

May 02, 2023

<b>To,</b> <b>The Manager,</b> <b>Listing Department,</b> <b>BSE Limited,</b> <b>Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Tower, Dalal Street,</b> <b>Mumbai – 400001.</b> <b>Tel No.: 22721233</b> <b>Fax No.: 22723719/22723121/22722037</b> <b>BSE Scrip Code: 540776</b>	<b>To,</b> <b>The Manager,</b> <b>Listing Department,</b> <b>The National Stock Exchange of India Ltd.,</b> <b>Exchange Plaza, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor, Plot C/1, G Block,</b> <b>Bandra - Kurla Complex, Bandra (E),</b> <b>Mumbai – 400051.</b> <b>Tel No.: 2659 8235 Fax No.: 26598237</b> <b>NSE Symbol: 5PAISA</b>
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Dear Sir/Madam,

**Sub: Newspaper clippings – “Audited Financial Results (Standalone and Consolidated) for quarter and year ended March 31, 2023:**

We enclose herewith copies of advertisements giving information of the financial results as specified in Regulation 33 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (“Listing Regulations”).

The above-mentioned advertisement is published in Business Standard (English), Free Press Journal (English) and Nav Shakti (Marathi) Newspapers on May 02, 2023 pursuant to Regulation 47 of the Listing Regulations.

The same will also be available on the website of the Company at [www.5paisa.com](http://www.5paisa.com).

We request you to kindly take the same on record.

Thanking You,

Yours faithfully,

**For 5paisa Capital Limited**

Namita  
Amod  
Godbole

Digitally signed by  
Namita Amod  
Godbole  
Date: 2023.05.02  
13:19:34 +05'30'

**Namita Godbole**

**Company Secretary & Compliance Officer**

**Membership No.:A21056**

**Email ID: [csteam@5paisa.com](mailto:csteam@5paisa.com)**

**Encl: as above**

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**5paisa Capital Limited**

**Corporate Identification Number: L67190MH2007PLC289249**

Registered Address: IIFL House, Sun Infotech Park, Road no. 16V, Plot no. B-23, MIDC, Thane Industrial Area, Wagle Estate, Thane, Maharashtra – 400604. • E-mail: [csteam@5paisa.com](mailto:csteam@5paisa.com) • Website: [www.5paisa.com](http://www.5paisa.com)

# Unravelling regulatory tangles in e-commerce

An ambitious proposal for an overarching Digital India Act that aims to improve the ease of doing business for this sector is likely to face challenges of overlapping ministerial responsibilities

SUBHOMY BHATTACHARIE  
New Delhi, 1 May

There are 11 sets of laws and rules hovering over the information technology business landscape in India, excluding media laws. Together they can be maddening for the fast-growing business of e-commerce, which is why Minister of State for Information Technology Rajeev Chandrashekar has proposed combining them into one, the Digital India Act (DIA).

In a presentation to the stakeholders on March 24, the minister suggested that once this law was in place, DIA would be part of a four-pillar landscape of which the other three will be the Indian Telecommunication Bill, the Digital Personal Data Protection Bill and the National Data Governance Framework Policy.

The DIA will be a sort of overarching framework. The telecom and data protection Bills were put up as drafts in 2022, and DIA is expected to come out as a draft this year. The draft Telecom Bill is expected to update and amalgamate three ancient Acts — the Indian Telegraph Act of 1885, the Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act of 1933 and finally the Telegraph Wires (Unlawful Possession) Act of 1950.

To understand why India needs a harmonised regulatory framework, consider the plight of e-commerce companies. The nearly dozen Acts and laws have often run at cross purposes. For instance, there are two sets of rules, both issued in 2009, that govern the procedure and safeguards for internet data. One of them instructs companies on the rules regarding decryption, the other on collecting internet data. They are unwieldy for any business aspiring to be nimble as any e-commerce outfit has to be.

