Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of CBSI INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **CBSI INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED** (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021 and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flow 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, 2021 and its profit, total comprehensive income, the Statement of Cash flow 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, 2020 and the related transition date opening balance sheet as at April 1, 2019 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, 2020 dated August 6, 2020 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 Cash Flow Statement 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 March 31, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2021 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 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: 21108262AAAATT8360)

Place: Mumbai
Date: September 29, 2021

Deloitte
Haskins & Sells LLP

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 **CBSI INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED** (the "Company") as of March 31, 2021 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 issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "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 on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (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.

Deloitte
Haskins & Sells LLP

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, 2021 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: 21108262AAAATT8360)

Place: Mumbai
Date: September 29, 2021

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 not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, during the year, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties 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 during the year 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, 2021 or 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, 2021 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
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Mukesh Jain
(Partner)
(Membership No.108262)
(UDIN: 21108262AAAATT8360)

Place: Mumbai
Date: September 29, 2021

CBSI India Private Limited
Balance sheet as at March 31, 2021
All amounts are ₹ in Lakhs unless otherwise stated

	Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 1, 2019
	Assets				
1	**Non-current assets**				
	a. Property, plant and equipment	3	23.24	11.45	17.83
	b. Right-of-use asset	26	75.63	111.18	176.81
	c. Other intangible assets	4	0.23	2.25	2.36
	e. Financial assets				
	i. Others financial assets	5	4.18	49.04	45.83
	f. Deferred tax asset (net)	6	36.85	89.74	74.13
	g. Non-current tax assets (net)		157.95	323.44	341.16
	Total non-current assets		**298.08**	**587.10**	**658.12**
2	**Current assets**				
	a. Financial Assets				
	i. Trade receivables	7	321.43	847.01	1,219.51
	ii. Cash and cash equivalents	8	258.87	218.73	502.67
	iii. Bank balance other than (ii) above		300.00	-	-
	iv. Other financial assets	5	317.34	728.05	643.90
	b. Other-current tax assets (net)		-	-	-
	c. Other current assets	9	31.01	77.44	107.47
	Total current assets		**1,228.65**	**1,871.23**	**2,473.55**
	Total assets		**1,526.73**	**2,458.33**	**3,131.67**
	Equity and liabilities				
	Equity				
	a. Equity share capital	10	50.79	50.79	50.79
	b. Other equity	11	729.28	1,029.30	904.42
	Total Equity		**780.07**	**1,080.09**	**955.21**
	Liabilities				
1	**Non-Current liabilities**				
	a. Financial liabilities				
	i. Lease liability	26	67.04	43.07	169.39
	b. Provisions	14	19.08	50.23	54.53
	Total non-current liabilities		**86.12**	**93.30**	**223.92**
2	**Current liabilities**				
	a. Financial liabilities				
	i. Borrowings	12	-	-	943.87
	ii. Trade payables	25			
	Total outstanding dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises		88.88	168.09	115.60
	Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		228.54	660.11	459.40
	iii. Lease liability	26	8.01	70.75	-
	iv. Other financial liabilities	13	225.44	254.87	249.89
	b. Provisions	14	23.23	50.03	49.28
	c. Other current liabilities	15	86.44	81.09	134.50
	Total current liabilities		**660.54**	**1,284.94**	**1,952.54**
	Total liabilities		**746.66**	**1,378.24**	**2,176.46**
	Total Equity and Liabilities		**1,526.73**	**2,458.33**	**3,131.67**

Significant Accounting Policies 1-2
The accompanying notes form an Integral part of financial statements 3-34

In terms of our report attached of even date
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN No.: 117366W/W-100018

Mukesh Jain
Partner
Membership No. 108262

Date : September 29, 2021
Place: Mumbai

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
CBSI India Private Limited

Sudhakar Balakrishnan
Director
DIN: 00062956

Nilay Pratik
Director
DIN: 07691750

Date : September 29, 2021
Place: Mumbai

CBSI India Pvt. Ltd. * Bangalore *

CBSI India Private Limited
Statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2021
All amounts are ₹ in Lakhs unless otherwise stated

	Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
I	Revenue from operations	16	4,273.99	6,386.17
II	Other Income	17	47.76	14.14
III	**Total Income (I + II)**		**4,321.75**	**6,400.31**
IV	**Expenses**			
	Employee benefits expense	18	2,175.46	3,569.76
	Finance costs	19	12.47	34.17
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	20	44.93	74.70
	Other expenses	21	1,610.87	2,332.63
	Total expenses (IV)		**3,843.73**	**6,011.26**
V	**Profit before tax (III - IV)**		**478.02**	**389.05**
VI	**Tax expenses**	22		
	Current tax		72.26	126.10
	Deferred tax		48.66	(18.75)
	Earier Year Taxes		(5.52)	-
	Total Tax expense		**115.40**	**107.35**
VII	**Profit for the year (V - VI)**		**362.62**	**281.70**
VIII	**Other comprehensive income**			
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	- Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans		16.80	12.47
	-Income tax effect on above		(4.23)	(3.14)
IX	**Total comprehensive income for the year (VII + VIII)**		**375.19**	**291.03**
	Earnings per equity share Basic and diluted (in ₹)	23	**71.40**	**55.47**

