Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of Affluent Global Services Private Limited
Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Affluent Global Services Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and 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 Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2020, and its profit, total comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibility 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 (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

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

- The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Director's report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

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 financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the 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.

Reporting on comparatives in case of first Ind AS financial statements

The comparative financial information of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2019 and the related transition date opening balance sheet as at April 1, 2018 included in these financial statements, have been prepared after adjusting previously issued the financial statements prepared in accordance with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 to comply with Ind AS. The previously issued financial statement were audited by the predecessor auditor whose report for the year ended March 31, 2018 dated September 1, 2018 expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements. Adjustments made to the previously issued financial statements to comply with Ind AS have been audited by us.

Our opinion on the financial statements is not modified in respect of this the above matters on the comparative financial information.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit on the financial statements 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 of accounts.

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

   d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

   e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

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

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

      In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company being a private company, section 197 of the Act related to the managerial remuneration is not applicable.

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

i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements
ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018

Mukesh Jain
Partner
Membership No.108262
UDIN: 20108262AAAATY9412

Place: Mumbai
Date: September 25, 2020

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
(Referred to in paragraph 1 (f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Affluent Global Services Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting ("Guidance Note") 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 the company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's 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 purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2020, based on the criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI .

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018

Mukesh Jain
Partner
Membership No.108262
UDIN: 20108262AAAATY9412

Place: Mumbai
Date: September 25, 2020

Deloitte
Haskins & Sells LLP

ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

i. (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

(b) The fixed assets were physically verified during the year by the Management in accordance with a regular programme of verification which, in our opinion, provides for physical verification of all the fixed assets at reasonable intervals. According to the information and explanation given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) The Company does not have any immovable properties of freehold or leasehold land and building and hence reporting under clause (i) (c) of the Order is not applicable.

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

iii. The Company has granted unsecured loans, to companies, covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013.

iv. The Company has not granted any loans, made investments or provide guarantees covered under the provisions of the section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, and hence reporting under clause (iv) of the Order is not applicable.

v. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposit during the year. There are no unclaimed deposits, to which provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 apply.

vi. The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and hence reporting under clause (vi) of the order is not applicable.

vii. According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:

a. The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Goods and Service Tax, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it to the appropriate authorities.

b. There are no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Goods and Service Tax, cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2020 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

c. There are no dues of Income-tax, Goods and Service Tax, cess and other material statutory dues as on March 31, 2020 on account of disputes.

viii. The Company has not taken any loans or borrowings from financial institutions, banks and government or has not issued any debentures. Hence reporting under clause (viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

ix. The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) or term loans and hence reporting under clause (ix) of the Order is not applicable.

x. To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

xi. The Company is a private company and hence the provisions of section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013 do not apply to the Company.

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

xiii. The Company is a private company and hence the provision of Section 177 and second proviso to Section 188(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company. The Company has complied with the other provisions of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable, as regards the transactions with related parties. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has disclosed the details of the related party transactions in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

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

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

xvi. The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 117366W/W-100018

Mukesh Jain
Partner
Membership No.108262
UDIN: 20108262AAAATY9412

Place: Mumbai
Date: September 25, 2020

Affluent Global Services Private Limited
Balance sheet at March 31, 2020
All amounts are ₹ in Lakhs unless otherwise stated

	Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	As at April 1, 2018
	Assets				
1	**Non-current assets**				
	a. Property, plant and equipment	3	74.75	68.94	8.35
	b. Right-of-use asset	26	259.24	335.17	45.47
	c. Financial assets				
	i Investment in subsidiary	4	150.00	150.00	150.00
	ii Loans and Assets	8	-	120.82	136.16
	ii Others financial assets	5	43.29	32.73	2.10
	d. Deferred tax asset (net)	6	50.16	38.21	34.26
	e. Non-current tax assets (net)		340.53	196.43	142.17
	Total non-current assets		**917.97**	**942.30**	**518.51**
2	**Current assets**				
	a. Financial Assets				
	i Trade receivables	7	1,146.53	918.49	920.55
	ii Loans and Assets	8	28.15	-	-
	ii Cash and cash equivalents	9	407.54	354.37	669.00
	i Bank balance other than (iii) above		7.30	86.87	6.42
	v Other financial assets	5	507.38	117.89	242.32
	b. Other-current tax assets (net)		139.81	-	-
	c. Other current assets	10	31.60	31.02	40.84
	Total current assets		**2,268.31**	**1,508.64**	**1,879.13**
	Total assets		**3,186.28**	**2,450.94**	**2,397.64**
	Equity and liabilities				
	Equity				
	a. Equity share capital	11	1.03	1.03	1.00
	b. Other equity	12	2,225.79	1,790.06	895.76
	Total Equity		**2,226.82**	**1,791.09**	**896.76**
	Liabilities				
1	**Non-Current liabilities**				
	a. Financial liabilities				
	i. Lease liability	26	230.84	294.30	4.57
	b. Provisions	14	82.43	45.19	79.07
	Total current liabilities		**313.27**	**339.49**	**83.64**
2	**Current liabilities**				
	a. Financial liabilities				
	i. Trade payables				
	Total outstanding dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	0.29	-
	Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		80.56	82.00	81.71
	ii. Lease liability	26	63.46	58.18	44.26
	iii. Other financial liabilities	13	351.61	36.32	76.71
	b. Provisions	14	23.40	18.37	963.45
	c. Other current liabilities	15	127.16	125.20	251.11
	Total current liabilities		**646.19**	**320.36**	**1,417.24**
	Total liabilities		**959.46**	**659.85**	**1,500.88**
	Total Equity and Liabilities		**3,186.28**	**2,450.94**	**2,397.64**

The accompanying notes are integral part of Financial statements 1-32

In terms of our report attached of even date
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Mukesh Jain
Partner

Date : September 25th, 2020
Place: Mumbai

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Affluent Global Services Private Limited

Sudhakar Balakrishnan
Director
DIN - 00062956

Shailesh Narayan Ardhapurkar
Director
DIN - 06864545

Date : September 25th, 2020
Place: Mumbai

AFFLUENT GLOBAL SERVICES PVT. LTD. HYDERABAD

Affluent Global Services Private Limited
Statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2020
All amounts are ₹ in Lakhs unless otherwise stated

	Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
I	Revenue from operations	16	5,026.09	5,582.66
II	Other Income	17	35.17	27.40
III	**Total Income (I + II)**		**5,061.26**	**5,610.06**
IV	**Expenses**			
	Employee benefits expense	18	3,723.18	3,895.67
	Finance costs	19	30.39	26.67
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	20	102.95	110.72
	Other expenses	21	599.98	431.82
	Total expenses (IV)		**4,456.50**	**4,464.88**
V	**Profit before tax (III - IV)**		**604.76**	**1,145.18**
VI	Tax expenses	22		
	Current tax		176.29	363.29
	Deferred tax		(10.77)	(20.89)
			165.52	**342.40**
VII	**Profit for the year (V - VI)**		**439.24**	**802.78**
VIII	**Other comprehensive income**			
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	- Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans		(4.69)	58.17
	-Income tax effect on above		1.18	(16.94)
IX	**Total comprehensive income for the year (VII + VIII)**		**435.73**	**844.01**
	Earnings per equity share			
	Basic and diluted (in ₹)	23	4,260.33	7,819.03

The accompanying notes are integral part of Financial statements 1-32

In terms of our report attached of even date
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Mukesh Jain

Partner

Date : September 25th, 2020
Place: Mumbai

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Affluent Global Services Private Limited

Sudhakar Balakrishnan
Director
DIN - 00062956

Shailesh Narayan Ardhapurkar
Director
DIN - 06864545

Date : September 25th, 2020
Place: Mumbai

AFFLUENT GLOBAL SERVICES PVT. LTD. HYDERABAD

Affluent Global Services Private Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2020
All amounts are ₹ in Lakhs unless otherwise stated

a. **Equity share capital**

Particulars	No. of shares	Amount
Balance at April 01, 2018	10,000	1.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	310	0.03
Balance at March 31, 2019	**10,310**	**1.03**
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2020	**10,310**	**1.03**

b. **Other equity**

Particulars	Reserves & surplus		Total
	Securities premium reserve	Retained earnings	
Balance at April 01, 2018	-	**895.76**	**895.76**
Share issued during the period	50.29	-	**50.29**
Remeasurement of defined benefits plan	-	41.23	**41.23**
Profit for the year	-	802.78	**802.78**
Balance at March 31, 2019	**50.29**	**1,739.77**	**1,790.06**
Remeasurement of defined benefits plan	-	(3.51)	**(3.51)**
Profit for the year	-	439.24	**439.24**
Balance at March 31, 2020	**50.29**	**2,175.50**	**2,225.79**

The accompanying notes are integral part of Financial statements 1-32

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Mukesh Jain

Partner

Date : September 25th, 2020
Place: Mumbai

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Affluent Global Services Private Limited

Sudhakar Balakrishnan
Director
DIN - 00062956

Shailesh Narayan Ardhapurkar
Director
DIN - 06864545

Date : September 25th, 2020
Place: Mumbai

AFFLUENT GLOBAL SERVICES PVT. LTD. HYDERABAD

Affluent Global Services Private Limited
Notes to the standalone financial statements For the year ended March 31, 2020

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

1 **Corporate information**

Affluent Global Services Private Limited (the "Company" or "Affluent") was incorporated in March , 2017, as a private limited company under the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") for providing IT staffing services. The Company is a subsidiary of First Meridian Business Services Private Limited with effect from February 20, 2018. The registered office of the Company is located at 8th Floor, Tower A, Ramky Selenium, Plot No. 31&32, Financial District, Nanakramguda, Gachibowli, Hyderabad, Telangana - 500 032. The name of the ultimate holding company is Manpower Solutions Limited, Mauritus.

2 **Basis of preparation, measurement and significant accounting policies**

2.1 **Basis of preparation and measurement**

a **Statement of compliance**

(i) The Standalone Balance Sheet of the Company as at March 31, 2020 and the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity and the Standalone Statement of Cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2020, summary of significant accounting policies and other financial information (together referred as 'Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements') has been prepared under Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended.

Compliance with Ind AS:

The Standalone Ind AS financial Information were authorized for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 25 September 2020.

These financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) (Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015) as amended and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The financial statements up to year ended March 31, 2019 were prepared in accordance with the accounting standards notified under Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 as amended and other relevant provisions of the Act ("Indian GAAP" or "Previous GAAP").

Financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020 are the first set of Ind AS financial statements issued by the Company, hence are covered by Ind AS 101, 'First Time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards'. The transition to Ind AS has been carried out from the accounting principles generally accepted in India ('Indian GAAP'), which is considered as the Previous GAAP, for the purposes of Ind AS 101. In preparing these financial statements, the Company's opening balance sheet was prepared as at April 01, 2018, the Company's date of transition to Ind AS.

b **Current vs non-current classification:**

All the assets and liabilities have been classified into current and non current.

Assets:
An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:
a) it is expected to be realised in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle;
b) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
c) it is expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting date; or
d) it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Liabilities:
A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:
a) it is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
b) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
c) it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting date; or
d) the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

Operating cycle:
All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act 2013. Based on the nature of services and the time taken between acquisition of assets/inventories for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of the classification of assets and liabilities into current and non-current.

c **Functional and presentation currency**

The functional currency of the Company is Indian Rupees (INR).

The presentation currency of the Company is Indian Rupees (INR). All figures appearing in the Standalone financial statements are rounded to the nearest lakhs, unless otherwise indicated.

AFFLUENT GLOBAL SERVICES PVT. LTD. HYDERABAD

2.1 Basis of preparation and measurement (Continued)

d Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on accrual and going concern basis and the historical cost convention except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value or revalued amount:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value,
- Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability - Fair value of plan assets less present value of defined benefit obligations.

e Use of estimates and judgements

In preparing these Standalone financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

The areas involving critical estimates or judgements are:

i. Measurement of defined benefit obligations; (Note 2.2(i))
ii. Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies; (Note 2.2(f))
iii. Recognition of deferred tax assets; (Note 2.2(l)).

f Measurement of fair values

Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values (including Level 3 fair values). The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.
The Company recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

2.2 Significant Accounting Policies

a) Property plant and equipment

<u>Recognition and measurement:</u>

Items of property, plant and equipment, other than freehold land are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Freehold land is carried at cost and is not depreciated. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes (after deducting trade discounts and rebates), any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in profit or loss when the item is derecognized.

<u>Subsequent expenditure:</u>

Subsequent costs are included in the assets carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and that the cost of the item can be reliably measured. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognized when replaced. All other repair and maintenance are charged to the statement of profit and loss during the reporting year in which they are incurred.