Complicating this is the fact that e-commerce is guarded zealously by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry under Piyush Goyal. As an example, the action taken by the government on the report of the standing committee of commerce on e-commerce (issued in March) shows that most of the ministry's attention focuses on tax and e-commerce



## THE E-COMMERCE REGIME

- Information Technology Act, 2008 (IT Amendment) Act, 2008
- Information Technology (Reasonable Security Practices and Procedures and Sensitive Personal Data or Information) Rules, 2011
- Direction 20(3)/2022-CERT-In Consumer Protection Act, 2019 (CPA) and Consumer Protection (E-Commerce) Rules, 2020
- Information Technology (Certifying Authorities) Rules, 2000
- Electronic Signature or Electronic Authentication Technique and Procedure Rules, 2015
- Information Technology (The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team and the Manner of Performing Functions and Duties) Rules, 2013
- Information Technology (Procedure and Safeguard for Monitoring and Collecting Traffic Data or Information) Rules, 2009
- Information Technology (Procedure and Safeguards for Interception, Monitoring and Decryption of Information) Rules, 2009
- Notification S.O. 158(E) dated 26.4.16 regarding authorization of CERT-In to monitor and collect traffic data or information in any computer resources under Section 69B of the Information Technology Act, 2000
- Notification 993(E) dated 11.12.2015 regarding declaration of UIDAI-CDR critical information under Section 70A of IT Act

(CERT-In Rules) ■ Information Technology (Procedure and Safeguard for Monitoring and Collecting Traffic Data or Information) Rules, 2009 ■ Information Technology (Procedure and Safeguards for Interception, Monitoring and Decryption of Information) Rules, 2009 ■ Notification S.O. 158(E) dated 26.4.16 regarding authorization of CERT-In to monitor and collect traffic data or information in any computer resources under Section 69B of the Information Technology Act, 2000 ■ Notification 993(E) dated 11.12.2015 regarding declaration of UIDAI-CDR critical information under Section 70A of IT Act

companies' ongoing turf war with brick-and-mortar retailers. Yet the IT minister may find himself stymied if he tries to expand the ambit of DIA to cover this sector because e-commerce companies are classified as intermediaries like telecom service providers, or gaming platforms or ISPs (internet service providers). Each has claimed a safe harbour provision to protect themselves from charges of what sort of content they allow on their space, much of which is user-generated. The regulatory regime for them will have to be aligned, cutting across ministries. The Bharatiya Janata Party-

led government under Prime Minister Narendra Modi had proposed an e-commerce Act in 1998 that came to nothing. Now after more than two decades, Chandrashekar has said he means to introduce a light-touch regulatory framework. His aim is to drive "an open internet that presents choice to consumers, promotes competition among digital players, furthers online diversity, facilitates fair market access for start-ups and new entities, and extends ease of doing business and compliance". He said this will be possible if the DIA clauses "standardise cyber laws and bring Indian reg-

ulatory framework at par with the global standards".

The problem here is that regulators are created by Parliament to operate in tandem with the respective ministries — the National Health Authority, the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission or the Securities and Exchange Board of India being examples. Regulators with overlapping ambit are rare, except one like the Competition Commission of India (CCI). The confluence in the digital space is, however, likely to bring overlapping responsibility.

At present, the telecom sector is mostly under Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, and for the internet there are a slew of regulators including a proposed Data Protection Authority under the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology. For e-commerce companies other than the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, there is CCI and patent issues around the e-commerce space are guarded by the Reserve Bank of India.

This is where harmonising the regulatory frameworks will become significant. "The Act may help in the creation of a national digital commerce policy that will hopefully simplify the regulatory environment for e-commerce companies," said Anand Ramanathan, partner at Deloitte India. Will this mean everything will be subsumed under the proposed DIA, for the regime of "one internet, one regulation"? Chandrashekar has made it clear he does not intend to go down this route. His presentation has assured that issues around blockchain, emerging technologies and content regulation will be regulated by their sectoral regulators and the IT ministry will only look at aspects and intermediaries that fall within its scope of work.

"It is recognised that different types of intermediaries exist in the digital space today, which is only expected to increase in the future. These may include e-commerce platforms, search engines, social media platforms, digital media entities, gaming platforms, and pure-play intermediaries such as telecom service providers and ISPs. There is a need to treat each of them distinctly in terms of the role played by them and introduce a nuanced regulatory approach and separate rules for each class," wrote Sameer Avasthala and Prashant Phillips of Lakshminikumar & Sridharan, New Delhi, in a commentary.

As Ramanathan notes, though the Act will be expected to lay out a predictable and structured regulatory environment, this is just a draft. "The final impact on the regulatory environment is yet to be seen. Additionally, the Act may have some unintended consequences," he said. It is about the best that can be said about it.