Significant accounting policies 1-2
The accompanying notes form an Integral part of financial statements 3-34

In terms of our report attached of even date
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FRN No.: 117366W/W-100018

Mukesh Jain
Partner
Membership No. 108262

Date : September 29, 2021
Place: Mumbai

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * MUMBAI

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
CBSI India Private Limited

Sudhakar Balakrishnan
Director
DIN: 00062956

Nilay Pratik
Director
DIN: 07691750

Date : September 29, 2021
Place: Mumbai

CBSI India Pvt. Ltd. * Bangalore *

CBSI India Private Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2021
All amounts are ₹ in Lakhs unless otherwise stated

a. Equity share capital

Particulars	No. of shares	Amount
Balance as at April 01, 2019	**507,865**	**50.79**
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**507,865**	**50.79**
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**507,865**	**50.79**

b. Other equity

Particulars	Reserves & surplus
	(Retained earnings - refer note 11.1)
Balance as at April 01, 2019	**904.42**
Other Comprehensive Income	9.33
Profit for the year	281.70
Dividend Paid during the year	(137.12)
Dividend Tax Paid during the year	(29.03)
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**1,029.30**
Other Comprehensive Income	12.57
Profit for the year	362.62
Dividend Paid during the year	(675.21)
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**729.28**

Significant accounting policies 1-2
The accompanying notes form an Integral part of financial statements 3-34

In terms of our report attached of even date
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN No.: 117366W/W-100018

Mukesh Jain
Partner
Membership No. 108262

Date : September 29, 2021
Place: Mumbai

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
CBSI India Private Limited

Sudhakar Balakrishnan
Director
DIN: 00062956

Nilay Pratik
Director
DIN: 07692750

Date : September 29, 2021
Place: Mumbai

CBSI India Pvt. Ltd. Bangalore

CBSI India Private Limited
Statement of Cashflows for the year ended March 31, 2021
All amounts are ₹ in Lakhs unless otherwise stated

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the year before tax	**478.02**	**389.05**
Adjustments for:		
Provision for doubtful trade & other receivables	26.61	34.87
Loss on discard of Fixed Assets	4.85	-
Derecognition of Lease liability and ROU	(8.02)	-
Depreciation	44.93	74.70
Dividend on investments in mutual funds	(8.88)	(2.65)
Interest income	(14.71)	(11.49)
Other finance cost	6.34	27.81
Operating profit before working capital changes	**529.14**	**512.29**
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase)/ Decrease in assets:		
Trade receivables	498.97	337.63
Other financials assets	455.57	(84.15)
Other current assets	54.44	30.04
Increase/ (Decrease) in Liabilities:		
Trade and other payables	(510.78)	253.20
Other financials liabilities	(29.43)	4.98
Provisions	(39.07)	8.92
Other current liabilities	5.35	(53.53)
Cash generated from operations	**964.19**	**1,009.38**
Net income taxes received / (paid)	98.75	(108.38)
Net cash generated by operating activities	**1,062.94**	**901.00**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipments including capital advances	(22.38)	(2.47)
Dividend on investments	8.88	2.65
Interest income on fixed deposits with banks	4.58	8.28
Other balances with bank - in other deposit accounts	(300.00)	-
Net cash (used in)/generated by investing activities	**(308.92)**	**8.46**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of loan given	-	(943.87)
Finance cost	(0.36)	(14.31)
Payment of lease liability	(38.31)	(69.07)
Dividend and dividend tax paid	(675.21)	(166.15)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(713.88)**	**(1,193.40)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**40.14**	**(283.94)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	218.73	502.67
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note 9)	**258.87**	**218.73**

Significant accounting policies 1-2
The accompanying notes form an integral part of financial statements 3-34

In terms of our report attached of even date
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN No.: 117366W/W-100018

Mukesh Jain
Partner
Membership No. 108262

Date : September 29, 2021
Place: Mumbai

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
CBSI India Private Limited

Sudhakar Balakrishnan
Director
DIN: 00062956

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Director
DIN: 07692750

Date : September 29, 2021
Place: Mumbai

CBSI India Pvt. Ltd. Bangalore

CBSI India Private Limited
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

1. Corporate Information

CBSI India Private Limited (the "Company" or "CBSI") was incorporated on December 23, 2013, as a private limited company under the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") for providing IT staffing services. During the previous year, the Company has become subsidiary of First Meridian Business Services Private Limited with effect from September 29, 2020. The registered office of the Company is located at Patton House - II, Building No. 97, 4th 'B' Cross, Industrial Layout, 5th Block, Koramangala Bangalore Bangalore Karnataka 560 095. The name of the ultimate holding company is Manpower Solutions Limited (Mauritius).