<u>Depreciation:</u>

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment, other than leasehold improvements, is provided under the straight-line method in the manner prescribed under Schedule II of the Act, except in the following case where the life is different than as indicated in Schedule II of the Act which is based on the technical evaluation of useful life carried out by the management:

Particulars	Economic Useful Life of property, plant and equipment
Furniture and Fixtures	5 years
Equipments	3 years

Leasehold improvement are depreciated over the tenure of lease term.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

b) Intangible assets

<u>Goodwill</u>

Goodwill that arises on a business combination is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

<u>Other Intangible assets:</u>

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition.

Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding eligible development costs are not capitalized and the related expenditure is reflected in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

<u>Amortization</u>

Goodwill is not amortised and is tested for impairment annually.

Amortization is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, and is recognized in profit or loss.

2.2 Significant Accounting Policies *(Continued)*

c) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company's non-financial assets, other than deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an individual asset (or where applicable, that of cash generating unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs) is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, 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 (or CGU).

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not subsequently reversed. In respect of other assets for which impairment loss has been recognised in prior periods, the Company reviews at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Such a reversal is made only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

d) Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial instruments also include derivative contracts.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are initially recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets other than those measured subsequently at fair value through profit and loss, are recognized initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in following categories:
- Amortized cost,
- Fair value through profit (FVTPL)
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

on the basis of its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Amortized cost :

A financial instrument is measured at the amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:
The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

Investment in subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are those entities which the Company has the power to control if the (a) the Company has power over the investee, (b) it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and (c) has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

Investment in subsidiary is shown at cost less impairment. When an indication of impairment exists, the recoverable amount of the investment is assessed. Where the carrying amount of an investment is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount and the difference is charged to the statement of profit or loss. On disposal of the investment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is charged or credited to profit or loss.

Fair value through profit and loss ('FVTPL'):

All financial assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value through profit or loss with all changes recognized in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest (basis EIR method) income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in the Standalone statement of profit and loss within finance income/ finance costs separately from the other gains/ losses arising from changes in the fair value.

Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income ('FVOCI')

Financial assets are measured at FVOCI if both the following conditions are met:
The asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both
- collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and
- contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, these assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends, Interest income under effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment losses are recognized in the Standalone statement of Profit and Loss. Other net gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive Income.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or a part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:
The contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired, or
The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either
- (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
- (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

On de-recognition, any gains or losses on all debt instruments (other than debt instruments measured at FVOCI) and equity instruments (measured at FVTPL) are recognized in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss. Gains and losses in respect of debt instruments measured at FVOCI and that are accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss on de-recognition.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss ("ECL") model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the financial assets measured at amortized cost and debt instruments measured at FVOCI.
Loss allowances on trade receivables are measured following the 'simplified approach' at an amount equal to the lifetime ECL at each reporting date. In respect of other financial assets, the loss allowance is measured at 12 month ECL only if there is no significant deterioration in the credit risk since initial recognition of the asset or asset is determined to have a low credit risk at the reporting date.

2.2 Significant Accounting Policies *(Continued)*

d) Financial Instruments (Continued)

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent measurement is determined with reference to the classification of the respective financial liabilities.

Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL):

A financial liability is classified as Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) if it is classified as held-for trading or is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and changes therein, including any interest expense, are recognised in Standalone statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial Liabilities at amortized cost:

After initial recognition, financial liabilities other than those which are classified as FVTPL are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate ("EIR") method.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The amortization done using the EIR method is included as finance costs in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the Standalone statement of profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

e) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Balance Sheet and cash flow statement includes cash at bank, cash, cheque, draft on hand and demand deposits with an original maturity of less than three months, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

f) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

A provision is recognized when the enterprise has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits 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 management estimates.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as finance cost.

Contingent Liabilities are disclosed in respect of possible obligations that arise from past events but their existence is confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. Contingent assets are not recognized till the realization of the income is virtually certain. However the same are disclosed in the Standalone financial statements where an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

g) Revenue Recognition

The Company derives revenue primarily from staffing services in the segments of Workforce management and Tech services.

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Company recognizes revenue when it transfers control over goods or service to a customer. The method for recognizing revenues and costs depends on the nature of the services rendered.

Revenue on time-and-material contracts are recognized as the related services are rendered and revenue from the end of the last invoicing to the reporting date is recognized as unbilled revenue.

Revenue from fixed-price, fixed time frame contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied overtime and where there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration, is recognized as per the percentage-of-completion method. When there is uncertainty as to measurement or ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved. Efforts or costs expended have been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity.

Revenues in excess of invoicing are classified as contract assets (referred to as unbilled revenue) while invoicing in excess of revenues are classified as contract liabilities (referred to as income received in advance).

a) Tech services:

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services.

h) Other income

Interest income

For all debt instruments measured at amortized cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate which exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. When calculating the EIR the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayments, extensions, call and similar options); expected credit losses are considered if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition.

Dividend income

Dividends are recognised in the statement of profit and loss on the date on which the Company's right to receive payment is established.

i) Employee Benefits

(i) Short-term Employee benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries, bonus and ex gratia including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are classified as short term employee benefits and are recognized as an expense in the Standalone statement of profit and loss as the related service is provided.

The employees of the Company are entitled to compensated absences. The employees can carry forward a portion of the unutilised accumulating compensated absences. The Company records an obligation for compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increases this entitlement. The obligation is determined by actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary at each balance sheet date using projected unit credit method.

A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

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2.2 Significant Accounting Policies *(Continued)*

i) Employee Benefits (Continued)

(ii) Post-Employment Benefits

Defined Contribution Plans:

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which a Company pays specified contributions to a separate entity and has no obligation to pay any further amounts. The Company makes contribution to provident fund in accordance with Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and Employee State Insurance. Contribution paid or payable in respect of defined contribution plan is recognized as an expense in the year in which services are rendered by the employee.

Defined Benefit Plans:

The Company's gratuity benefit scheme is a defined benefit plan. The liability is recognised in the balance sheet in respect of gratuity is the present value of the defined benefit/obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets, together with adjustments for unrecognised acturial gain losses and past service costs. The defined benefit/obligation are calculated at balance sheet date by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method.

Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income (OCI).

j) Leases:

As a Lessee:

Transition:

The Company has adopted Ind AS 116, effective annual reporting period beginning April 1, 2018 and applied the standard to its leases, retrospectively, with the cumulative effect of initially applying the Standard, recognised on the date of initial application (April 1, 2018 i.e. date of transition to Ind AS). The cumulative effect of initially applying this standard has been recognised as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings as on April 1, 2018. The Company has adopted Ind AS 116 using the modified retrospective method for transitioning. Consequently, the Company recorded the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments discounted at the incremental borrowing rate and the right of use asset at its carrying amount as if the standard had been applied since the commencement date of the lease, but discounted at the lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application.

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:
i. the contact involves the use of an identified asset
ii. the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and
iii. the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease agreements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

Certain lease arrangements includes the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:
• fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives;
• variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
• the amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
• the exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
• payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the Standalone statement of financial position. The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made. The Company remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

• the lease term has changed or there is a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.
• the lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using the initial discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used).
• a lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.

The right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line in the statement of financial position. The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost which comprises of the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day and any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Whenever the Company incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognised and measured. The costs are included in the related right-of-use asset, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

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2.2 Significant Accounting Policies *(Continued)*

k) Government Grants

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Specifically, government grants whose primary condition is that the Company should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognised as deferred revenue in the consolidated balance sheet and transferred to profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Company with no future related costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they become receivable.

The benefit of a government loan at a below-market rate of interest is treated as a government grant, measured as the difference between proceeds received and the fair value of the loan based on prevailing market interest rates.

l) Income-tax

Income tax expense /income comprises current tax expense /income and deferred tax expense /income. It is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity or in Other Comprehensive Income. In which case, the tax is also recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income, respectively.

Current Tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or recoverable on the taxable profit or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or recoverable in respect of previous years. It is measured at the amount expected to be paid to (recovered from) the taxation authorities using the applicable tax rates and tax laws.

- Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if, the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts; and
- intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purpose and the amount considered for tax purpose.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow the benefit of part or all of that deferred tax asset to be utilized such reductions are reversed when it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available.

Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be recovered.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting year.

The measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if:

i) the entity has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and
ii) the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity.

m) Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions:

Foreign currency transactions are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in profit or loss in the year in which they arise.

n) Dividend

The Company recognizes a liability for any dividend declared but not distributed at the end of the reporting year, when the distribution is authorized and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company on or before the end of the reporting year.

o) Earnings per share:

Basic Earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit or loss for the year attributable to the equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the profit or loss for the period attributable to the equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted to take into account:

- The after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and
- Weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

p) Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit / (loss) for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. Cash flows for the year are classified by operating, investing and financing activities.

q) Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker (CODM) as defined in Ind AS-108 'Operating Segments' for allocating resources and assessing performance. The Company operates in one reportable business segment i.e. "Staffing services". Further the geographic segments are not applicable since assets are only in India.

r) Recent amendments:

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards. There is no such notification which would have been applicable from April 1, 2020.

AFFLUENT GLOBAL SERVICES PVT. LTD. HYDERABAD

Affluent Global Services Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements
All amounts are ₹ in Lakhs unless otherwise stated

3 Property, plant and equipment

Description of assets	Computers	Furniture and Fixtures	Office equipment	Total
Deemed cost (refer note 3.1)				
As at April 1, 2018	**7.20**	**0.08**	**1.07**	**8.35**
Additions	32.02	20.25	22.49	**74.76**
As at March 31, 2019	**39.22**	**20.33**	**23.56**	**83.11**
Additions	26.61	0.82	5.41	**32.84**
As at March 31, 2020	**65.83**	**21.15**	**28.97**	**115.95**
Depreciation				
As at April 1, 2018	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Depreciation expense for the year	10.88	0.14	3.15	**14.17**
As at March 31, 2019	**10.88**	**0.14**	**3.15**	**14.17**
Depreciation expense for the period	17.26	4.16	5.60	**27.02**
As at March 31, 2020	**28.14**	**4.30**	**8.75**	**41.19**
As at March 31, 2020	**37.69**	**16.85**	**20.22**	**74.76**
As at March 31, 2019	**28.34**	**20.19**	**20.41**	**68.94**
As at April 1, 2018	**7.20**	**0.08**	**1.07**	**8.35**

3.1 The Company has elected to use the carrying amounts (net block) measured as per the previous GAAP as deemed cost (gross block) as at April 1,2018 (i.e. the transition date)

Affluent Global Services Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements
All amounts are ₹ in Lakhs unless otherwise stated

4 Investments in subsidiary

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Qty. (no.)	Amount	Qty. (no.)	Amount
Unquoted Investments (all fully paid)				
Investments in equity instruments (at cost)				
(a) Affluent Global Services Private Limited				
Equity Shares of the face value of ₹ 10/- each fully paid-up	99,999	150.00	99,999	150.00
		150.00		**150.00**

5 Other financial assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	As at April 1, 2018
Non -Current			
Deposit for premises	49.76	37.19	6.56
Less:- Provision for doubtful deposits	(6.47)	(4.46)	(4.46)
	43.29	32.73	2.10
Current			
Unbilled revenue	492.09	102.18	238.43
Advances to employees	0.97	0.83	-
Interest accrued and due	-	3.89	-
Interest accrued but not due	2.35	10.99	3.89
Interest receivable on income tax refund	11.97	-	-
Total	**507.38**	**117.89**	**242.32**

6 Deferred tax asset (net)

6.1 Movement in deferred tax balances

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020			
	Opening balance	Recognised in profit and Loss	Recognised in OCI	Closing balance
Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets in relation to:				
Property, plant and equipment	2.60	0.29	-	2.89
Allowance for doubtful debts	7.41	(0.66)	-	6.75
Ind AS 116 transition	5.78	3.14	-	8.92
Provision for Bonus	3.91	1.05	-	4.96
Employee benefits	18.51	6.95	1.18	26.64
Net tax asset/(liabilities)	**38.21**	**10.77**	**1.18**	**50.16**

6.2 Movement in deferred tax balances

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019			
	Opening balance	Recognised in profit and Loss	Recognised in OCI	Closing balance
Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets in relation to:				
Property, plant and equipment	5.00	(2.40)	-	2.60
Allowance for doubtful debts	5.53	1.88	-	7.41
Ind AS 116 transition	-	5.78	-	5.78
Provision for Bonus	3.32	0.59	-	3.91
Compensated absences and retirement benefits	20.41	15.04	(16.94)	18.51
Net tax asset/(liabilities)	**34.26**	**20.89**	**(16.94)**	**38.21**

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7 Trade receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	As at April 1, 2018
Unsecured, considered good	1,146.53	918.49	920.55
Unsecured, considered doubtful	20.41	18.98	18.98
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts (expected credit loss allowances)	(20.41)	(18.98)	(18.98)
Total	**1,146.53**	**918.49**	**920.55**

The average credit period is 45-90 days. No interest is charged on trade receivables.

