

# Standalone Balance Sheet

as at March 31, 2021

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2021 In Rs. Lakhs	As at March 31, 2020 In Rs. Lakhs
<b>A ASSETS</b>			
<b>1 Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	4	6,421.17	6,398.16
Right to use assets	4	6,809.36	8,308.05
Intangible assets	4	1,122.47	1,074.72
Financial Assets			
- Investments	5	22,641.42	19,941.65
- Loans & Advances	7	898.82	1,008.33
- Other financial assets	8	-	20.00
Deferred tax assets (net)	25	954.15	747.80
Other non-current assets	12	296.98	28.93
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>		<b>39,144.36</b>	<b>37,527.64</b>
<b>2 Current assets</b>			
Financial Assets			
- Investments	5	13,582.68	19,754.63
- Trade Receivables	6	2,414.49	2,624.02
- Cash and Cash Equivalents	9	1,408.03	2,050.31
- Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	10	12,801.72	1,893.77
- Loans and Advances	7	401.15	57.02
- Other Financial Assets	8	233.51	564.22
Current Tax Assets (Net)	11	616.21	1,086.38
Other Current Assets	12	7,160.24	5,981.90
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>38,618.03</b>	<b>34,012.25</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>77,762.39</b>	<b>71,539.89</b>
<b>B EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>1 Equity</b>			
Share Capital	13	4,879.10	4,876.00
Other Equity	14	42,091.89	44,032.62
<b>Total Equity</b>		<b>46,970.99</b>	<b>48,908.62</b>
<b>2 Non-current liabilities</b>			
Financial Liabilities			
- Other Financial Liabilities	16	6,135.16	6,427.30
Provisions	18	7,063.78	6,908.20
<b>Total Non-Current Liabilities</b>		<b>13,198.94</b>	<b>13,335.50</b>
<b>3 Current liabilities</b>			
Financial Liabilities			
- Trade Payables			
- Dues to MSME	15	28.16	67.93
- Dues to Others	15	5,173.78	3,590.45
- Other Financial Liabilities	16	7,889.35	2,130.86
Other Current Liabilities	17	3,267.57	2,619.76
Provisions	18	1,233.59	886.77
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>17,592.46</b>	<b>9,295.78</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>30,791.40</b>	<b>22,631.27</b>
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>		<b>77,762.39</b>	<b>71,539.89</b>
<b>See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements</b>			

In terms of our report attached.

For **Brahmayya & Co**

Chartered Accountants

Registration No : 000511S

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-  
**P. Babu**  
Partner  
Membership No : 203358

Sd/-  
**Dinesh Kumar Mehrotra**  
Chairman  
DIN NO : 00142711

Sd/-  
**Natarajan Srinivasan**  
Director  
DIN NO : 00123338

Sd/-  
**Anuj Kumar**  
CEO & Director  
DIN NO : 08268864

Sd/-  
**M. Somasundaram**  
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-  
**G.Manikandan**  
Company Secretary

Date : May 25, 2021  
Place : Chennai

Date : May 25, 2021  
Place : Chennai

# Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss

for the year ended March 31, 2021

Particulars	Note No.	2020-21 In Rs. Lakhs	2019-20 In Rs. Lakhs
I Revenue from operations	19	67,375.26	66,145.81
II Other income	20	5,860.40	1,950.79
<b>III Total revenue</b>		<b>73,235.66</b>	<b>68,096.60</b>
<b>IV Expenses</b>			
Employee benefits expense	21	21,706.04	20,972.00
Finance costs	22	706.39	804.94
Depreciation and amortisation expense	4	3,938.86	4,594.10
Operating expenses	23	12,578.30	13,080.49
Other expenses	24	6,305.51	6,118.16
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>45,235.11</b>	<b>45,569.69</b>
<b>V Profit before tax</b>		<b>28,000.55</b>	<b>22,526.91</b>
<b>VI Tax expense / (benefit):</b>	25		
Current tax		6,309.62	5,825.88
Deferred tax		(206.35)	293.71
<b>Net tax expense / (benefit)</b>		<b>6,103.27</b>	<b>6,119.59</b>
<b>VII Profit for the year</b>		<b>21,897.28</b>	<b>16,407.32</b>
<b>VIII Other Comprehensive Income</b>			
Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss			
- Remeasurements of the defined benefit liabilities / asset		46.37	(82.13)
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(11.67)	20.67
<b>Total Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss)</b>		<b>34.70</b>	<b>(61.46)</b>
<b>IX Total Comprehensive Income</b>		<b>21,931.98</b>	<b>16,345.86</b>
<b>X Earnings per share:</b>	27		
(a) Basic		44.89	33.65
(b) Diluted		44.72	33.63
<b>See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements</b>			

In terms of our report attached.  
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Chartered Accountants  
Registration No : 000511S

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

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Partner  
Membership No : 203358

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DIN NO : 00123338

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**Anuj Kumar**  
CEO & Director  
DIN NO : 08268864

Sd/-  
**M. Somasundaram**  
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-  
**G. Manikandan**  
Company Secretary

Date : May 25, 2021  
Place : Chennai

Date : May 25, 2021  
Place : Chennai

# Standalone Cash Flow Statement

For the Year Ended March 31, 2021

Particulars	2020-21		2019-20	
	In Rs. Lakhs	In Rs. Lakhs	In Rs. Lakhs	In Rs. Lakhs
<b>A. Cash flow from operating activities</b>				
Profit / (Loss) before tax		28,000.55		22,526.91
<i>Adjustments for:</i>				
Depreciation and amortisation expense	3,938.86		4,594.10	
Remeasurements on defined benefit obligation and ESOP reserve in respect of subsidiaries	171.12		(82.13)	
(Profit) / loss on sale / write off of assets	66.72		20.73	
Expense on employee stock option scheme	743.13		304.45	
Finance costs	706.39		804.94	
Interest on disputed taxes	22.91		23.03	
Interest income	(187.53)		(94.85)	
Dividend income	(3,853.82)		(710.03)	
Net (gain) / loss on sale of investments	(1,537.67)		(1,084.09)	
Adjustments to the carrying amount of investments	173.72		291.08	
Net of Expected Credit loss allowance for trade receivables and advances	197.56		0.21	
Liabilities / provisions no longer required written back	(108.40)		(71.85)	
Gain / Loss on Termination of lease contract	(111.42)		-	
Operating profit / (loss) before working capital changes		<b>28,222.11</b>		<b>26,522.50</b>
Changes in working capital:				
Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets:				
Trade Receivables	128.08		(762.95)	
Other Non-Current Assets	(268.05)		(99.96)	
Other Current Financial Assets	415.96		(557.39)	
Other Non Current Financial Assets	-		(20.00)	
Other Current Assets	(1,178.35)		764.18	
Loans given - security deposit placed & staff loan	(335.60)		(16.61)	
Change in Money held in trust	(317.07)		1,159.64	
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:				
Trade Payables	1,739.92		275.27	
Provisions	502.39		(553.36)	
Other Current Liabilities	647.81		(1,389.59)	
Cash generated from operations		<b>29,557.20</b>		<b>25,321.73</b>
Net income tax (paid) / refunds		(5,874.03)		(7,327.87)
<b>Net cash flow from / (used in) operating activities (A)</b>		<b>23,683.17</b>		<b>17,993.86</b>
<b>B. Cash flow from investing activities</b>				
Capital expenditure of PPE and Intangible assets	(2,374.05)		(1,443.20)	
Proceeds from sale of PPE and Intangible assets	17.47		17.39	
Bank deposits including margin money	(3,849.02)		28.04	
Net Sale / Purchase of current & non-current investments	7,536.13		(5,210.64)	
Investment in subsidiaries	(2,699.99)		(1,408.99)	
Interest received	30.94		109.83	
Dividend received	3,853.82		710.03	
<b>Net cash flow from / (used in) investing activities (B)</b>		<b>2,515.30</b>		<b>(7,197.54)</b>