## ON THE JOB

# Unemployment rate rises in April

CMIE released data on India's labour markets for April 2023 on Monday. May 1. Employment rate has been on an upward trend since the start of the year, recording an increase for the fourth consecutive month. It was 74.4 per cent in January 2023. Compared to the unemployment rate in April is 0.97 percentage points higher. Over the past 12 months, the unemployment rate ranged between 6.4 per cent and 8.3 per cent, averaging at 7.6 per cent. Therefore, the

unemployment rate increased in April to 8.11 per cent from 7.8 per cent in March 2023. The unemployment rate has been on an upward trend since the start of the year, recording an increase for the fourth consecutive month. It was 74.4 per cent in January 2023. Compared to the unemployment rate in April is 0.97 percentage points higher. Over the past 12 months, the unemployment rate ranged between 6.4 per cent and 8.3 per cent, averaging at 7.6 per cent. Therefore, the

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MAHESH WYAS & NATASHA SOMAYYA

This rise in unemployment rate was expected, as the weekly data for April recorded higher levels of unemployment rate compared to March. The unemployment rate breached the 7.8 per cent recorded in the month prior, in each of the four weeks of April. The average was close to 8.27 per cent. The lower-than-expected unemployment rate in April comes as a small respite.

The unemployment rate increased owing to a rise in the labour participation rate (LPR). The labour participation rate inched up from 39.77 per cent in March to 41.98 per cent in April 2023. This is the highest LPR recorded in the past three years. In each of the months post-March 2020, when LPR was 41.9 per cent, the rate was restricted to below 41 per cent. The significant rise in LPR in April, therefore, is surprising. The labour force expanded substantially, by

25.5 million, to 467.6 million in April. This big jump in the number of people who entered the labour force points at a possible increase in optimism about finding employment. Out of the people who entered the labour force this month, close to 87 per cent were able to secure jobs, while a smaller proportion was left without work. The number of unemployed persons in the country rose from 34.5 million in March to 37.9 million in April. Around 3.4 million additional people became unemployed. There was a significant improvement in employment in India, with an addition of close to 22.1 million jobs. The size of the workforce increased to 429.7 million in April, compared to 407.6 million in the previous month. As a result, the employment rate in the country also inched up by 1.91 percentage points to 38.57 per cent in April. Similar to the LPR, the employment rate in April is the highest recorded since March 2020. The employment rate for all months between March 2020 and 2022 lingered below 38 per cent.

The notable rise in LPR and employment rate in India in this month of April reflects an increase in willingness among people to seek employment. A large proportion of the people who joined the labour force in this month were also able to find jobs. Furthermore, the increase in labour participation was significantly higher in rural India compared to urban India. Most of the jobs added in April were in rural India. Around 20.3 million people entered the labour force in April in rural India, resulting in a total of 321.2 million persons in the

labour force. The rural LPR increased by close to 27 percentage points, to 43.64 per cent in April. The happy outcome is that while 1.1 million of those who entered the labour force in search of employment joined the ranks of the unemployed, a much higher number of 19.2 million were able to find jobs in rural India. As a consequence, the rural employment rate peaked at 40.4 per cent in April from 37.9 per cent in March. This employment rate in rural India is the highest witnessed in the past three years. Correspondingly, the unemployment rate in rural India inched down from 7.47 per cent in March to 7.34 per cent in April. On the other hand, the urban unemployment rate increased to 9.8 per cent, compared to 8.5 per cent in the previous month. This was mainly due to a rise in the LPR in April to 38.75 per cent. It was 1.3 percentage points lower in March. This translates to an expansion of the urban labour force from 141.2 million to 146.4 million in this period. Out of the 5.2 million additional people in the labour force in April who were willing to work, 2.84 million were able to secure employment. Over 2.3 million additional people became unemployed in April in urban India.

Overall, headline metrics for the month of April suggest that the rural labour market fared well compared to the urban labour market in India. A much larger proportion of the people who entered the labour force in April gained employment compared to urban India. Around 94.6 per cent of the people who joined the rural labour force became employed. As opposed to this, only 54.8 per cent of the people who entered the labour force in urban India were able to find jobs.