Movement of allownace of doubtful receivables

Balance as at April 01, 2018	18.98
Allowance for doubtful debts (refer note 21)	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	18.98
Allowance for doubtful debts (refer note 21)	1.43
Balance as at March 31, 2020	20.41

8 Loans and assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	As at April 1, 2018
Non-Current			
Loan to subsidiary (refer note no. 27)	-	120.82	136.16
Total	**-**	**120.82**	**136.16**
Current			
Loan to subsidiary (refer note no. 27)	28.15	-	-
Total	**28.15**	**-**	**-**

* Long term loan provided for working capital requirements repayable in 3 years commencing from 4 July 2017. Interest is being charged @ 9% p.a.

9 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	As at April 1, 2018
Balances with banks			
- On current account	407.54	354.37	668.08
Cash on hand	-	-	0.92
Total	**407.54**	**354.37**	**669.00**

10 Other current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	As at April 1, 2018
Prepaid expenses	31.60	30.04	30.64
Advance Salaries to employees	-	-	7.48
Advance to Suppliers			
- considered good	-	0.98	2.72
Other assets			
- considered doubtful	20.78	20.78	20.78
Less: Provision for unrealisable assets	(20.78)	(20.78)	(20.78)
Total	**31.60**	**31.02**	**40.84**

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11 Equity share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	As at April 1, 2018
Authorised share capital			
1,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each	10.00	10.00	10.00
Issued and subscribed capital comprises:			
10,310 Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each Fully Paid up	1.03	1.03	1.00
Total	**1.03**	**1.03**	**1.00**

11.1 Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year :-

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Numbers	Amount	Numbers	Amount
As at the beginning of the year	10,310	1.03	10,000	1.00
Add:- additional shares issued during the year	-	-	310	0.03
As at the end of the year	10,310	1.03	10,310	1.03

Particulars	As at April 1, 2018	
	Numbers	Amount
As at the beginning of the year	10,000	1.00
Add:- additional shares issued during the year	-	-
As at the end of the year	10,000	1.00

11.2 Terms right attached to the equity shares

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

11.3 Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	
	Number of shares held	% holding of equity shares
Fully paid equity shares		
First Meridian Business Services Private Limited (Holding Company)	7,527	73.01%
Mr. Shailesh Narayan	1,380	13.39%
Start 2 Venture LLP	912	8.85%
	As at March 31, 2019	
	Number of shares held	% holding of equity shares
Fully paid equity shares		
First Meridian Business Services Private Limited (holding company)	7,527	73%
Mr. Shailesh Narayan	1,380	13%
Start 2 Scale Venture LLP	912	9%
	As at April 1, 2018	
	Number of shares held	% holding of equity shares
Fully paid equity shares		
First Meridian Business Services Private Limited	-	-
Mr. Shailesh Narayan	2,000	20%
Rasama Estates LLP	2,800	28%
Start 2 Scale Venture LLP	5,200	52%

12 Other equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	As at April 1, 2018
Securities Premium Account	50.29	50.29	-
Retained earnings	2,175.50	1,739.77	895.76
Total	**2,225.79**	**1,790.06**	**895.76**

13 Other current financial liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	As at April 1, 2018
Accrued compensation to employees	351.61	36.32	6.71
Other Current Liabilities	-	-	70.00
Total	**351.61**	**36.32**	**76.71**

14 Provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	As at April 1, 2018
Non-Current			
Provision for gratuity	82.43	45.19	79.07
	82.43	**45.19**	**79.07**
Current			
Provision for compensated absences	23.40	18.37	-
Provision for Dividend and dividend distribution tax	-	-	963.45
Total	**23.40**	**18.37**	**963.45**

15 Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	As at April 1, 2018
Advance from customers	1.00	-	-
Statutory Liabilities	126.16	125.20	251.11
Total	**127.16**	**125.20**	**251.11**

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16 Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Sale of services	5,026.09	5,582.66
Total	**5,026.09**	**5,582.66**

16.1 Reconciliation of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Revenue from contracts with customers (as per Statement of Profit and Loss)	5,026.09	5,582.66
Add: Discounts, rebates, refunds, credits, price concessions	112.52	226.86
Contracted price with the customers	**5,138.61**	**5,809.52**

17 Other Income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Interest income earned on financial assets that are not designated as at fair value through profit or loss:		
- Bank deposits (at amortised cost)	14.08	6.21
- Interest on loan to related party	5.69	12.27
- Interest on Income Tax Refund	11.97	-
- Other interest income	2.07	1.51
Dividend on mutual funds	0.93	0.04
Sundry balances written-back	0.43	7.37
Total	**35.17**	**27.40**

18 Employee benefits expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Salaries and Wages	3,594.00	3,782.21
Contribution to provident and other funds	79.63	78.61
Gratuity	35.72	28.10
Staff Welfare Expenses	13.83	6.75
Total	**3,723.18**	**3,895.67**

19 Finance Costs

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Interest expense on lease liability	30.39	26.67
Total	**30.39**	**26.67**

20 Depreciation and amortisation expense

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	27.02	14.17
Depreciation of right-of-use asset	75.93	96.55
Total	**102.95**	**110.72**

21 Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Auditor's remuneration (refer note 21.1)	7.50	4.00
Communication expenses	17.70	11.38
Corporate social responsibility expenses (refer note 21.2)	26.86	2.00
Insurance	8.56	8.94
Rent	47.29	-
Repairs & Maintenance	52.68	38.49
Rates and Taxes	4.36	0.88
Provision for doubtful trade & other receivables	3.44	10.80
Renewal and Licenses	14.51	40.85
Professional and consultancy fees	369.38	280.72
Travelling, lodging and boarding expenses	24.75	29.25
Miscellaneous expenses	22.95	4.51
Total	**599.98**	**431.82**

21.1 Payments to auditors

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
a) for stautory audit	3.50	3.00
b) for tax audit	1.00	1.00
c) for other services	3.00	-
Total	**7.50**	**4.00**

21.2 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

As per section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, amount required to be spent by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2020 and 2019 is Rs. 26.86 lakhs and Rs. 2.00 lakhs, respectively, computed at 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial years, on CSR. The Company incurred an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs and NIL during the year ended March 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively, towards CSR expenditure for purposes other than construction / acquisition of any asset. The company has identified a project in this regard and shall be spending the amount accordingly.