2. Basis of preparation, measurement and significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation and measurement

a. Statement of compliance

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and amendments thereto issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013. In addition, the guidance notes/ announcements issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) are also applied except where compliance with other statutory promulgations require a different treatment. These financial statements have been approved for issue by the Board of Directors at its meeting held on September 29,2021.

Compliance with IND AS:

The financial statements upto year ended March 31,2019 were prepared in accordance with accounting standard notified under companies (Accounts) Rule, 2014 as amended and other relevant provisions of the Act ("Indian GAAP" or "Previous GAAP")

Financial Statements for year ended March 31, 2020 are the first set of IND AS financial statements issued by the Company, hence covered by IND AS 101 "First Time Adoption of Indian Accounting standard". The transition to Ind AS has been carried out from accounting principles generally accepted in India ('Indian GAAP'), which is considered as previous GAAP for the purpose of IND AS 101.Inpreparing financial statements, the company's opening balance sheet was prepared as at April 01, 2019, the company's date of transition to IND AS.

b. Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification.

<u>An asset is treated as current when it is:</u>

i. Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle.
ii. Held primarily for the purpose of trading.
iii. Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or

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2.1 Basis of preparation and measurement(Continued)

b. Current versus non-current classification (Continued)

iv. Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

i. It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle.
ii. It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
iii. It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
iv. There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities. Advance tax paid is classified as non-current assets.

c. Presentation of financial statements

The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Statement of Changes in Equity are prepared and presented in the format prescribed in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared and presented in accordance with Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows". The disclosures with respect to items in the Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss, as prescribed in the Schedule III to the Act, are presented by way of notes forming part of the financial statements along with the other notes required to be disclosed under the notified Accounting Standards as amended.

Amounts in the financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee in Lakhs rounded off to two decimal places as permitted by Schedule III to the Act. Per share data are presented in Indian Rupee to two decimals places.

d. 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 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.

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2.1 Basis of preparation and measurement(Continued)

e. Basis of measurement

The Company maintains its accounts on accrual basis following historical cost convention, except for certain assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in accordance with Ind AS. Fair value measurements are categorised as below based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety:

(i) Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company can access at measurement date;

(ii) Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included in level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and

(iii) Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the valuation of assets or liabilities.

Above levels of fair value hierarchy are applied consistently and generally, there are no transfers between the levels of the fair value hierarchy unless the circumstances change warranting such transfer

f. Use of estimates and judgments

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)).

2.2 Significant accounting policies

a. Property plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement:

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

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2.2 Significant accounting policies *(Continued..)*

a. Property plant and equipment *(Continued..)*

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 n profit or loss when the item is derecognized.

Subsequent expenditure:

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.

Depreciation:

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 (Years)
Furniture & Fixtures*	5
Equipment	5
Computer and Software	3

*Useful lives of furniture and fixtures is lower than those indicated in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 based on management estimate and technical assessment made by a technical expert.

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2.2 Significant accounting policies *(Continued..)*

a. Property plant and equipment (Continued..)

Leasehold improvements 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

Goodwill

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

Other Intangible assets:

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.

Amortization

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.

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).

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2.2 Significant accounting policies *(Continued..)*

c. Impairment of non-financial assets *(Continued..)*

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.

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2.2 Significant accounting policies *(Continued..)*

d. Financial instruments *(Continued..)*

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.

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:

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2.2 Significant accounting policies *(Continued..)*

d. Financial instruments *(Continued..)*

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.

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.

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2.2 Significant accounting policies*(Continued..)*

d. Financial instruments *(Continued..)*

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

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2.2 Significant accounting policies*(Continued..)*

f. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets *(Continued..)*

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 Tech industry, Permanent recruitment and other 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).

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2.2 Significant accounting policies*(Continued..)*

g. Revenue recognition *(Continued..)*

a) Tech Services:

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

b) Recruitment and other services:

Revenue from permanent recruitment services, temporary recruitment services, skills and development, regulatory services and payroll is recognized on accrual basis on performance of the services agreed in the contract with the customers.

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.

Other Income

Other items of income are accounted as and when the right to receive such income arises and it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably.