# Standalone Cash Flow Statement

For the Year Ended March 31, 2021

Particulars	2020-21		2019-20	
	In Rs. Lakhs	In Rs. Lakhs	In Rs. Lakhs	In Rs. Lakhs
<b>C. Cash flow from financing activities</b>				
Proceeds from issue of equity shares under ESOP scheme	190.79		-	
Principal towards lease liabilities	(1,396.89)		(1,262.46)	
Interest towards lease liabilities	(706.39)		(804.94)	
Dividends appropriated (including tax on dividend)	(24,928.26)		(7,015.59)	
<b>Net cash flow from / (used in) financing activities (C)</b>		<b>(26,840.75)</b>		<b>(9,082.99)</b>
<b>Net increase / (decrease) in Cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)</b>		<b>(642.28)</b>		<b>1,713.33</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		2,050.31		336.98
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>		<b>1,408.03</b>		<b>2,050.31</b>

In terms of our report attached.

For **Brahmayya & Co**

Chartered Accountants

Registration No : 000511S

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-

**P. Babu**

Partner

Membership No : 203358

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**Natarajan Srinivasan**

Director

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CEO & Director

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**M. Somasundaram**

Chief Financial Officer

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**G.Manikandan**

Company Secretary

Date : May 25, 2021

Place : Chennai

Date : May 25, 2021

Place : Chennai

# Standalone Statement of changes in Equity

## Statement of changes in Equity For the Year Ended March 31, 2021

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus						Total
	Equity Share Capital	Employee Stock Option reserve	Retained earnings	General reserve	Securities premium reserve	Other Comprehensive income	
Balance at the beginning of the year	4,876.00	362.10	33,424.52	11,035.43	-	(789.43)	48,908.62
Increase in share capital on account of exercise of ESOP scheme*	3.10	-	-	-	294.96	-	298.06
Amount transferred to Securities premium from ESOP reserve due to exercise of ESOP scheme	-	(107.28)	-	-	-	-	(107.28)
Remeasurement of Net Benefit liability / Asset Net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	34.70	34.70
Dividends	-	-	(24,928.26)	-	-	-	(24,928.26)
Profit for the year	-	-	21,897.28	-	-	-	21,897.28
ESOP Amortisation for the year	-	867.87	-	-	-	-	867.88
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>4,879.10</b>	<b>1,122.69</b>	<b>30,393.54</b>	<b>11,035.43</b>	<b>294.96</b>	<b>(754.73)</b>	<b>46,971.01</b>

\* Rs. 107.28 lacs pertains to an adjustment from ESOP reserve and balance amounting to Rs. 187.68 lacs is realised in cash

## Statement of changes in Equity For the Year Ended March 31, 2020

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus						Total
	Equity Share Capital	Employee Stock Option reserve	Retained earnings	General reserve	Securities premium reserve	Other Comprehensive income	
Balance at the beginning of the year	4,876.00	-	24,032.79	11,035.43	-	(727.97)	39,216.25
Remeasurement of Net Benefit liability / Asset Net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	(61.46)	(61.46)
Dividends ( Including Dividend Tax )	-	-	(7,015.59)	-	-	-	(7,015.59)
Profit for the year	-	-	16,407.32	-	-	-	16,407.32
ESOP Amortisation for the year	-	362.10	-	-	-	-	362.10
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>4,876.00</b>	<b>362.10</b>	<b>33,424.52</b>	<b>11,035.43</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(789.43)</b>	<b>48,908.62</b>

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Date : May 25, 2021  
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## Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies

### 1. Reporting entity

Computer Age Management Services Limited ('CAMS' or 'Company') is India's largest Mutual Fund Transfer Agency serving over 69% of assets of the Indian mutual fund industry. As an integral part of the India's financial infrastructure, CAMS has built a reputation as the leading Transfer Agency to the Asset Management Industry of India and technology enabled service solutions partner to Private Equity Funds, Banks and Non-Banking Finance Companies.

The Company was incorporated on May 25, 1988 and approved to act as Registrar and Transfer Agents to Asset Management Companies by Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI).

The Company had converted to Public Limited Company with effect from 27th September 2019. The Corporate Identity Number (CIN) issued by Registrar of companies, Chennai, Tamil Nadu is L65910TN1988PLC015757.

During the year, the Company has completed its Initial Public Offering (IPO) through an offer for sale of equity shares. The equity shares of the Company were listed on BSE Limited on 1st October 2020 and on National Stock Exchange with effect from 7th May 2021.

The financial statements were approved by the Company's Board of Directors on 25th May 2021.

### 2. Basis of preparation

#### A. Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and the guidelines issued by SEBI.

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

#### B. Functional and Presentation currency

Indian Rupee (₹) is the Company's functional currency and the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. Accordingly, the management has presented the financial statements in Indian Rupees (₹). All amounts have been rounded-off to the nearest lakhs upto two decimal places, unless otherwise indicated.

#### C. Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value:

- (i) Certain financial assets and liabilities,
- (ii) Net defined benefit asset / (liability) and
- (iii) Equity settled share-based payments.

#### D. Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires that management make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements and the income and expense for the reporting period. The Management believes that these estimates are prudent and reasonable and are based upon the Management's best knowledge of current events and actions as on each reporting date. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as the Management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

#### Judgements

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

Note 3(a) – Revenue Recognition

Note 3(b) – Classification of financial assets; assessment of business model within which the assets are held and assessment of whether the contractual terms of financial assets are solely payment of principal and interest on principal amount outstanding.

Note 3(f) – Whether an arrangement contains a lease; assessment of lease term.

#### Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the year ending March 31, 2021 are discussed below:

**(i) Fair value measurement of financial instruments**

When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be derived from active markets, their fair value is determined using valuation techniques including the discounted cash flow model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible. Where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. The judgement includes considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Details about fair value measurements are disclosed in Note 35.

**(ii) Impairment of financial assets**

The Company estimates lifetime expected credit loss allowance is computed based on historical payment patterns, customer credit worthiness and customer concentrations, adjusted for forward looking information on collection. Details about the expected credit loss allowance are disclosed in Note 35.

**(iii) Impairment of non-financial assets**

The determination of recoverable amounts of the cash generating units assessed in an impairment test requires the Company to estimate their fair values net of disposal costs as well as their value-in-use. The assessment of value-in-use requires assumptions to be made with respect to the operating cash flows of the cash generating unit as well as discount rates.

**(iv) Useful life and residual value of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets**

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment are taken as prescribed in Schedule II of the Act. In case of intangible assets, useful life is estimated by management taking into account the nature of the asset and the estimated usage of the asset. Residual value is estimated by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end.