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22 Current tax and deferred tax

22.1 Reconciliation of income tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by Company's domestic tax rate:

Particulars	**For the year ended March 31, 2020**	**For the year ended March 31, 2019**
Profit before tax	604.76	1,145.18
Income tax expense calculated (incl. surcharge)	25.17%	29.12%
Income tax expense calculated (incl. surcharge)	152.21	333.48
Effects of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profits	7.15	-
Effect of income that is exempt from taxation	(0.23)	(0.01)
Changes on account of deferred tax	-	8.93
Impact of change in tax rate	6.39	-
Income tax expense recognised In profit or loss	**165.52**	**342.40**

Note:
The Company, after evaluating the impact of Taxation Law (Amendment) Ordinance 2019 ('Ordinance') issued by Ministry of Law and Justice (Legislative Department) on September 20, 2019 which is effective from April 01, 2019, has prepared its financial statements on the basis that it would opt for the lower tax rate under Section 115BAA of the Income Tax Act, 1961, on and from the financial year ending March 31, 2020. As a result, the provision for current and deferred tax has been determined at the rate of 25.17%.

23 Earnings per share

Particulars	**For the year ended March 31, 2020**	**For the year ended March 31, 2019**
Profit attributable to equity shareholders (in lakhs)	439.24	802.78
Nominal value of each equity share	10.00	10.00
Weighted average number of equity shares	10,310	10,267
EPS - basic and diluted	4,260.33	7,819.03

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24 Contingent liabilities and commitments

On 28 February 2019, the Supreme Court of India delivered a judgement clarifying the principles that need to be applied in determining the component of salaries and wages on which Provident Fund (PF) contributions need to be made by establishments. The Company has been legally advised that there are various interpretative challenges on the application of the judgement retrospectively. Based on such legal advice, the management believes that it is not practicable at this stage to reliably measure the contingencies relating to amounts payable if any on potential demands relating to PF.

24.1 Contingent liabilities (to the extent not provided for)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	As at April 1, 2018
Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt	-	-	-

25 Disclosures required under section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, (MSMED Act)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	As at April 1, 2018
(i) Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	-	0.29	-
(ii) Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	-	-	-
(iii) The amount of interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	-	-	-
(iv) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act	-	-	-
(v) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	-	-	-
(vi) The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23	-	-	-

The Company has not received any intimation from the suppliers regarding their status under Micro,Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 and hence the disclosure required under the Act.

26 Leases

26.1 Transition

On transition, the adoption of the new standard resulted in recognition of 'Right of Use' asset of ₹ 45.47 Lacs and a lease liability of ₹ 48.83 Lacs. The cumulative effect of applying the standard of ₹ 2.38 Lacs was debited to retained earnings, net of taxes. Ind AS 116 will result in an increase in cash inflows from operating activities and an increase in cash outflows from financing activities on account of lease payments.

26.2 The following is the summary of practical expedients elected on initial application:

i. Applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases of similar assets in similar economic environment with a similar end date

ii. Applied the exemption not to recognize right-of-use assets and liabilities for leases with less than 12 months of lease term on the date of initial application

iii. Excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application.

26.3 The effect of depreciation and interest related to Right Of Use Asset and Lease Liability are reflected in the Profit & Loss Account under the heading "Depreciation and Amortisation Expense" and "Finance costs" respectively under Note No 19 and 20.

26.4 The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities as at April 1, 2018 is 7%.

26.5 Following are the changes in the carrying value of right of use assets for the year ended March 31, 2020:

Particulars	Category of ROU	Total
	Office Space	
Balance as of April 1, 2018	45.47	**45.47**
Additions	386.25	**386.25**
Depreciation	(96.55)	**(96.55)**
Balance as of March 31, 2019	**335.17**	**335.17**
Balance as of April 1, 2019	**335.17**	**335.17**
Additions	-	-
Depreciation	(75.93)	**(75.93)**
Balance as of March 31, 2020	**259.24**	**259.24**

26.6 The following is the break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities as of March 31, 2020:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	As at April 1, 2018
Current Lease liabilities	63.46	58.18	44.26
Non-current lease liabilities	230.84	294.30	4.57
Total	**294.30**	**352.48**	**48.83**

26.7 The following is the movement in lease liabilities:

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
Balance as of April 1, 2018	48.83
Additions	382.29
Finance cost accrued during the period	26.67
Payment of lease liabilities	(105.31)
Balance as of March 31, 2019	**352.48**
Balance as of April 1, 2019	352.48
Additions	-
Finance cost accrued during the period	30.39
Payment of lease liabilities	(88.57)
Balance as of March 31, 2020	**294.30**

26.8 The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities on an undiscounted basis:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	As at April 1, 2018
Not later than 1 year	88.19	88.57	46.67
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	246.22	307.49	4.57
Later than 5 years	22.32	26.91	-
	356.73	**422.97**	**51.24**

The Company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities. Lease liabilities are monitored within the Company's treasury function.

26.9 Amounts recognised in profit and loss

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets	75.93	96.55
Interest expense on lease liabilities	30.39	26.67
Expense relating to short-term leases	47.29	-

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27 Related parties transactions

27.1 Names of the related parties and related party relationships

Particulars	Relationship
Manpower Solutions Limited (w.e.f. 17 September, 2018)	Ultimate Holding Company
First Meridian Business Services Private Limited (w.e.f. 17 September, 2018)	Holding Company
Linktag Global Services Private Limited	Wholly owned subsidiary
Innovsource Services Private Limited (w.e.f September 17, 2018)	Fellow Subsidiary
Innovsource Facilities Private Limited (w.e.f September 17, 2018)	Fellow Subsidiary
V5 Global Services Private Limited (w.e.f September 17, 2018)	Fellow Subsidiary
Key Management Personnel	
Shailesh Narayanrao Ardhapurkar	Managing Director
Sudhakar Balakrishna	Non-executive Director
Nilay Pratik	Non-executive Director
Relative of Key Managerial Person "KMP"	
Archana Shailesh Ardhapur (wef January 02, 2020)	Relative of KMP