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.

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2.2 Significant accounting policies*(Continued..)*

i. Employee benefits *(Continued..)*

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.

(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

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

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2.2 Significant accounting policies*(Continued..)*

j. Leases *(Continued..)*

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.

<u>As a Lessee:</u>

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:

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2.2 Significant accounting policies*(Continued..)*

j. Leases (Continued)

• 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.

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2.2 Significant accounting policies *(Continued..)*

j. Leases *(Continued..)*

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.

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

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2.2 Significant accounting policies *(Continued..)*

I. Income-tax *(Continued..)*

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.

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2.2 Significant accounting policies *(Continued..)*

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 computed by dividing profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The Company did not have any potentially dilutive securities in any of the years presented.

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". The Company presently caters to only domestic market i.e. India and hence there is no revenue from external customers outside India..

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2.2 Significant accounting policies(*Continued..*)

r. Recent Pronouncements

On March 24, 2021, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through a notification, amended Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. The amendments revise Division I, II and III of Schedule III and are applicable from April 1, 2021. Key amendments relating to Division II which relate to companies whose financial statements are required to comply with Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules 2015 are:

Balance Sheet

* Lease liabilities should be separately disclosed under the head "financial liabilities", duly distinguished between current and non-current.

* Certain additional disclosures in the statement of changes in equity such as changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors and restated balances at the beginning of current reporting period.

*Specified format for disclosure of shareholding of promoters.

*Specified format for ageing schedule of trade receivables, trade payables, capital work-in-progress and intangible assets under development.

*If a company has not used funds for the specific purpose for which it was borrowed from banks and financial institutions, then disclosure of details of where it has been used.

*Specific disclosure under 'additional regulatory requirement' such as compliance with approved scheme of arrangements, compliance with number of layers of companies, title deeds of immovable property not held in name of company, loans and advances to promoters, directors, key managerial positions (KMP) and related parties, details of benami properties etc.

Statement of profit and loss

Additional disclosures relating to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), undisclosed income and crypto or virtual currency specified under the head 'additional information' in the notes forming part of standalone financial statements.

The amendments are extensive, and the Company will evaluate the same to give effect to them as required by law.

Covid-19 pandemic related uncertainty:

Refer Note 31 in respect of disclosure relating to likely impact of Covid-19 on the future cash flows and going concern assessments made by the management.

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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, 2019	**9.00**	**2.51**	**6.32**	**17.83**
Additions for the year	2.15	-	0.32	**2.47**
As at March 31, 2020	**11.15**	**2.51**	**6.64**	**20.30**
Additions for the year	0.34	20.27	1.49	**22.10**
Discard / Disposals	(4.33)	(0.11)	(1.83)	**(6.27)**
As at March 31, 2021	**7.16**	**22.67**	**6.30**	**36.13**
Accumulated Depreciation				
As at April 1, 2019	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense for the year	2.84	2.22	3.79	**8.85**
As at March 31, 2020	**2.84**	**2.22**	**3.79**	**8.85**
Depreciation expense for the year	3.47	0.49	1.32	**5.28**
Eliminated on disposal of assets/ reclassifications	(0.35)	-	(0.89)	**(1.24)**
As at March 31, 2021	**5.96**	**2.71**	**4.22**	**12.89**
As at March 31, 2021	**1.20**	**19.96**	**2.08**	**23.24**
As at March 31, 2020	**8.31**	**0.29**	**2.85**	**11.45**
As at April 1, 2019	**9.00**	**2.51**	**6.32**	**17.83**

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 1,2019 (i.e. the transition date)

4 Other intangible assets

Description of assets	Software Rights
Deemed Cost (refer note 3.1)	
As at April 1, 2019	**2.36**
Additions for the year	-
Disposals/ reclassifications	-
As at March 31, 2020	**2.36**
Additions for the year	0.28
Disposals/ reclassifications	(2.36)
As at March 31, 2021	**0.28**
Amortisation	
As at April 1, 2019	-
Amortisation expense for the year	0.11
As at March 31, 2020	**0.11**
Amortisation expense for the year	0.05
Discard during the year	(0.11)
As at March 31, 2021	**0.05**
As at March 31, 2021	**0.23**
As at March 31, 2020	**2.25**
As at April 1, 2019	**2.36**

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5 **Other financial assets**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 1, 2019
Non -Current			
Unsecured, considered good			
Deposit for premises	4.18	49.04	45.83
Total	4.18	49.04	45.83
Current			
Unsecured, considered good			
Unbilled revenue	313.24	728.05	643.90
Interest accrued but not due	4.10	-	-
Total	317.34	728.05	643.90