**(v) Share based payments**

The Company initially measures the cost of equity settled transactions with employees using the Black Scholes model to determine the fair value of the options granted. Estimating the fair value of the share options granted require determination of the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determination of the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. The assumptions and models used for estimating

the fair value for the share based payment transactions are disclosed in Note 36.

**(vi) Defined benefit plans**

The obligation from defined benefit plan is determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. Details about the defined benefit obligation are disclosed in Note 26.

**(vii) Provisions and contingencies**

The Company estimates the provisions that have present obligations as a result of past events, and it is probable that outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligations. These provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

The Company uses significant judgement to disclose contingent liabilities. Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements.

**(viii) Impairment of investment in subsidiaries**

The Company reviews its carrying value of investments carried at cost (net of impairment, if any) annually, or more frequently when there is indication for impairment. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for in the statement of profit and loss.

The determination of recoverable amounts of the cash generating units (subsidiaries) assessed in an impairment test requires the Company to estimate their fair values net of disposal costs as well as their value-in-use. The assessment of value-in-use requires assumptions to be made with respect to the operating cash flows of the cash generating unit (subsidiaries) as well as discount rates.

**(ix) Income taxes**

The Company establishes provisions based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of assessment by the tax authorities of the jurisdiction in which it operates. The amount of provision is based on various factors such as experience of previous tax assessments and differing interpretations of tax laws by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority. The Company assesses the probability of litigation and subsequent cash outflow with respect to taxes.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilized. Accordingly, the Company exercises its judgement to reassess the carrying amount of deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting period.

**E. Measurement of fair values**

Fair value is the price that would be received from sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability; or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or most advantageous market must be accessible to/ by the Company.

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

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

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the

fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

**F. Standards issued but not effective**

Ministry of Corporate Affairs (“MCA”) notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards. There is no such notification which would have been applicable from April 1, 2021.

**G. Classification of assets and liabilities as current and non-current**

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

An asset is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle,
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- 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:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle,
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- 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.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

### 3. Significant accounting policies

#### a) Revenue

The Company recognizes revenue from contracts with customers based on the principles set out in Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, to determine when to recognize revenue and at what amount.

Revenue is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable as per contractual terms. Revenue is recognized when the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service (i.e., an asset) to a customer and it is highly probable that a significant reversal of revenue is not expected to occur. An asset is transferred when the customer obtains control of that asset.

If the consideration promised in a contract includes a variable amount, the Company estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for rendering the promised services to a customer. The amount of consideration can vary because of discounts, credits, price concessions or other similar items. Revenues are shown net of taxes and applicable discounts and allowances.

The Company primarily generates revenue by providing registrar and transfer agent services to asset management companies and technology enabled service to private equity fund, bank and non-banking financial services sectors.

Revenue recognition for different heads of income are as under:

#### I) Revenue from rendering of services:

Revenue from data processing services and customer care services is recognized on an accrual basis in accordance with the agreements entered with asset management companies. The Company has adopted the output method to measure progress of each performance obligation except for those contracts where revenue is dependent on the number of resources deployed.

Recoverables represent expenses incurred in relation to services performed that are allocated and recovered from the customers based on the agreed terms and conditions.

#### II) Recognition of dividend income, interest income or expense and gains or losses from financial instruments:

##### (i) Dividend Income

Dividend income is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss on the date on which the Company's right to receive dividend is established.

##### (ii) Interest Income

Interest income or expense is recognized using the effective interest rate method. The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to

- The gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or.
- The amortized cost of the financial liability.

In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit impaired) or to the amortized cost of the liability. However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis. Interest income / expense on financial instruments at FVTPL is not included in fair value changes but presented separately.

##### (iii) Realized and unrealized gain / loss

The realized gains / losses from financial instruments at FVTPL represents the difference between original cost of purchase and its settlement price. The unrealized gains / losses represents the difference between the carrying amount of a financial instrument at the beginning of the period, or the transaction price if it was purchased in the current reporting period, and its carrying amount at the end of the reporting period.

#### b) Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. All financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset (other than financial assets recorded at fair value through profit or loss) are included in the fair value of the financial assets. Purchase or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trade) are recognized on the trade date.

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial instruments of the company are classified in the following categories:

- (i) Financial assets at amortized cost,
- (ii) Financial assets (debt instruments) at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI),
- (iii) Equity instruments at FVTOCI and fair value through profit and loss account (FVTPL),
- (iv) Financial liabilities at amortized cost or FVTPL.

The classification of financial instruments depends on the objective of the business model for which it is held. Management determines the classification of its financial instruments at initial recognition.

#### **Business model assessment**

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed, and information is provided to management.

#### **Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest**

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin. In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers:

- Contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- Terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable interest rate features;
- Prepayment and extension features; and
- Terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets.

#### **I) Financial assets**

##### **(i) Financial assets at amortized cost**

A financial asset shall be measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding (SPPI).

They are presented as current assets, except for those maturing later than 12 months after the reporting date which are presented as non-current assets. Financial assets are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment loss.

Amortized cost are represented by investment in interest bearing debt instruments, trade receivables, security deposits, cash and cash equivalents, employee and other advances and eligible current and non-current assets. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and in banks and demand deposits with banks with original maturity less than 3 months which can be withdrawn at any time without prior notice or penalty on the principal. For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and cash in banks.

##### **(ii) Financial asset at FVTOCI**

A debt instrument shall be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:

- The objective of the business model is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and
- the asset's contractual cash flow represent SPPI debt instruments included within FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting period at fair value plus transaction costs.

Fair value movements are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income ("OCI"). However, the Company recognises interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain loss in Profit or Loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from OCI to profit and loss. Interest earned is recognized under the expected interest rate (EIR) model.

Currently the Company has not classified any interest bearing debt instrument under this category

**(iii) Equity instruments at FVTOCI and FVTPL**

All equity instruments are measured at fair value other than investment in subsidiaries, joint venture and associate. Equity instruments held for trading are classified as FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value in OCI. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividend are recognized in OCI which is not subsequently recycled to Profit or Loss.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTPL, then all fair value changes on the instrument and dividend are recognized in Profit or Loss.

Currently the Company has not classified any equity instrument neither at FVTOCI nor at FVTPL.

**(iv) Equity investments in Subsidiaries**

Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the investment is assessed and written down immediately to its recoverable amount. On disposal of investments in subsidiaries, the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount are recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

**(v) Financial assets at FVTPL**

FVTPL is a residual category for financial assets. Any financial asset which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as FVTPL. In addition the Company may elect to designate the financial asset, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency.

**II) Financial liabilities**

**(i) Financial liabilities at amortized cost**

Financial liabilities at amortized cost represented by trade and other payables are initially recognized at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized

in the Statement of Profit or Loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

**(ii) Financial liabilities at FVTPL**

A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held for trading, or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

**III) Derecognition**

**Financial assets**

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognized on its balance sheet but retains either all or substantially all the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognized.

**Financial liabilities**

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expired.