27.2 Details of related party transactions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
FirstMeridian Business Services Private Limited		
Professional and consultancy - Management advisory services and Training fees	138.25	54.72
Repairs and maintenance	0.55	-
Share based payments	0.36	-
Linktag Global Services Private Limited		
Loan given	73.50	-
Repayment of loan given	166.17	15.34
Interest received	18.22	-
Interest Income	5.69	12.27
Key Managerial Personnel		
Shailesh Narayanrao Ardhapurkar		
Reimbursement of expenses - Travelling, lodging and boarding expenses	23.74	7.11
Remuneration	72.09	72.00
Relative of Key Managerial Personnel - Archana Shailesh Ardhapur		
Employee benefits expense	12.10	-

27.3 Details of related party closing balances

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Linktag Global Services Private Limited		
Loan given	28.15	120.82
Interest accrued and due	-	3.89
Interest accrued but not due	2.35	10.99
Trade payable		
Loan given		
FirstMeridian Business Services Private Limited		
Trade payable	1.95	19.40
Key Managerial Personnel		
Shailesh Narayanrao Ardhapurkar - Expenses Reimbursement	13.14	-
Remuneration payable	3.97	-
Relative of Key Managerial Personnel - Archana Shailesh Ardhapur		-
Accrued compensation to employees	3.18	

As the liabilities for defined benefit plan are provided on actuarial basis for the Company as a whole, the amount pertaining to key managerial persons are not included.

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28 Segment information

The Board of Directors have been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) as defined by IND-AS 108, Operating Segment. CODM evaluates the performance of Company and allocated resources based on the analysis of various performance indicators of the Company. The CODM has identify "Staffing and allied Service" as operating segment. All the activities of the Company are revolving around Staffing and allied Services including IT companies.

29 Employee benefits

i) Defined Contribution Plan

The Company's contribution to Provident fund and other funds aggregating during the period ended march 31, 2020 is ₹ 79.63 Lakhs (and during the year ended 31 March 2019: ₹ 78.61 Lakhs) has been recognised in the statement of profit or loss under the head employee benefits expense.

ii) Defined Benefit Plans:

Gratuity

The Company has a defined benefit plan (the "Gratuity Plan"). The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to employees who have completed five years or more of service at retirement, disability or termination of employment, being an amount based on the respective employee's last drawn salary and the number of years of employment with the Company. Presently the Company's gratuity plan is unfunded.

Through its defined benefit plans the Company is exposed to a number of risks, the most significant of which

(1) Salary risk:

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of members. As such, an increase in the salary of the members more than assumed level will increase the plan's liability.

(2) Interest rate risk

A fall in the discount rate which is linked to the G.Sec. Rate will increase the present value of the liability requiring higher provision. A fall in the discount rate generally increases the mark to market value of the assets depending on the duration of asset.

(3). Mortality risk:

Since the benefits under the plan is not payable for life time and payable till retirement age only, plan does not have any longevity risk.

The significant actuarial assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

	Valuation as at	
Particulars	**March 31, 2020**	**March 31, 2019**
(i). Financial assumptions		
Discount rate (p.a.)	6.68%	7.79%
Salary escalation rate (p.a.)	5.00%	5.00%
Rate of employee turnover (p.a.)	2.00%	2.00%
(ii). Demographic assumptions		
Mortality rate	IALM 2012-14	IALM 2006-08

Amounts recognised in statement of profit and loss in respect of these defined benefit plans are as follows:

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2020**	**As at March 31, 2019**
Current service cost	32.32	21.87
Net interest expense	3.40	6.23
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in profit or loss	**35.72**	**28.10**
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability		
Actuarial (gains)/loss arising form changes in financial assumptions	14.07	0.66
Actuarial (gains)/loss arising form changes in demographic assumptions	(0.08)	-
Actuarial (gains)/loss arising form experience adjustments	(9.30)	(58.83)
Return on plan assets (excluding amount included in net interest expense)	-	-
Adjustment to recognise the effect of asset ceiling	-	-
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income	**4.69**	**(58.17)**
Total	**40.41**	**(30.07)**

Notes:

i) The Current service cost and the net interest expense for the period are included in the 'Employee benefits expense' line item in the statement of profit and loss.

ii) The remeasurement of the net define benefits liability is included in other comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2020 and for the year ended March 31, 2019.

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The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the entity's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plans is as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Present value of benefit obligation at the end of the year	82.43	45.19
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	-	
Unfunded status -Surplus	**82.43**	**45.19**

Movement in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Opening of defined benefit obligation	45.19	79.07
Current service cost	32.32	21.87
Past service cost	-	-
Interest on defined benefit obligation	3.40	6.23
Remeasurements due to:		
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising from change in financial assumptions	14.07	0.66
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising from change in demographic assumptions	(0.08)	-
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising on account of experience changes	(9.30)	(58.83)
Benefits paid	(3.17)	(3.80)
Closing of defined benefit obligation	**82.43**	**45.19**

Sensitivity Analysis
The sensitivity analysis have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.
The following table summarizes the impact on the reported defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period arising on account of an increase or decrease in the reported assumption by 1%.

Principal assumption	Impact on defined benefit obligation	
	Increase in assumption	**Decrease in assumption**
a) Discount rate		
As at 31st March, 2020 (1%)	69.66	98.39
As at 31st March, 2019 (0.5%)	41.69	49.10
b) Salary Escalation Rate		
As at 31st March, 2020 (1%)	98.51	69.37
As at 31st March, 2019 (1%)	53.63	38.33
c) Employee Turnover Rate		
As at 31st March, 2020 (25%)	82.94	81.82
As at 31st March, 2019 (1%)	46.68	43.25

Notes:
i) The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the projected benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

ii). Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the projected benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same method as applied in calculating the projected benefit obligation as recognised in the balance sheet.
iii) There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from prior years.

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30 Financial instruments

30.1 Financial instruments by category

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories are as follows:

Particulars	Total carrying value	Total fair value
As at March 31, 2020		
Financial assets measured at amortised cost		
Non-Current Assets		
Investments in subsidiaries	150.00	150.00
Others financial assets	43.29	43.29
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	407.54	407.54
Bank balance other than Cash and cash equivalents	7.30	7.30
Trade receivables	1,146.53	1,146.53
Loans	28.15	28.15
Other financial assets	507.38	507.38
Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Current Liabilities		
Trade payables	80.56	80.56
Other financial liabilities	127.16	127.16
As at March 31, 2019		
Financial assets measured at amortised cost		
Non-Current Assets		
Investments in subsidiaries	150.00	150.00
Others financial assets	32.73	32.73
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	354.37	354.37
Bank balance other than Cash and cash equivalents	86.87	86.87
Trade receivables	918.49	918.49
Loans	-	-
Other financial assets	117.89	117.89
Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Current Liabilities		
Trade payables	82.29	82.29
Other financial liabilities	125.20	125.20
As at April 1, 2018		
Financial assets measured at amortised cost		
Non-Current Assets		
Investments in subsidiaries	150.00	150.00
Others financial assets	2.10	2.10
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	669.00	669.00
Bank balance other than Cash and cash equivalents	6.42	6.42
Trade receivables	920.55	920.55
Loans	-	-
Other financial assets	242.32	242.32
Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Current Liabilities		
Trade payables	81.71	81.71
Other financial liabilities	251.11	251.11

30.2 Capital management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance. The capital structure of the Company consists of net debt offset by cash and bank balances and total equity of the Company.