6 **Deferred tax asset (net)**

6.1 **Movement in deferred tax balances**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021			
	Opening balance	Recognised in profit and Loss	Recognised in OCI	Closing balance
Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets in relation to:				
Property, plant and equipment	1.62	1.08	-	2.70
Allowance for doubtful debts	22.15	3.02	-	25.17
Ind AS 116 transition	(0.14)	(1.52)	-	(1.66)
Others	40.88	(40.88)	-	-
Employee benefits	25.23	(10.36)	(4.23)	10.64
Net tax asset/(liabilities)	89.74	(48.66)	(4.23)	36.85

6.2 **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	1.05	0.57	-	1.62
Allowance for doubtful debts	19.64	2.51	-	22.15
Ind AS 116 transition	0.49	(0.63)	-	(0.14)
Others	24.07	16.81	-	40.88
Compensated absences and retirement benefits	28.88	(0.51)	(3.14)	25.23
Net tax asset/(liabilities)	74.13	18.75	(3.14)	89.74

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7 Trade receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 1, 2019
Unsecured, considered good	321.43	847.01	1,219.51
Unsecured, considered doubtful	100.00	88.04	70.61
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts (expected credit loss allowances)	(100.00)	(88.04)	(70.61)
Total	**321.43**	**847.01**	**1,219.51**

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

7.1 Movement of allownace of doubtful receivables

Particulars	Amount
Balance as at April 01, 2019	**70.61**
Allowance for doubtful debts (refer note 21)	34.87
Bad-debts written off during the year	(17.44)
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**88.04**
Allowance for doubtful debts (refer note 21)	26.61
Bad-debts written off during the year	(14.65)
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**100.00**

8 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 1, 2019
Balances with banks			
- On current account	58.89	218.68	502.62
- in other deposit accounts - original maturity of three months or less	199.98	-	-
Cash on hand	-	0.05	0.05
Total	**258.87**	**218.73**	**502.67**

9 Other current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 1, 2019
Unsecured, considered good			
Prepaid expenses	29.67	73.15	88.59
Advance to Suppliers			
- considered good	-	1.34	0.74
Balance with Government authorities	0.84	-	-
Other assets	0.50	2.95	18.14
Total	**31.01**	**77.44**	**107.47**

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10 Equity share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 1, 2019
Authorised share capital 20,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each	200.00	200.00	200.00
Issued and subscribed capital comprises: 507,865 shares of ₹ 10/- each Fully Paid up	50.79	50.79	50.79
Total	**50.79**	**50.79**	**50.79**

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Numbers	Amount	Numbers	Amount
As at the beginning and end of the year	507,865	50.79	507,865	50.79

Particulars	As at April 1, 2019	
	Numbers	Amount
As at the beginning and end of the year	507,865	50.79

10.2 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.

10.3 Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares (including nominee shareholders)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	
	Number of shares held	% holding of equity shares
Fully paid equity shares First Meridian Business Services Private Limited (including nominee shareholder)	507,865	100.00%
	As at March 31, 2020	
	Number of shares held	% holding of equity shares
Fully paid equity shares CBSI Asia Pacific Pte Ltd (including nominee shareholder)	507,865	100.00%
	As at April 1, 2019	
	Number of shares held	% holding of equity shares
Fully paid equity shares CBSI Asia Pacific Pte Ltd (including nominee shareholder)	507,865	100.00%

11 Other equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 1, 2019
Retained earnings	729.28	1,029.30	904.42
Total	**729.28**	**1,029.30**	**904.42**

11.1 Retained earnings

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Balance at the beginning of year	1,029.30	904.42
Profit attributable to owners of the Company	362.62	281.70
Remeasurement of defined benefits plan	12.57	9.33
Dividend on equity shares paid	(675.21)	(137.12)
Corporate tax on dividend paid	-	(29.03)
Balance as at end of year	**729.28**	**1,029.30**

Note:
The amount that can be distributed by the Company as dividends to its equity shareholders is determined based on the balance in this reserve and also considering the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013. Thus the amounts reported above are not distributable in entirely. It includes impact of actuarial gains and losses on the funded obligation due to change in financial assumptions, change in demographic assumption, experience adjustments, etc. recognised through other comprehensive income.