The Company also derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

**c) Impairment**

**(i) Financial assets carried at amortized cost and FVTOCI**

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss. The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivable. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company

to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If in subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12 month ECL. Lifetime ECLs are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12 month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

#### Measurement of expected credit losses

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e. all shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider:

- All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension etc.) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument.
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

#### Presentation of allowance for expected credit losses in the balance sheet

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

#### Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off

could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

#### (ii) Impairment of equity investments measured at cost

Investments are measured at cost are tested for impairment at the end of each reporting period. Any impairment loss is recognized in the statement of profit and loss, if the amount of impairment loss decreases subsequently then the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed in the statement of profit and loss.

#### (iii) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates the cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or Cash Generating Units ('CGU'). The recoverable amount of a CGU (or an individual asset) 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 time value of money and the risks specific to the CGU (or the asset). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the CGU to which the asset belongs. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment loss in respect of assets except goodwill is reversed only to the extent that the assets carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized in prior years. A reversal of impairment loss is recognized immediately in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

#### d) Property, plant and equipment

##### Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalized borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

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 cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located. Repairs and maintenance costs are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when incurred.

The cost of a self-constructed item of property, plant and equipment comprises the cost of materials, direct labor and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the item to working condition for its intended use, and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each Balance Sheet date is classified as capital advances under other non-current assets and the cost of assets not ready to use before such date are disclosed under 'Capital work-in-progress'.

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.

The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the financial statements upon sale or retirement of the asset and the resultant gains or losses are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

#### Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

#### Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives using the straight line method and is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss except assets individually costing less than Rupees five thousand which are fully depreciated in the year of purchase / acquisition. Freehold land is not depreciated. Depreciation is not recorded on capital working-progress until construction and installation is completed and assets are ready for its intended use.

The estimated useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Asset Block	Management estimate of useful life
Building	60 years
Computers	3 to 6 years
Air Conditioners	15 years
Office Equipment	5 years
Electrical Fittings	10 years
Furniture & Fixtures	10 years

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted, if appropriate. Based on technical evaluation and consequent advice, the management believes that its estimates of useful lives as given above best represent the period over which management expects to use these assets.

Depreciation on additions (disposals) is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e. from (up to) the date on which asset is ready for use (disposed of).

### e) Intangible assets

#### Initial recognition and measurement

Intangible assets acquired separately are stated at cost of acquisition net of recoverable taxes, accumulated amortization and impairment losses, if any. Such costs include purchase price, borrowing cost, and any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use, net charges on foreign exchange contracts and adjustments arising from exchange rate variations attributable to the intangible assets.

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Software product development costs are expensed as incurred unless technical and commercial feasibility of the project is demonstrated, future economic benefits are probable, the company has an intention and ability to complete and use or sell the software, and the costs can be measured reliably. The costs which can be capitalized include the cost of material, direct labour and overhead costs that are directly attributable to preparing the asset for its intended use.

#### Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss as incurred.

**Amortization**

Amortization is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method and is included in depreciation and amortization in Statement of Profit and Loss.

The estimated useful lives of items of intangible assets for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Asset Block	Management estimate of useful life
Software	3 years

Amortization method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted if appropriate.

**f) Leases****As a lessee**

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for land and buildings. The Company assesses whether a contract 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 contract 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.

**Initial Recognition**

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

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.

**Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets**

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short term leases that have a lease term of less than 12 months. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

**Subsequent Measurement**

Right to use assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. ROU assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset.

**Lease Modification**

A lease modification is accounted as a separate lease if the modification increases the scope of the lease by adding the right-of-use one or more underlying assets and the consideration for the lease increases by an amount commensurate with the stand-alone price for the increase in scope and any appropriate adjustments to that stand-alone price to reflect the circumstances of the particular contract.

For a lease modification that is not a separate lease, at the effective date of the modification, the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at that date. For lease modifications that decrease the scope of the lease, the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is decreased to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease, and a gain or loss is recognised that reflects the proportionate decrease in scope. For all other lease modifications, a corresponding adjustment is made to the right-of-use asset.

**Impairment**

ROU assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

**Measurement of Lease Liability**

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using

the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of these leases. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related ROU asset if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option. Lease liability and ROU assets have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

#### As a lessor

The Company has given on sub-lease some of its premises during the year. When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sub-lease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sub-lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset. If a head lease is a short-term lease to which the Company applies the exemption described above, then it classifies the sub-lease as an operating lease.

#### g) Foreign currency transactions

The functional currency and the presentation currency of the Company is Indian Rupees. Transactions in foreign currency are recorded on initial recognition using the exchange rate at the transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency closing rates of exchange at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on the settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in foreign currencies are not retranslated.

#### h) Employee benefits

##### (i) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid e.g., under short-term cash bonus, 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 amount of obligation can be estimated reliably.

##### (ii) Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts.

The Company offers its employees defined contribution plan in the form of provident fund, Superannuation fund

and National pension scheme. The Company recognizes contribution made towards provident fund and national pension scheme in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The Company also contributes to Superannuation Fund and Pension Fund for its employees who have been contributing to such funds.

The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards Government administered provident fund and national fund scheme.

##### (iii) Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan.

For defined benefit plans in the form of gratuity fund, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. The contributions made to the fund are recognized as plan assets. The defined benefit obligation as reduced by fair value of plan assets is recognized on the Balance Sheet.

When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Company, the recognized asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan ('the asset ceiling'). In order to calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any minimum funding requirements.

Remeasurements 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 recognized in OCI.

The Company determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service ('past service cost' or 'past service gain') or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognized

immediately in the Statement of Profit or Loss. The Company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

**(iv) Other long-term employee benefits**

Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders related service are recognized as a liability at the present value of the obligation as at the Balance Sheet date less fair value of the plan assets out of which the obligations are expected to be settled. The cost of providing benefits is measured on the basis of an annual independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. Remeasurements gains or losses are recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss in the period in which they arise.

**(v) Share-based payment transactions**

The Employee Stock Option Schemes of the company provide for grant of options to employees of the Group to acquire the equity shares of the Company that vest in a graded manner and that are to be exercised within a specified period. Equity-settled share-based payments to employees are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Company's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in equity. At the end of each reporting period, the Company revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to Employee Stock Option Reserve account in Reserves & Surplus.

In respect of options granted to employees of subsidiaries, the Company recovers the related compensation cost from the respective subsidiaries.

**i) Income taxes**

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or to an item recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

**Current tax**

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in

respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts, and it is intended to realize the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

**Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is recognized using the balance sheet approach. Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes.

**Deferred tax is not recognized for:**

Temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction

Deferred income tax asset are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized. Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

Current and deferred taxes are recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred taxes are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

## j) Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent assets

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and risks specific to the liability. When discounted, the increase in provision due to the passage of time is recognized as finance cost.

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

A contingent asset is not recognised but disclosed in the financial statements where an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

Commitments includes the amount of purchase order (net of advance) issued to counterparties for supplying/development of assets and amounts pertaining to Investments which have been committed but not called for.

Provisions, contingent assets, contingent liabilities and commitments are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

### Onerous contracts

A contract is considered to be onerous when the expected economic benefits to be derived by the Company from

the contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision for an onerous contract is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before such a provision is made, the Company recognizes any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

## k) Earnings per share

The Company reports basic and diluted earnings per share in accordance with Ind AS 33 on Earnings per share.

The basic earnings per share is computed by dividing profit after tax attributable to the equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the reporting period.

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and also weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented. The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted for bonus shares, consolidation of shares, etc. as appropriate.

