781W</p> <p>V. Shivkumar (Proprietor) Membership Number : 042673 Mumbai, dated: 25-May-2022 UDIN:22042673AJPSZV8127</p>			<p>For and on behalf of the Board of Directors</p> <p></p> <p>Ramakrishnan Sankarnarayanan Managing Director Mumbai, dated: 25-May-2022</p>

DAX Cloud ULC
Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity

A. Equity Share Capital

in CAD

Balance as at March 31, 2021	0
Change in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	0

B. Other Equity

in CAD

Particulars		
	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at March 31, 2021	(3,34,842)	(3,99,323)
Changes during the year	15,954	64,481
Balance as at March 31, 2022	(3,18,888)	(3,34,842)

Accompanying notes to the standalone financial statements 1 - 14
In terms of our report attached

For V. Shivkumar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 112781W

V. Shivkumar
(Proprietor)
Membership Number : 042673
Mumbai, dated: 25-May-2022
UDIN:22042673AJPSZV8127



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Ramakrishnan Sankarnarayanan
Managing Director
Mumbai, dated: 25-May-2022

DAX Cloud ULC
Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

1 Entity Information

DAX Cloud ULC ("the Entity") was formed on 9th January 2013 in Canada. Prime Focus Technologies Inc. being the intermediate holding company and Prime Focus Limited being the ultimate holding company.

2 Statement of significant accounting policies

a. Statement of Compliance

The standalone financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (herein after referred to as 'Ind AS') including the Accounting standards notified under the relevant provisions of Companies Act, 2013.

These standalone financial statements are the Entity's first Ind AS financial statements. Up to the period ended March 31, 2016, the Entity prepared its financial statements in accordance with the requirement under IIS GAAP. The date of transition to Ind AS is April 01, 2015.

b. Basis of Preparation and presentation

These standalone financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values, the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The Entity has adopted all the Ind AS standard and the adoption was carried out in accordance with Ind AS 101, First-Time Adoption of Indian Accounting standard.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Entity's normal operating cycle. Based on the nature of products and services and the time between acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalent, the Entity has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve (12) months for the purpose of current or non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard initially adopted or revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

c. Use of estimates

The preparation of standalone financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the Management to make estimates and assumptions considered in the reported amounts of assets and liabilities (including contingent liabilities) and the reported income and expenses during the year. The Management believes that the estimates used in the preparation of the standalone financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Future results could differ due to this estimates and the difference between the actual results and the estimates are recognized in the period in which the results are known/materialize.

d. Borrowing cost

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 those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

e. Foreign currencies

The Entity's Financial statements are presented in USD, which is also the companies functional currency. In preparing the financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. The translation of financial statement of the foreign subsidiaries to the presentation currency is performed for assets and liabilities using the exchange rate in effect at the balance sheet date and for revenue, expenses and cash flow items using the average exchange rate for the respective periods.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for:

- exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for further productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings;
- exchange differences on transactions entered into in order to hedge certain foreign currency risks.

f. Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

PPE are stated at cost of acquisition or construction. They are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any. The cost comprises the purchase price and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of PPE is added to its book value only if it increases the future benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standards of performance. All other expenses on existing PPE, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss for the period during which such expenses are incurred.

Depreciation is recognized so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values using the straight-line method over their useful lives estimated by Management, which are similar to useful life prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.



Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets. However, when there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained by the end of the lease term, assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives.

Cost of Leasehold improvements and Leasehold building is amortized over a period of lease.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in profit or loss.

g. Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment. Intangible assets are amortized over their respective individual estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis, from the date that they are available for use. The estimated useful life of an identifiable intangible asset is based on a number of factors, including the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition, and other economic factors (such as the stability of the industry, and known technological advances), and the level of maintenance expenditures required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the asset. Amortization methods and useful lives are reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end.

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Software product development costs are expensed as incurred unless technical and commercial feasibility of the project is demonstrated, future economic benefits are probable, the Entity has an intention and ability to complete and use or sell the software and the costs can be measured reliably. The costs which can be capitalized include the cost of material, direct labor, overhead costs that are directly attributable to preparing the asset for its intended use. Research and development costs and software development costs incurred under contractual arrangements with customers are accounted in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

h. Depreciation

Depreciation on tangible fixed assets is provided using the Straight Line Method (SLM) as per the useful lives of the assets
Cost of Leasehold improvements is amortized over a period of lease

i. Impairment

Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Entity reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Entity estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest of the cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

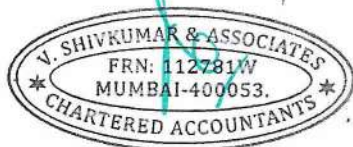
j. Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

The Entity as lessor

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recognized as receivables at the amount of the Entity's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Entity's net investment outstanding in respect of the leases.