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12 Borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 1, 2019
Secured - at amortised cost			
Repayable on demand from banks	-	-	697.93
Unsecured - at amortised cost			
Loan from related party - repayable at demand	-	-	245.94
Total	**-**	**-**	**943.87**

13 Other current financial liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 1, 2019
Accrued compensation to employees	224.94	254.87	249.89
Other Current Liabilities	0.50	-	-
Total	**225.44**	**254.87**	**249.89**

14 Provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 1, 2019
Non-Current			
Provision for gratuity (refer note 29)	19.08	50.23	54.53
	19.08	**50.23**	**54.53**
Current			
Provision for compensated absences	23.23	50.03	49.28
Total	**23.23**	**50.03**	**49.28**

15 Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 1, 2019
Advance from customers	36.69	-	-
Statutory Liabilities	47.12	79.77	130.45
Other payables	2.63	1.32	4.05
Total	**86.44**	**81.09**	**134.50**

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16 Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Sale of services	4,273.99	6,386.17
Total	**4,273.99**	**6,386.17**

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

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Contracted price with the customers	4,284.37	6,393.50
Less: Discounts, rebates, refunds, credits, price concessions	(10.38)	(7.33)
Revenue from contracts with customers (as per the Statement of profit and loss)	**4,273.99**	**6,386.17**

17 Other Income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Interest on bank deposits	8.68	8.28
Interest on Income Tax Refund	16.15	-
Other interest income	6.03	3.21
Gain on mutual fund	8.88	2.65
Derecognition of lease liability (refer note 26)	8.02	-
Total	**47.76**	**14.14**

18 Employee benefits expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Salaries and Wages	2,020.19	3,340.65
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 29)	94.04	174.70
Gratuity (Refer note 29)	44.64	23.82
Staff Welfare Expenses	16.59	30.59
Total	**2,175.46**	**3,569.76**

19 Finance Costs

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Interest on loans from banks and financial institutions	0.36	14.31
Interest expense on lease liability (refer note 26)	5.99	13.50
Other costs	6.12	6.36
Total	**12.47**	**34.17**

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20 Depreciation and amortisation expense

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	5.28	8.96
Depreciation of right-of-use asset (refer note 26)	39.60	65.63
Amortisation of intangible assets	0.05	0.11
Total	**44.93**	**74.70**

21 Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Auditor's remuneration (refer note 21.1)	7.50	6.90
Communication expenses	3.75	8.71
Discount Allowed	16.39	17.45
Insurance	0.14	0.17
Rent (refer note 26)	36.41	-
Repairs & Maintenance	29.80	40.22
Provision for doubtful trade & other receivables	26.61	34.87
Professional and consultancy fees	1,479.58	2,182.25
Travelling, lodging and boarding expenses	0.82	17.24
Loss on Sale / disposal of Fixed Assets	4.85	-
Miscellaneous expenses	5.02	24.82
Total	**1,610.87**	**2,332.63**

21.1 Payments to auditors

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
a) for stautory audit	6.00	3.15
b) for tax audit	1.00	3.00
c) for other services	0.50	0.75
Total	**7.50**	**6.90**

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22 Total Tax Expenses

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

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Profit before tax	478.02	389.05
Income tax rate (incl. surcharge)	25.17%	25.17%
Income tax expense calculated (incl. surcharge)	120.31	97.92
Effects of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profits	1.32	3.65
Effect of income charged at different rate	(0.71)	-
Impact of change in tax rate	-	5.78
Total	120.92	107.35
Tax of earlier years	(5.52)	-
Income tax expense recognised In profit or loss	**115.40**	**107.35**

Note:
The Company had elected to exercise the option permitted under section 115BAA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 as introduced by the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinace, 2019. The full impact of this change including the remeasurement of the net deferred tax effect basis the rate prescribed in the said section, had been recognised in the statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2020.

23 Earnings per share

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Profit attributable to equity shareholders (in lakhs)	362.62	281.70
Nominal value of each equity share	10.00	10.00
Weighted average number of equity shares	507,865	507,865
EPS - basic and diluted (₹)	71.40	55.47

24 Contingent liabilities and commitments

On February 28, 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.

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 1, 2019
(i) Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	83.17	168.09	115.60
(ii) Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	0.11	-	-
(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	5.71	-	-
(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 average credit period of trade payables is 30-45 days. No interest is charged by the trade payables.The Company has not received any intimation from the suppliers other than disclosed above, regarding their status under Micro,Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 and hence, the disclosure 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 ₹ 176.81 Lacs (incl. discounting efffect of security deposits of Rs. 9.17 lakhs) and a lease liability of ₹ 169.39 Lacs. The cumulative effect of applying the standard of ₹ 1.75 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 20 and 19.

26.4 The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities is as follows.

For leases before March 31, 2020	10%
For leases after March 31, 2020	7.50%

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26.1 Leases (cont..)