## l) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into cash with original maturities of three months or less. Cash and cash equivalents consist primarily of cash and deposits with banks.

## m) Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby net profit / (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts and payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

## Notes forming part of the standalone Ind AS financial statement for the Year Ended March 31, 2021

### Note: 4 Fixed Assets

- I. Current year  
a) Property Plant and Equipments

Sl. No.	Property, Plant and Equipment - Owned/ Acquired	Gross Block			Accumulated Depreciation			Net Block		
		Balance as at April 1, 2020	Additions	Disposals/ Adjustments	Balance as at March 31, 2021	Balance as at April 1, 2020	Depreciation Expense for the year	Elimination on Disposal/ Adjustments	Balance as at March 31, 2021	Balance as at March 31, 2020
1	Land	2,439.21	-	-	2,439.21	-	-	-	2,439.21	2,439.21
2	Buildings	503.48	-	-	503.48	215.89	13.79	-	229.68	273.81
3	Plant & Equipment	517.94	28.88	25.38	521.45	242.93	50.23	22.19	270.97	250.48
4	Furniture & Fixtures	2,002.19	102.16	177.82	1,926.52	1,381.90	160.35	135.56	1,406.69	519.83
5	Office equipments	1,041.82	67.82	86.42	1,023.23	816.30	109.84	76.47	849.66	173.57
6	Computer	9,595.46	1,325.26	211.07	10,709.65	7,210.14	1,070.24	197.77	8,082.61	2,385.32
7	Electrical Fittings	561.43	31.10	52.18	540.35	396.21	43.58	36.68	403.11	137.25
	<b>Total</b>	<b>16,661.53</b>	<b>1,555.22</b>	<b>552.87</b>	<b>17,663.88</b>	<b>10,263.37</b>	<b>1,448.02</b>	<b>468.68</b>	<b>11,242.71</b>	<b>6,421.17</b>

- b) ROU Assets

Sl. No.	Right to use assets	Gross Block			Accumulated Depreciation			Net Block		
		Balance as at April 1, 2020	Additions	Disposals/ Adjustments	Balance as at March 31, 2021	Balance as at April 1, 2020	Elimination on Disposal/ Adjustments	Expense for the year	Balance as at March 31, 2021	Balance as at March 31, 2020
1	Leasehold improvements	10,242.11	1,255.43	(1,615.41)	9,882.13	1,934.05	(581.03)	1,719.76	3,072.77	6,809.36
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10,242.11</b>	<b>1,255.43</b>	<b>(1,615.41)</b>	<b>9,882.13</b>	<b>1,934.05</b>	<b>(581.03)</b>	<b>1,719.76</b>	<b>3,072.77</b>	<b>8,308.05</b>

- c) Intangible Assets

Sl. No.	Intangible Assets - Owned/ Acquired	Gross Block			Accumulated Depreciation			Net Block		
		Balance as at April 1, 2020	Additions	Disposals/ Adjustments	Balance as at March 31, 2021	Balance as at April 1, 2020	Amortisation Expense for the year	Elimination on Disposal/ Adjustments	Balance as at March 31, 2021	Balance as at March 31, 2020
1	Software	4,961.32	818.83	-	5,780.16	3,886.60	771.08	-	4,657.69	1,122.47
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,961.32</b>	<b>818.83</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,780.16</b>	<b>3,886.60</b>	<b>771.08</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,657.69</b>	<b>1,074.72</b>

### Note : Depreciation and amortisation expense

Particulars	2020-21
(a) Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment	1,448.02
(b) Depreciation on Right to use assets	1,719.76
(c) Amortisation of Intangible Assets	771.08
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,938.86</b>

## Notes forming part of the standalone Ind AS financial statement for the Year Ended March 31, 2021

### II. Previous Year

#### a) Property Plant and Equipments

Sl. No.	Property, Plant and Equipment - Owned/ Acquired	Gross Block		Accumulated Depreciation			Net Block			
		Balance as at April 1, 2019	Additions	Disposals/ Adjustments	Balance as at March 31, 2020	Balance as at April 1, 2019	Depreciation Expense for the year	Elimination on Disposal/ Adjustments of Assets	Balance as at March 31, 2020	Balance as at March 31, 2019
1	Land	2,439.21	-	-	2,439.21	-	-	-	2,439.21	2,439.21
2	Buildings	503.48	-	-	503.48	14.48	-	215.89	287.59	302.07
3	Plant & Equipment	472.23	111.65	65.94	517.94	46.85	56.91	242.93	275.01	219.24
4	Furniture & Fixtures	2,029.04	74.82	101.67	2,002.19	1,245.41	91.21	1,381.90	620.29	783.63
5	Office equipments	990.88	92.43	41.49	1,041.82	715.94	38.21	816.30	225.52	274.94
6	Computer	8,900.85	927.28	232.67	9,595.46	6,193.62	218.58	7,210.14	2,385.32	2,707.23
7	Electrical Fittings	569.79	16.55	24.91	561.43	363.43	23.66	396.21	165.22	206.37
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15,905.48</b>	<b>1,222.73</b>	<b>466.68</b>	<b>16,661.53</b>	<b>8,972.80</b>	<b>428.57</b>	<b>10,263.37</b>	<b>6,398.16</b>	<b>6,932.68</b>

#### b) ROU Assets

Sl. No.	Right to use assets	Gross Block		Accumulated Depreciation			Net Block				
		Balance as at April 1, 2019	Recognition of ROU Asset on initial application of Ind AS 116	Additions	Disposals/ Adjustments	Balance as at March 31, 2020	Adjusted Balance as at April 1, 2019	Depreciation Expense for the year	Elimination on Disposal/ Adjustments of Assets	Balance as at March 31, 2020	Balance as at March 31, 2019
1	Leasehold improvements	-	10,252.51	-	(10.40)	10,242.11	-	1,941.77	(7.72)	1,934.05	8,308.05
	<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,252.51</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(10.40)</b>	<b>10,242.11</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,941.77</b>	<b>(7.72)</b>	<b>1,934.05</b>	<b>8,308.05</b>

#### c) Intangible Assets

Sl. No.	Intangible Assets - Owned/ Acquired	Gross Block		Accumulated Depreciation			Net Block			
		Balance as at April 1, 2019	Additions	Disposals/ Adjustments	Balance as at March 31, 2020	Balance as at April 1, 2019	Amortisation Expense for the year	Elimination on Disposal/ Adjustments of Assets	Balance as at March 31, 2020	Balance as at March 31, 2019
1	Software	4,740.85	220.47	-	4,961.32	2,953.41	933.19	3,886.60	1,074.72	1,787.44
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,740.85</b>	<b>220.47</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,961.32</b>	<b>2,953.41</b>	<b>933.19</b>	<b>3,886.60</b>	<b>1,074.72</b>	<b>1,787.44</b>

#### Note : Depreciation and amortisation expense

Particulars	2019-20
(a) Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment	1,719.14
(b) Depreciation on Right to use assets	1,941.77
(c) Amortisation of Intangible Assets	933.19
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,594.10</b>