Rental income from operating leases is generally recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Where the rentals are structured solely to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the Entity's expected inflationary cost increases, such increases are recognized in the year in which such benefits accrue. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.



The Entity as lessee

Assets held under finance lease are initially recognized as assets of the Entity at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance expenses and reduction of the lease obligations so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance expenses are recognized immediately in profit or loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalized in accordance with the Entity's general policy on borrowing costs (see note 2.6 below). Contingent rentals are recognized as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

Rental expense from operating leases is generally recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Where the rentals are structured solely to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases, such increases are recognized in the year in which such benefits accrue. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

In the event that lease incentives are received to enter into operating leases, such incentives are recognized as a liability. The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognized as a reduction of rental expense on a straight-line basis, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

k. Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of services. Revenue is shown net of applicable taxes.

Rendering of services

the Entity provides a variety of digital technological solutions to the sports, film, broadcast, advertising and media industries.

Revenue from technical services is recognized on the basis of services rendered.

Revenue on time-and-material contracts are recognized as the related services are performed and the revenues from the end of the last billing to the balance sheet date are recognized as unbilled revenues. Revenue from services provided under fixed price contracts, where the outcome can be estimated reliably, is recognized following the percentage of completion method, where revenue is recognized in proportion to the progress of the contract activity. The progress of the contract activity is usually determined as a proportion of hours spent/ units processed up to the balance sheet date, which bears to the total hours/units estimated for the contract. If losses are expected on contracts these are recognized when such losses become evident.

Unbilled revenue is included within 'other financial assets' and billing in advance is included as deferred revenue in 'other current liabilities'

l. Income taxes

Tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities. Deferred income taxes reflects the impact of current year timing differences between taxable income and accounting income for the period and reversal of timing differences of earlier year.

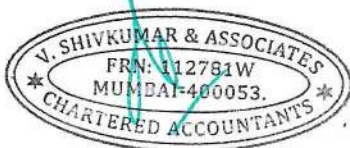
Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to the taxes on income levied by same governing taxation laws. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that there is reasonable certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized. In situations where the Entity has unabsorbed depreciation or carry forward tax losses, deferred tax assets are recognized only if there is virtual certainty supported by convincing evidence that they can be realized against future taxable profits.

At each balance sheet date the Entity re-assesses unrecognized deferred tax assets. It recognizes unrecognized deferred tax assets to the extent that it has become reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date. the Entity writes-down the carrying amount of a deferred tax asset to the extent that it is no longer reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which deferred tax asset can be realized. Any such write-down is reversed to the extent that it becomes reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable income will be available.

m. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. 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 all dilutive potential equity shares.



n. Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Entity has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Entity will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flow (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognized as an if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

o. Retirement and other employee benefits

Defined Contribution Plan

Social Security and Medicare

the Entity contributes towards social security and Medicare. Liability in respect thereof is determined on the basis of contribution as required under the US State / Federal Rules.

Saving and investment plan u/s.401(k)

the Entity has saving and investment plan u/s. 401(k) of internal Revenue Code of USA. Contributions are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which these accrue.

p. 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. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Entity are segregated based on the available information.

q. 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.

Initial recognition

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized when the Entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability.

Subsequent measurement

Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost if they are held within a business whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

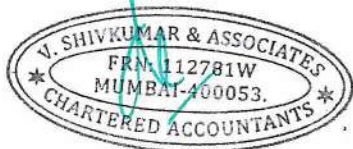
Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows on specified dates that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding and selling financial assets.

Financial liabilities

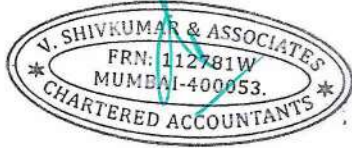
Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Offsetting of financial instruments

The Entity offsets a financial asset and a financial liability when it currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and the Entity intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.



DAX Cloud ULC		in CAD	
Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements			
		As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2021
2	Trade receivables		
	Unsecured and Considered Good	(2,344)	1,831
	Considered doubtful	2,344	(1,831)
		-	-
3	Cash and cash equivalents		
	Balances with banks on current account	36,042	77,890
		36,042	77,890
4	Other Current Assets		
	Loans and Advances to Staff	-	-
	GST Input Receivable/(Payable)	(1,477)	1,561
		(1,477)	1,561



DAX Cloud ULC		in CAD	
Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements			
Note 5 :Other Equity			
	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2021	
Surplus in the statement of profit and loss			
As per last balance sheet	(3,99,323)	(4,63,804)	
Adjustment to depreciation to comply with group accounting policies			
Add: (Loss) / profit for the year	15,954	64,481	
	(3,83,369)	(3,99,323)	