26.5 Following are the changes in the carrying value of right of use assets for the year ended at:

Particulars	Category of ROU
	Office Space
Balance as at April 1, 2019	**176.81**
Depreciation	(65.63)
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**111.18**
Balance as at April 1, 2020	**111.18**
Additions	78.39
Deletions	(74.34)
Depreciation	(39.60)
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**75.63**

26.6 The following is the break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities as at:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Current Lease liabilities	8.01	70.75
Non-current lease liabilities	67.04	43.07
Total	**75.05**	**113.82**

26.7 The following is the movement in lease liabilities:

Particulars	Amount
Balance as at April 1, 2019	**169.39**
Finance cost accrued during the period	13.50
Payment of lease liabilities	(69.07)
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**113.82**
Balance as at April 1, 2020	**113.82**
Additions	75.90
Deletions	(82.35)
Finance cost accrued during the period	5.99
Payment of lease liabilities	(38.31)
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**75.05**

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Not later than 1 year	13.20	72.53
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	55.81	56.88
Later than 5 years	26.19	-
Total	**95.20**	**129.41**

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, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets	39.60	65.63
Interest expense on lease liabilities	5.99	13.50
Expense relating to short-term leases	36.41	-

The total cash outflow for leases is ₹ 74.72 Lakhs and ₹ 69.07 Lakhs for the year ended March 31,2021 and 2020, respectively (includes cash outflow from short term and long term leases)

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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. September 29, 2020)	Ultimate Holding Company
First Meridian Business Services Private Limited (w.e.f. September 29, 2020)	Holding Company
Innovsource Services Private Limited (w.e.f September 29, 2020)	Fellow Subsidiary
Innovsource Facilities Private Limited (w.e.f September 29, 2020)	Fellow Subsidiary
V5 Global Services Private Limited (w.e.f September 29, 2020)	Fellow Subsidiary
Affluent Global Services Private Limited (w.e.f September 29, 2020)	Fellow Subsidiary
Key Management Personnel	
Sudhakar Balakrishnan	Non-executive Director
Nilay Pratik	Non-executive Director

27.2 Details of related party transactions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Legal and Professional Charges		
FirstMeridian Business Services Private Limited	0.14	-
Affluent Global Services Private Limited	12.82	-

27.3 Details of related party closing balances

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Trade Payables		
Affluent Global Services Private Limited	13.93	-
FirstMeridian Business Services Private Limited	0.15	-

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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.Further the Company operates in one geographical area i.e. India.

Information about major customers
Included in revenues are revenues of approximately ₹ 2,604.65 Lakhs (2019-20: ₹ 3234.64 Lakhs) which arose from sales to the Company's largest customer. No other single customers contributed 10 per cent or more to the Company's revenue in either 2021 or 2020.

29 Employee benefits

i) Defined Contribution Plan

The Company's contribution to Provident fund and other funds aggregating during the period ended March 31, 2021 is ₹ 94.04 Lakhs (and during the year ended March 31, 2020: ₹ 174.70 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 are detailed below:

(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) Longevity 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:

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Financial assumptions		
Discount rate (p.a.)	5.73%	6.18%
Salary escalation rate (p.a.)	10.00%	5.00%
Rate of employee turnover (p.a.)	70.00%	50.00%

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Current service cost	8.34	20.93
Net interest expense	2.32	2.89
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in profit or loss	**10.66**	**23.82**
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability		
Actuarial loss arising form changes in financial assumptions	3.69	0.37
Actuarial gain arising form changes in demographic assumptions	(5.27)	-
Actuarial gains arising form experience adjustments	(15.23)	(12.84)
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income	**(16.80)**	**(12.47)**
Total	**(6.14)**	**11.35**

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, 2021 and for the year ended March 31, 2020.
iii) Gratuity expense as per Note 18 includes an amount of Rs. 33.98 lakhs on account of full and final settlement pending as on March 31, 2021 of employees left during the year.

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29 Employee benefit (Cont..)

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, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Present value of benefit obligation at the end of the year	19.08	50.23
Unfunded status -Surplus	**19.08**	**50.23**

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Opening of defined benefit obligation	50.23	54.53
Current service cost	8.34	20.93
Interest on defined benefit obligation	2.32	2.89
Remeasurements due to:		
Actuarial loss arising form changes in financial assumptions	3.69	0.37
Actuarial (gain) / loss arising form changes in demographic assumptions	(5.27)	-
Actuarial gains arising form experience adjustments	(15.23)	(12.84)
Benefits paid	(25.00)	(15.65)
Closing of defined benefit obligation	**19.08**	**50.23**

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 possible 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 as follows.

Principal assumption	Impact on defined benefit obligation	
	Increase in assumption	Decrease in assumption
a) Discount rate		
As at March 31, 2021 (1%)	(0.07)	0.80
As at March 31, 2020 (1%)	(1.95)	2.13
b) Salary Escalation Rate		
As at March 31, 2021 (1%)	0.66	(0.61)
As at March 31, 2020 (1%)	1.43	(1.33)
c) Employee Turnover Rate		
As at March 31, 2021 (1%)	(0.52)	0.55
As at March 31, 2020 (1%)	(0.32)	0.32

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.