## Notes forming part of the standalone Ind AS financial statement for the Year Ended March 31, 2021

### Note: 5 Investments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021			As at March 31, 2020		
	Current	Non Current	Total	Current	Non Current	Total
	In Rs. Lakhs	In Rs. Lakhs	In Rs. Lakhs	In Rs. Lakhs	In Rs. Lakhs	In Rs. Lakhs
<b>Investments carried at cost</b>						
<b>Unquoted Investments</b>						
Investment in equity instruments						
of subsidiaries	-	22,588.34	22,588.34	-	19,888.35	19,888.35
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>22,588.34</b>	<b>22,588.34</b>	-	<b>19,888.35</b>	<b>19,888.35</b>
<b>Designated as Fair Value Through Profit and Loss</b>						
<b>Quoted investments</b>						
Investments in Government or trust securities	-	53.07	53.07	-	53.30	53.30
Investments in Mutual fund	13,582.68	-	13,582.68	19,754.63	-	19,754.63
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,582.68</b>	<b>53.07</b>	<b>13,635.75</b>	<b>19,754.63</b>	<b>53.30</b>	<b>19,807.93</b>
<b>TOTAL INVESTMENTS CARRYING VALUE</b>	<b>13,582.68</b>	<b>22,641.42</b>	<b>36,224.10</b>	<b>19,754.63</b>	<b>19,941.65</b>	<b>39,696.28</b>

### Investments in Subsidiaries

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Holding (in shares)	Cost In Rs. Lakhs	Holding (in shares)	Cost In Rs. Lakhs
CAMS Insurance Repository Services Limited	4,541,670	3,631.35	4,541,670	3,631.35
CAMS Investor Services Private Limited	745,000	2,507.00	745,000	2,507.00
Sterling Software Private Limited	509,461	13,500.00	509,461	13,500.00
CAMS Financial Information services Private Limited	4,499,999	450.00	2,499,999	250.00
CAMS Payments Services Private Limited	24,999,900	2,499.99	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>22,588.34</b>		<b>19,888.35</b>

### Investments (Other than subsidiaries)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Holding (in units)	Fair Value In Rs. Lakhs	Holding (in units)	Fair Value In Rs. Lakhs
<b>A. Current</b>				
Aditya Birla SL Liquid Direct-Growth	22,690	75.22	109,868	351.09
Aditya Birla SL Saving Direct-Growth	4	0.02	4	0.02
Axis Liquid Direct Growth	4,412	100.81	-	-
DSP Liquidity Direct-Growth	91,370	2,687.34	7,259	206.22
DSP Ultra Short Direct-Growth	2	0.07	2	0.06
Franklin India Dynamic PE Ratio FoF Direct-Growth	-	-	52,366	39.26
Franklin India Liquid Direct-Growth	-	-	42,515	1,268.38
HDFC Charity Fund For Cancer Cure - Arbitrage	-	-	1,500,000	150.71
HDFC Liquid Direct-Growth	24,480	990.36	-	-
HDFC Money Market Direct-Growth	2	0.07	2	0.06
HDFC Short Term Debt Direct-Growth	-	-	12,493,419	2,859.53
HDFC Top 100 Direct-Growth	-	-	97,821	353.54

## Notes forming part of the standalone Ind AS financial statement for the Year Ended March 31, 2021

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Holding (in units)	Fair Value In Rs. Lakhs	Holding (in units)	Fair Value In Rs. Lakhs
HSBC Cash Direct-Growth	4,393	90.01	4,393	86.87
ICICI Pru Balanced Advantage Direct-Growth	804,878	386.66	1,694,305	559.12
ICICI Pru Bluechip Direct-Growth	-	-	213,081	72.04
ICICI Pru FMP - Series 82 1136 Days Plan P-Growth	10,000	1.26	10,000	1.17
ICICI Pru Large & Mid Cap Direct-Growth	-	-	69,336	171.85
ICICI Pru Liquid Direct-Growth	98,816	301.13	-	-
ICICI Pru Savings Direct -Growth	16	0.07	63,142	246.49
ICICI Pru Value Fund - Series 13-Growth	-	-	4,179	0.32
ICICI Pru Value Fund - Series 16-Growth	-	-	4,990	0.49
ICICI Pru Value Fund - Series 19 Direct-Growth	12,500	1.66	12,500	0.91
ICICI Pru Value Fund - Series 19-Growth	52,293	6.72	52,293	3.69
IDFC Bond Short Term Direct-Growth	4,903,514	2,297.89	6,546,694	2,838.82
IDFC Cash Direct-Growth	-	-	-	-
IDFC Money Manager Direct-Growth	195	0.07	1,722,862	550.69
Kotak Bond Short-term Direct-Growth	3,741,789	1,626.86	10,122,467	4,060.48
Kotak Liquid Direct-Growth	14,575	606.18	1	0.05
Kotak Savings Direct-Growth	-	-	1,175,719	386.27
Kotak Standard Multicap Direct-Growth	-	-	699,241	202.74
L&T Liquid Direct-Growth	5	0.13	5	0.12
L&T Short Term Bond Direct-Growth	9,160,963	1,983.37	9,811,696	1,975.71
Nippon India Liquid Direct-Growth	2,005	100.87	-	-
Nippon India Low Duration Direct-Growth	1,667	50.34	1,667	47.05
SBI Liquid Direct-Growth	39,905	1,285.58	-	-
SBI Magnum Low Duration Direct-Growth	2	0.07	2	0.06
SBI Short Term Debt Direct-Growth	3,714,792	966.92	13,558,046	3,272.13
Sundaram Money Direct-Growth	135	0.06	135	0.06
Tata FMP Series 56 Scheme D Direct-Growth	86,000	10.75	86,000	9.91
Tata Money Market Direct-Growth	2	0.06	2	0.06
Union Liquid Direct-Growth	606	12.02	606	11.59
YES Liquid Fund Direct-Growth	10	0.11	2,510	27.06
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>13,582.68</b>		<b>19,754.62</b>

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Holding (in shares)	Fair Value In Rs. Lakhs	Holding (in shares)	Fair Value In Rs. Lakhs
<b>B. Non-current</b>				
NHAI BOND	4,944	53.07	4,944	53.30
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>53.07</b>		<b>53.30</b>

## Notes forming part of the standalone Ind AS financial statement for the Year Ended March 31, 2021

### Note: 6 Trade receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
	In Rs. Lakhs	In Rs. Lakhs	In Rs. Lakhs	In Rs. Lakhs
Unsecured, considered good	2,414.49	-	2,624.02	-
Unsecured, doubtful	182.27	-	101.40	-
	2,596.76	-	2,725.42	-
Less: Expected Credit loss allowance	182.27	-	101.40	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,414.49</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,624.02</b>	<b>-</b>

### Note: 7 Financial Assets: Loans & Advances

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
	In Rs. Lakhs	In Rs. Lakhs	In Rs. Lakhs	In Rs. Lakhs
Security deposits				
Unsecured considered good	342.53	881.49	-	990.45
Doubtful	138.01	-	-	21.90
	480.54	881.49	-	1,012.35
Less: Expected Credit loss on Rental Advances	138.01	-	-	21.90
	342.53	881.49	-	990.45
Loans and advances to employees				
Unsecured considered good	54.84	17.33	54.02	17.88
Other loans and advances				
Unsecured considered good	3.78	-	3.00	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>401.15</b>	<b>898.82</b>	<b>57.02</b>	<b>1,008.33</b>