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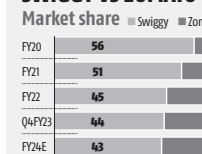
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# Swiggy ₹2 'platform fee' on food order irks users

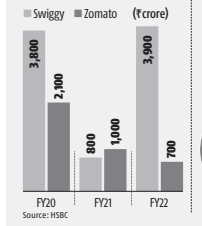


and not on orders on Instamart — the company's quick commerce arm — is likely to be extended to other regions. Even users of Swiggy One — where subscribers do not have to pay a delivery fee — are required to pay the platform charge. Swiggy One users also expressed dismay at having to pay platform fees. A Swiggy representative on Twitter said the new charge was a flat fee to ensure the "upkeep" of the app, "allowing us to continually improve and provide you with a seamless experience". Sameer Arora, founder of Helios Capital, dubs the platform fee a "peace offering" to its Gurugram-based rival Zomato. "In a tweet last month, he had said, 'It's simple. Swiggy has to back off. It's unlisted. Zomato is listed. If Swiggy gets aggressive in (the) market leading to weakness in Zomato, it can't go public at a good valuation as (the) benchmark is Zomato. Best for Swiggy to cool down and pray for the prosperity of Zomato.' The new platform fee, he says, indicates that Swiggy has "backed off". The Bengaluru-based decacorn — the term for a company valued at \$10 billion or more — has reportedly advanced its timeline for achieving profitability on its food delivery and quick-commerce businesses. The new platform fee is a likely avenue to generate additional cash as the company looks to rein in expenses. Swiggy, which delivers more than 1.5 million orders a day, stands to accumulate a sizable amount through this new fee that it aims to redirect to its core business. In its results, Swiggy had reported that its losses had widened 2.24 times to ₹3,628.9 crore in FY22 from ₹1,616.9 crore in FY21, fuelled by a 27 per cent rise in costs. Expenses came in at ₹9,748.7 crore in FY22 compared to ₹4,292.8 crore in the year before. This came even as Swiggy raked in revenues of ₹5,704.9 crore — a little over the two-fold jump from the previous financial year.

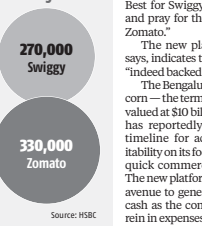
## SWIGGY VS ZOMATO



## Cash burn



## Delivery fleet



they want to charge a 'platform fee' as well," tweeted Mahesh Mohan, a customer. Expressing similar concerns, Diganta Bhaduri, another Swiggy user, wrote, "Time to stop ordering from Swiggy. Firstly, they charge huge commissions from restaurants, then they charge delivery fee + surge and now platform fee". The fee is being levied on users from Bengaluru and Hyderabad, for a start. However, some users on Twitter claimed that the fee was applicable in Chennai as well. The charge, imposed only on food delivery orders at the moment

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**5paisa** SPAISA CAPITAL LIMITED  
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Extract of Consolidated financial results for the quarter and year ended March 31, 2023 (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Quarter ended			Year ended	
	31-Mar-23 (Unaudited) Note 10	31-Dec-22 (Unaudited) Note 10	31-Mar-22 (Unaudited) Note 10	31-Mar-23 (Audited)	31-Mar-22 (Audited)
Revenues/Turnover	9,144.93	8,380.58	8,830.51	33,376.29	29,798.09
Profit / (Loss) Before tax	1,920.72	1,469.52	601.47	5,808.80	1,850.37
Profit / (Loss) After tax	1,441.40	1,101.71	440.24	4,356.62	1,373.56
Total Comprehensive Income	1,437.43	1,093.63	463.59	4,330.17	1,386.36
Equity Share Capital	3,063.56	3,062.56	2,941.73	3,063.56	2,941.73
Other Equity				43,289.11	34,455.63
Earning Per Share (of ₹10/- each)					
Basic (in ₹)	4.77	3.60	1.51	14.42	4.72
Diluted (in ₹)	4.74	3.58	1.50	14.33	4.68