30.3 Financial risk management objectives

The company monitors and manages the financial risks to the operations of the company. These risks include market risk, credit risk, interest risk and liquidity risk.

A. Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Company uses its own trading records to rate its major customers. The Company's exposure to financial loss from defaults are continuously monitored.

Trade receivables consist of a large number of customers, spread across various geographical areas. Ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of accounts receivable.

B. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to insufficiency of funds to meet the financial obligations. Liquidity Risk Management implies maintenance of sufficient cash to meet obligations when due.
The Company continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by assessing the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

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All amounts are ₹ in Lakhs unless otherwise stated

30 Financial instruments (Cont.)

Maturities of financial liabilities

Table showing maturity profile of non-derivative financial liabilities:

Particulars	Upto One year	1-5 years	Total
March 31, 2020	-		
Borrowings	80.56	-	**80.56**
Trade payables	351.61	-	**351.61**
Other financial liabilities			
March 31, 2019	-	-	**-**
Borrowings	82.29	-	**82.29**
Trade Payables	36.32	-	**36.32**
Other financial liabilities			
April 1, 2018	-	-	**-**
Borrowings	81.71	-	**81.71**
Trade Payables	76.71	-	**76.71**
Other financial liabilities			

The above table details the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The amount disclosed in the tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Company may be required to pay.

C. Market risk

The risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises of currency risk and interest rate risk. In the normal course of business and in accordance with our policies, we manage these risks through a variety of strategies.

i). Currency risk

The risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company is domiciled in India and has its revenues and other major transactions in its functional currency i.e. INR. Accordingly the Company is not exposed to any currency risk.

ii). Interest rate risk

The risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

30.4 Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at amortised cost:

The management believes the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost approximate their fair values.

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31 First-time adoption of Ind-AS

31.1 First time Ind AS adoption reconciliations

(i) Reconciliation of total equity as at March 31, 2019:

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2019	As at April 01, 2018
Total equity as per previous GAAP		1,818.57	912.59
Ind AS adjustments:			
Impact on adoption of Ind AS 116	a.	(21.27)	(3.36)
Provision for doubtful debts	b.	(18.98)	(18.98)
Fair Valuation of Security Deposits	c.	1.51	-
Deferred tax on above adjustments	d.	11.26	6.51
Total adjustments		**(27.48)**	**(15.83)**
Total equity		**1,791.09**	**896.76**

(ii) Reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2019:

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Profit as per previous GAAP		855.66
Ind AS Adjustments:		
Impact on adoption of Ind AS 116	a.	(17.91)
Fair Valuation of Security Deposits	c.	1.51
Reclassification of Actuarial Gain/(Loss)	c.	(58.17)
Deferred tax on above adjustments	d.	21.69
Total effect of transition to Ind AS		**(52.88)**
Profit under Ind AS		**802.78**
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	c.	41.23
Total Comprehensive Income		**844.01**

Note: Under previous GAAP, total comprehensive income was not reported. Therefore, the above reconciliation starts with profit under the previous GAAP.

31.2 Notes to reconciliation

a. The company has accounted for the adoption of Ind AS 116 by disregarding the initial date of application i.e. April 01, 2019 as notified by MCA and applied the standard as a change in accouting policy throughout the period covered for the preparation of financial information i.e. from periods beginning April 01, 2018 onwards. The adoption resulted in recognition of 'Right of Use' asset of ₹ 45.47 lakhs and a lease liability of ₹ 48.83 lakhs as on April 01, 2018. The cumulative effect of applying the standard of ₹ 2.38 lakhs net of taxes was debited to retained earnings as at April 1,2018.

b. The provision is made against trade receivables based on "expected credit loss" model as per Ind AS 109. Under I-GAAP the provision was made when the receivable turned doubtful based on the assessment on case to case basis.

c. Both under Indian GAAP and Ind AS, the Company has recognised costs related to its post-employment defined benefit plan on an actuarial basis. Under Indian GAAP, the entire cost, including actuarial gains and losses, are charged to profit or loss. Under Ind AS, remeasurements (comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability) are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI.

d. Under Indian GAAP, there are certain security deposits (refundable) given which are carried at nominal value. Ind AS requires to measure these assets at fair value at inception and subsequently these assets are measured at amortized cost. At inception date, Company recognises difference between deposit fair value and nominal value as Right to use asset and same is being recognised as depreciation expense on straight line basis over the lease period. Further, Company recognises notional interest incmoe on these deposit over the lease term.

e. Under Previous GAAP, deferred taxes are recognised for the tax effect of timing differences between accounting profit and taxable profit for the year using the income statement approach. Under Ind AS, deferred taxes are recognised using the balance sheet for future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying value of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases.

The various transitional adjustments lead to temporary differences such as recognition of deferred tax impact on provision for doubtful debts as per ECL model. Deferred tax adjustments are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in retained earnings or a separate component of equity.

32 The Company has considered the possible effects that may result from the pandemic relating to COVID-19 on the carrying amounts of receivables and other assets. In assessing the recoverability of the assets, the Company has considered internal and external sources of information, available as at the date of approval of these financial statements, including subsequent recoveries, credit risk profiles, etc. Based on the above assessment, the Company is of the view that the carrying amounts of the assets will be realized. The impact of COVID-19 on the Company's financial statements may be different from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements, and the Company will continue to closely monitor the developments.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Affluent Global Services Private Limited

Sudhakar Balakrishnan
Director
DIN - 00062956

Shailesh Narayan Ardhapurkar
Director
DIN - 06864545

Date : September 25th, 2020
Place: Mumbai

AFFLUENT GLOBAL SERVICES PVT. LTD. HYDERABAD