### Note: 8 Other Financial Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
	In Rs. Lakhs	In Rs. Lakhs	In Rs. Lakhs	In Rs. Lakhs
Interest accrued, but not due on Fixed Deposits with banks	92.08	-	6.83	-
Fixed deposit with Bank held as margin money - Maturity more than 12 months	-	-	-	20.00
Other receivables				
Contractually reimbursable payments	0.83	-	557.39	-
Recoverables from subsidiaries towards ESOP & Others	140.61	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>233.51</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>564.22</b>	<b>20.00</b>

### Note: 9 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021 In Rs. Lakhs	As at March 31, 2020 In Rs. Lakhs
<b>Cash and Bank Balances</b>		
Cash on hand	1.59	4.50
Balances with banks		
- In current accounts	1,406.44	2,045.81
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,408.03</b>	<b>2,050.31</b>

## Notes forming part of the standalone Ind AS financial statement for the Year Ended March 31, 2021

### Note: 10 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2021 In Rs. Lakhs	March 31, 2020 In Rs. Lakhs
Deposits with Bank		
- In other deposit accounts	2,080.00	180.00
- Balances held as margin money or security against borrowings, guarantees and other commitments	2,054.62	85.60
Other earmarked balances with banks		
- In ECS Collection	1,914.46	1,624.98
- In NPS Collection	-	3.19
- In Stamp Duty Collection	30.78	-
Unpaid / Unclaimed Dividends Account *	6,721.86	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,801.72</b>	<b>1,893.77</b>

\* Includes an amount of Rs. 6,719.74 lakhs declared as dividend payable to NSE Investments Ltd during the current year. However, the same has not been paid to the beneficiary's account due to SEBI's directive dated 04th February, 2020 and therefore, the specified amount is kept in a separate bank account.

### Note: 11 Current Tax Assets (Net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
	In Rs. Lakhs	In Rs. Lakhs	In Rs. Lakhs	In Rs. Lakhs
Advance Tax & TDS ( Net of Provision for tax amounting to Rs. 46,566.90 Lakhs, March 2020 : Rs. 40,234.37 Lakhs)	616.21	-	1,086.38	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>616.21</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,086.38</b>	<b>-</b>

### Note: 12 Other assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
	In Rs. Lakhs	In Rs. Lakhs	In Rs. Lakhs	In Rs. Lakhs
Capital Advances	-	243.97	-	0.16
Advance to suppliers	345.88	-	323.03	-
Accrued Income	5,946.55	-	4,972.50	-
Prepayments	867.81	53.00	667.25	28.77
Employee benefits assets (net)	-	-	19.12	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,160.24</b>	<b>296.98</b>	<b>5,981.90</b>	<b>28.93</b>

### Note: 13 Share Capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Number of shares	Value (Rs. in Lakhs)	Number of shares	Value (Rs. in Lakhs)
	Authorised			
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each with voting rights	50,250,000	5,025.00	50,250,000	5,025.00
Issued				
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each with voting rights	48,791,038	4,879.10	48,760,000	4,876.00
Subscribed and fully paid up				
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each with voting rights	48,791,038	4,879.10	48,760,000	4,876.00

Notes:

Reconciliation of the number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year:

## Notes forming part of the standalone Ind AS financial statement for the Year Ended March 31, 2021

Particulars	Opening Balance	ESOP exercised	Others	Closing Balance
<b>Equity shares with voting rights</b>				
Year ended March 31, 2021				
- Number of shares	48,760,000	31,038	-	48,791,038
- Amount (In Rs. Lakhs)	4,876.00	3.10	-	4,879.10
Year ended March 31, 2020				
- Number of shares	48,760,000	-	-	48,760,000
- Amount (In Rs. Lakhs)	4,876.00	-	-	4,876.00

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Number of shares	% of holding	Number of shares	% of holding
Great Terrain Investment Limited	15,115,600	30.98%	21,224,000	43.53%
Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd	2,920,724	5.99%	2,920,724	5.99%
Smallcap World Fund, Inc	2,903,879	5.95%	-	0.00%
NSE Investments Limited	-	0.00%	18,285,000	37.50%

### Note: 14 Other Equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021 In Rs. Lakhs	As at March 31, 2020 In Rs. Lakhs
<b>Securities premium account</b>		
Opening balance	-	-
Add : Premium on shares issued during the year under ESOP Scheme*	294.96	-
Closing balance	294.96	-
<b>Employee Stock Option Reserve</b>		
Opening balance	362.10	-
Add: ESOP amortisation during the year	867.88	362.10
Less: Transferred to Securities premium account on exercise of ESOP options*	(107.28)	-
Closing balance	1,122.69	362.10
<b>General reserve</b>		
Opening balance	11,035.43	11,035.43
Closing balance	11,035.43	11,035.43
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>		
Opening balance	(789.43)	(727.97)
OCI recognised during the year	34.70	(61.46)
Closing balance	(754.73)	(789.43)
<b>Surplus / (Deficit) in Statement of Profit and Loss</b>		
Opening balance	33,424.52	24,032.79
Add: Profit / (Loss) for the year	21,897.28	16,407.32
Less: Dividend	(24,928.26)	(7,015.59)
Closing balance	30,393.54	33,424.52
<b>Total</b>	<b>42,091.89</b>	<b>44,032.62</b>

\* Rs. 107.28 lacs pertains to an adjustment from ESOP reserve and balance amounting to Rs. 187.68 lacs is realised in cash

## Notes forming part of the standalone Ind AS financial statement for the Year Ended March 31, 2021

### Note: 15 Trade payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
	In Rs. Lakhs	In Rs. Lakhs	In Rs. Lakhs	In Rs. Lakhs
Total Outstanding dues to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	28.16	-	67.93	-
Total Outstanding dues to Others	1,952.91	-	1,162.15	-
Claims Payable	718.17	-	431.44	-
Expenses Payable	2,502.70	-	1,996.86	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,201.95</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,658.38</b>	<b>-</b>

### Note: 16 Other Financial Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
	In Rs. Lakhs	In Rs. Lakhs	In Rs. Lakhs	In Rs. Lakhs
Unclaimed / Unpaid dividends*	6,721.86	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	1,167.49	6,135.16	2,130.86	6,427.30
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,889.35</b>	<b>6,135.16</b>	<b>2,130.86</b>	<b>6,427.30</b>

\* Includes an amount of Rs. 6,719.74 lakhs declared as dividend payable to NSE Investments Ltd during the current year. However, the same has not been paid to the beneficiary's account due to SEBI's directive dated 04th February, 2020

### Note: 17 Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
	In Rs. Lakhs	In Rs. Lakhs	In Rs. Lakhs	In Rs. Lakhs
Statutory dues				
- taxes payable (other than income taxes)	970.81	-	690.86	-
- Employees and Employer Contributions	174.44	-	164.91	-
Unearned revenue	11.10	-	-	-
Other payables	170.94	-	135.82	-
Others - Money held in trust	1,940.28	-	1,628.17	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,267.57</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,619.76</b>	<b>-</b>

### Note: 18 Provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
	In Rs. Lakhs	In Rs. Lakhs	In Rs. Lakhs	In Rs. Lakhs
Provision for employee benefits:				
Provision for Gratuity (net)	42.50	563.78	36.38	408.20
Provision for other employee benefits	1,191.09	-	850.39	-
Provision - Others:				
Provision for claims	-	6,500.00	-	6,500.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,233.59</b>	<b>7,063.78</b>	<b>886.77</b>	<b>6,908.20</b>