Note:  
 1. The above audited consolidated financial results for the quarter and year ended March 31, 2023 have been reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on May 01, 2023. The statutory auditors have issued audit report with unmodified conclusion and opinion on the standalone financial results for the quarter and year ended March 31, 2023 respectively.  
 2. These consolidated financial results have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement principles laid down in Indian Accounting standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the relevant laws issued there under and the other accounting principles generally accepted in India and in accordance with the requirements of Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended.  
 3. The group is engaged only in the business of stock broking and distribution of financial products (including Peer-to-Peer lending) primarily through internet and mobile applications. Accordingly, there is no separate reportable segments as per Indian Accounting Standard 108 (IN IAS) on 'Operating Segment'.  
 4. The Holding Company's circular resolutions of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee dated April 08, 2022, June 17, 2022, September 05, 2022 and October 19, 2022, granting 2,00,000 stock options, 9,500 stock options, 13,500 stock options and 8,500 stock options respectively to eligible employees under Employee Stock Option Scheme-2017. Further, the Holding Company's circular resolutions of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee dated May 22, 2022, June 16, 2022, June 22, 2022, August 30, 2022 and January 27, 2023 allotted 1500 equity shares, 5000 equity shares, 750 equity shares, 1000 equity shares and 10,000 equity shares respectively pursuant to exercise of stock options granted to the eligible employees. Furthermore, the Board of the Holding Company in its meeting held on January 11, 2023 and approval of members through Postal Ballot has approved the amendment in the '5paisa Employee Stock Option Scheme-2017' with respect to increase in ESOP Pool for grant of options from 15,00,000 (Fifteen Lakhs) stock options to 22,00,000 (Twenty-two Lakhs) stock options by addition of 7,00,000 (Seven Lakhs) stock options.  
 5. The Capital Raising Committee of the Board of Directors of the Holding Company in its meeting held on Tuesday, August 02, 2022 allotted 12,00,000 Equity Shares pursuant to exercise of options attached to the convertible warrants by the Mr. Nirmal Jain, Mrs. Madhu Jain & Mr. Venkataraman Rajaman, Promoters of the Company, consequent upon their respective notice for exercise, along with the balance 75% of the application money (being 375% per share) due on the Warrants, i.e. ₹45,00,00,000 (NIN Fort-Five Crores only).  
 6. The Board of Holding Company in its meeting held on Tuesday, December 06, 2022 and approved the Scheme of Arrangement between iIFL Securities Limited ('Demerged Company') and Spaisa Capital Limited ('Resulting Company') and its respective shareholders and creditors, with appointed date being 1st April 2023, which inter alia provides for the demerger, transfer and vesting of the Online Retail Trading Business of the Demerged Company (the Demerged Underlying) as defined in the Scheme) into the Resulting Company, on a going concern basis and in consideration of the Resulting Company shall issue its equity shares to the shareholders of the Demerged Company. The equity shares shall be listed on BSE Limited and the National Stock Exchange of India Limited (collectively referred to as 'Stock Exchanges'). The Scheme is, inter alia, subject to receipt of approval from the statutory, regulatory and customary authorities, including approval from Stock Exchanges, National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai Bench and the shareholders and creditors of the companies involved in the Scheme and the company is in the process of seeking the same.  
 7. In accordance with the Exchange directives vide their circulars No. NSE/REG/2022 dated July 31, 2022 and NSE/REG/2022 dated October 12, 2022, the holding company had received an amount of ₹700 lacs to its eligible clients during the quarter, being the amount recovered from such clients on account of penalty levied by clearing corporation on company for 'Short Collector/Non-collection of 8.00 per cent margin from the client'. The same has been included in 'Other Expenses' of above 'Statement of Consolidated financial results' in Q3FY23 and in FY23".  
 8. The Key data relating to standalone results of Spaisa Capital Limited is as under:

Particulars	Quarter ended			Year ended	
	31-Mar-23 (Unaudited) see note 10	31-Dec-22 (Unaudited) see note 10	31-Mar-22 (Unaudited) see note 10	31-Mar-23 (Audited)	31-Mar-22 (Audited)
Revenues/Turnover	9,048.25	8,375.48	8,822.78	33,814.68	29,756.64
Profit before tax	1,845.28	1,486.40	635.17	5,775.44	1,997.13
Profit After Tax	1,384.97	1,112.23	465.50	4,329.58	1,483.43
Total Comprehensive Income	1,381.00	1,104.15	488.53	4,303.14	1,497.23

Note:  
 9. The new Labour Law Reform Codes related to wages, social security, industrial relations and Occupation safety, health and working conditions is still in discussion between Central government and respective State government for final implementation. The Group Companies will assess the impact of all the Codes when they come into effect and will account for the related impact in the period the Code becomes effective.  
 10. The figures for the quarter ended March 31, 2023 and the quarter March 31, 2022 are the balancing figures between divisions in respect of year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 and the unaudited figures of the financial months ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 respectively.  
 11. The consolidated audited financial results for the quarter and year ended March 31, 2023, as submitted to Stock Exchanges are also available on our website www.5paisa.com.  
 12. Previous periods figures have been regrouped / reorganised wherever necessary.

Place : Thane Date : May 01, 2023

Prakash Gogani  
 Whole Time Director and CEO  
 DIN: 07376258