Compensated absences
Under the compensated absences plan, leave encashment is payable to all eligible employees on separation from the Company due to death, retirement, superannuation or resignation at the rate of daily salary, as per current accumulation of leave days.

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(I). Financial assumptions		
Discount rate (p.a.)	5.73%	6.18%
Salary escalation rate (p.a.)	10.00%	7.00%
Rate of employee turnover (p.a.)	70.00%	50.00%

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, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Present value of benefit obligation at the end of the year	23.23	50.03
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	-	-
Non - Funded status -Surplus	**23.23**	**50.03**

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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	Amount
As at March 31, 2021	
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	
Non-Current Assets	
Others financial assets	4.18
Current Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	258.87
Bank balance other than Cash and cash equivalents	300.00
Trade receivables	321.43
Other financial assets	317.34
Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost	
Non-Current Liabilities	
Lease Liabilities	67.04
Current Liabilities	
Trade payables	317.42
Other financial liabilities	86.44
Lease Liabilities	8.01
As at March 31, 2020	
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	
Non-Current Assets	
Others financial assets	49.04
Current Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	218.73
Trade receivables	847.01
Other financial assets	728.05
Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost	
Non-Current Liabilities	
Lease Liabilities	43.07
Current Liabilities	
Trade payables	828.20
Other financial liabilities	81.09
Lease Liabilities	70.75
As at April 1, 2019	
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	
Non-Current Assets	
Others financial assets	45.83
Current Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	502.67
Trade receivables	1,219.51
Other financial assets	643.90
Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost	
Non-Current Liabilities	
Lease Liabilities	169.39
Current Liabilities	
Borrowings	943.87
Trade payables	575.00
Other financial liabilities	134.50
Lease Liabilities	-

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

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30 Financial instruments (Cont..)

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 Credit risk, Liquidity risk and Market 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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30 Financial instruments (Cont..)

30.3 Maturities of financial liabilities

Table showing maturity profile of non-derivative financial liabilities:
(Excludes maturity analyses of lease liabilities which has been disclosed in Note 26 of the financial statements)

Particulars	Upto One year	1-5 years	Total
March 31, 2021			
Trade payables	317.42	-	**317.42**
Other financial liabilities	225.44	-	**225.44**
March 31, 2020			
Trade Payables	828.20	-	**828.20**
Other financial liabilities	254.87	-	**254.87**
April 1, 2019			
Borrowings	943.87	-	**943.87**
Trade Payables	575.00	-	**575.00**
Other financial liabilities	249.89	-	**249.89**

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. The Company does not have any borrowed funds and so the Company is not exposed to any interest rate risk.

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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, 2020:

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
Total equity as per previous GAAP		1,137.65	1,007.44
Ind AS adjustments:			
Impact on adoption of Ind AS 116	a.	(11.81)	(1.75)
Provision for doubtful debts	b.	(70.86)	(70.61)
Fair Valuation of Security Deposits	c.	3.21	-
Deferred tax on above adjustments	e.	20.00	20.13
Deferred tax on earlier year	f.	1.90	-
Total adjustments		(57.56)	(52.23)
Total equity		1,080.09	955.21

(ii) Reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2020:

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Profit as per previous GAAP		296.37
Ind AS Adjustments:		
Impact on adoption of Ind AS 116	a.	(10.06)
Provision for doubtful debt	b.	(0.25)
Fair Valuation of Security Deposits	c.	3.21
Reclassification of Actuarial Gain/(Loss)	d.	(12.47)
Deferred tax on above adjustments	e.	4.90
Total effect of transition to Ind AS		(14.67)
Profit under Ind AS		281.70
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	f.	9.33
Total Comprehensive Income		291.03

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, 2019 onwards. The adoption resulted in recognition of 'Right of Use' asset of ₹ 176.81 lakhs (incl. discounting effect of security deposits of Rs. 9.17 lakhs) and a lease liability of ₹ 169.39 lakhs as on April 01, 2019. The cumulative effect of applying the standard of ₹ 1.75 lakhs net of taxes was debited to retained earnings as at April 1.2019.

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 Events after the reporting period
There are no events having an impact on the financial statements.

33 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.

34 The figures for the corresponding previous year have been regrouped/reclassified wherever necessary, to make them comparable.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
CBSI India Private Limited

Sudhakar Balakrishnan
Director
DIN: 00062956

Nilay Pratik
Director
DIN: 076[illegible]50

Date : September 29, 2021
Place: Mumbai

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