DAX Cloud ULC		in CAD	
Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements			
		As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2021
	Current liabilities		
	Financial liabilities		
6	Borrowing from Group Companies	3,90,953	4,50,694
	Total	3,90,953	4,50,694
	Other current liabilities		
7	Others		
	Provision for Taxes	-	-
	Advances received from clients	-	4,175
	GST/HST Payable	-	-
	Total	-	4,175



DAX Cloud ULC

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

7.1 Trade Payables - ageing and other details in CAD

As at March 31, 2022	MSME	Others	Disputed dues- MSME	Disputed dues- others
Provisions	-	18,000	-	-
Not due	-	-	-	-
less than 1 years	-	-	-	-
1 to 2 years	-	8,981	-	-
2 to 3 years	-	-	-	-
more than 3 years	-	-	-	-
Total	-	26,981	-	-

As at March 31, 2021	MSME	Others	Disputed dues- MSME	Disputed dues- others
Provisions	-	1,500	-	-
Not due	-	-	-	-
less than 1 years	-	20,843	-	-
1 to 2 years	-	1,563	-	-
2 to 3 years	-	-	-	-
more than 3 years	-	-	-	-
Total	-	23,906	-	-



DAX Cloud ULC		in CAD	
Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements			
Note		For the year ended 31.03.2022	For the year ended 31.03.2021
8	Other expenses		
	Communication expenses	-	-
	Traveling and conveyance	-	-
	Legal and professional fees	18,240	20,693
	Repairs and maintenance - equipment	-	-
	Sales promotion expenses	-	-
	Provision for Doubtful Debts	(4,175)	-
	Miscellaneous expenses	360	(5,461)
	Total	14,425	15,233
9	Finance costs		
	Bank charges	1,285	1,299
	Total	1,285	1,299



Note		For the year ended	For the year ended
		31.03.2022	31.03.2021
10	<p>Related party disclosure:</p> <p>(i) List of related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year: Prime Focus Technologies, Inc. - Intermediate Holding Company (control exists)</p> <p>(ii) Particulars of related party transactions: Intermediate Holding Company <u>Prime Focus Technologies, Inc.</u></p> <p>Expenses recharged received Management Fees Recharge Net Unrealised Forex (Gain) / Loss Payment of Recharge</p> <p>Balance outstanding at the year end- credit</p>		
		59,685 (56)	- 43,015 (52,901) 4,471
		3,90,954	4,50,695
(iii)	There are no provisions for doubtful debts or amounts written off or written back in respect of debts due from / to related parties.		



11. Additional Regulatory Information

i. Key Financial Ratios

Particulars	Formula	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21	Variation	Reason for variation
Current ratio	Current Assets/ Current Liabilities	0.08	0.17	-50%	Note 1
Debt equity ratio	Total debt/ Total shareholder's equity	NA	NA	NA	NA
Debt service coverage ratio	Earnings available for debt service/Debt Service	NA	NA	NA	NA
Return on equity or networth	Net Loss after taxes/Networth	(0.04)	(0.16)	-74%	Note 2
Inventory turnover	Not applicable	NA	NA	NA	NA
Debtors (trade receivable) turnover	Net Credit Sales/Avg Accounts receivable	NA	NA	NA	NA
Trade payables turnover ratio *	Net Credit Purchase/Avg Trade payable	0.57	1.27	-56%	Note 3
Net capital turnover ratio (Working capital turnover ratio)	Net Sales/Working Capital	(0.08)	(0.18)	-54%	Note 2
Net profit ratio	Net Loss/Net Sales	0.50	0.91	-44%	Note 2
Return on capital employed	Earning before interest and taxes/Capital Employed	(0.04)	(0.16)	-73%	Note 2
Return on investment	Net Loss after tax/ Total Equity	(0.04)	(0.16)	-74%	Note 2

Notes:

- 1) Increase is mainly due to increase in cash and bank balance.
- 2) Decrease in Revenue in current year compared to Previous year
- 3) Decrease in credit purchase



DAX CLOUD ULC

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Note	
12	Segment information The Company is engaged in the business of providing digital technological solutions, Media ERP in North America. Accordingly, there is a single business and geographical segment.
13	Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions The preparation of the standalone financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions as described below that affect the reported amounts and the accompanying disclosures. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.
14	Previous year's figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to corresponds with the current year's classification / disclosure.

For **V. Shivkumar & Associates**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 112781W

V. Shivkumar

(Proprietor)

Membership Number : 042673

Mumbai, dated: 25-May-2022

UDIN:22042673AJPSZV8127



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Ramkrishnan Sankaranarayanan

Managing Director

Mumbai, dated: 25-May-2022