## Notes forming part of the standalone Ind AS financial statement for the Year Ended March 31, 2021

### Note: 19 Revenue from operations

Particulars	2020-21 In Rs. Lakhs	2019-20 In Rs. Lakhs
Revenue from rendering of services	67,375.26	66,145.81
<b>Total</b>	<b>67,375.26</b>	<b>66,145.81</b>

### Revenue from rendering of services comprises

Particulars	2020-21 In Rs. Lakhs	2019-20 In Rs. Lakhs
Data processing	56,180.56	52,736.06
Customer Care services	4,570.95	6,254.89
Recoverables	3,020.51	3,273.85
Miscellaneous services	3,603.23	3,881.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>67,375.26</b>	<b>66,145.81</b>

### Note: 20 Other income

Particulars	2020-21 In Rs. Lakhs	2019-20 In Rs. Lakhs
Interest Income		
- On Bank deposits, NHAI bonds & Others	116.19	25.31
- On Financial Assets at Amortised Cost	71.34	69.54
Dividend Income		
- From Subsidiaries	3,852.71	701.31
- Others	1.11	8.72
Operating lease rental income	168.00	169.97
Net Gain / (Loss) On sale of investments	1,537.67	1,084.09
Net gain/(loss) arising on financial assets designated as at FVTPL	(173.72)	(291.08)
Miscellaneous Income	67.27	30.16
Liabilities No Longer payable Written back	108.40	71.85
Provision for disputed taxes - Written back	-	80.70
Gain on termination of lease contracts	111.42	0.22
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,860.40</b>	<b>1,950.79</b>

### Note: 21 Employee benefits expense

Particulars	2020-21 In Rs. Lakhs	2019-20 In Rs. Lakhs
Salaries and wages, including bonus	15,311.24	14,566.58
Contributions to provident and other funds	1,356.18	1,409.75
Share based payment transactions expenses		
- Equity-settled share-based payments	743.13	304.45
Staff welfare expenses	421.20	576.19
Manpower Charges	3,874.29	4,115.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,706.04</b>	<b>20,972.00</b>

## Notes forming part of the standalone Ind AS financial statement for the Year Ended March 31, 2021

### Note: 22 Finance costs

Particulars	2020-21 In Rs. Lakhs	2019-20 In Rs. Lakhs
Interest on Lease liabilities	706.39	804.94
<b>Total</b>	<b>706.39</b>	<b>804.94</b>

### Note: 23 Operating Expenses

Particulars	2020-21 In Rs. Lakhs	2019-20 In Rs. Lakhs
Service expenses	3,020.52	3,360.19
Data entry charges	526.36	639.43
Customer Service Centre Charges	1,278.43	1,297.09
Claims	504.48	1,295.06
Software expense	7,248.52	6,488.72
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,578.30</b>	<b>13,080.49</b>

### Note: 24 Other Expenses

Particulars	2020-21 In Rs. Lakhs	2019-20 In Rs. Lakhs
Lease rent	156.59	241.36
Power and fuel	575.97	765.87
Repairs and Maintenance	1,265.70	1,284.60
Insurance	187.37	141.92
Rates and taxes	122.55	57.99
Communication	1,282.03	1,294.71
Travelling and conveyance	381.23	612.61
Printing and stationery	187.98	185.79
Business promotion	143.65	140.08
Expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibility	421.36	378.42
Legal and professional	868.91	796.91
Payments to auditors (refer note no 38)	45.56	30.45
Director's Sitting Fees	70.50	41.50
Net (Gain) / loss on foreign currency transactions and translation	(2.56)	(0.23)
Loss on fixed assets sold / scrapped / written off	66.72	20.73
Provision for doubtful debts and advances	196.98	(3.34)
Bad debts	0.58	3.55
Inter operability expenses	216.14	-
Miscellaneous expenses	118.24	125.24
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,305.51</b>	<b>6,118.16</b>

## Notes forming part of the standalone Ind AS financial statement for the Year Ended March 31, 2021

### Note: 25 Current Tax and Deferred Tax

#### (a) Income Tax Expense

Particulars	2020-21 In Rs. Lakhs	2019-20 In Rs. Lakhs
<b>Current Tax:</b>		
Current Income Tax Charge	6,309.62	5,825.88
Adjustments in respect of prior years	-	-
<b>Deferred Tax - Debit / (Credit)</b>		
In respect of current year origination and reversal of temporary differences	(206.35)	293.71
<b>Total Tax Expense recognised in statement of profit and loss</b>	<b>6,103.27</b>	<b>6,119.59</b>

#### (b) Income Tax on Other Comprehensive Income

Particulars	2020-21 In Rs. Lakhs	2019-20 In Rs. Lakhs
<b>Current Tax</b>		
<b>On Items will not be reclassified to Profit and Loss</b>		
Remeasurements of defined benefit liabilities / (asset)	11.67	(20.67)
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.67</b>	<b>(20.67)</b>

#### (c) Deferred Tax

In Rs. Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021			As at March 31, 2020		
	Opening Balance	Recognised in profit and Loss	Closing Balance	Opening Balance	Recognised in profit and Loss	Closing Balance
<b>Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liabilities / reversal of deferred tax liabilities</b>						
Property, Plant and Equipment	1,722.21	426.05	1,296.16	(274.30)	(1,996.51)	1,722.21
FVTPL financial asset	219.68	22.65	197.03	-	(219.68)	219.68
<b>Sub Total (A)</b>	<b>1,941.89</b>	<b>448.70</b>	<b>1,493.19</b>	<b>(274.30)</b>	<b>(2,216.19)</b>	<b>1,941.89</b>
<b>Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets / reversal of deferred tax assets</b>						
Employee Benefits	258.54	(55.10)	313.64	401.43	142.89	258.54
Lease liabilities	2,153.92	315.99	1,837.93	-	(2,153.92)	2,153.92
Other Items	277.23	(18.54)	295.77	365.79	88.55	277.23
<b>Sub Total (B)</b>	<b>2,689.69</b>	<b>242.35</b>	<b>2,447.34</b>	<b>767.22</b>	<b>(1,922.48)</b>	<b>2,689.69</b>
<b>Net Deferred Tax Asset / (Liabilities) (B-A)</b>	<b>747.80</b>	<b>(206.35)</b>	<b>954.15</b>	<b>1,041.51</b>	<b>293.71</b>	<b>747.80</b>

## Notes forming part of the standalone Ind AS financial statement for the Year Ended March 31, 2021

### Note 26: Employee Benefits

(Rs. in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

#### I. Defined Contribution Plans

##### Provident Fund:

The Company makes contribution towards Provident Fund for its employees. The Company's contribution is deposited with the Government under the provisions of Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1952. The contribution made by the Company is at the rate specified under this Act.

##### Others:

The Company makes contribution for Employee State Insurance and National Pension Scheme for its employees. All such contributions are deposited with the Government. The Company also contributes to Superannuation Fund and Pension Fund for its employees who have been contributing to such funds.

During the year, the Company recognised the following amounts in the Statement of Profit or Loss (included in Note 21: Employee Benefit Expenses).

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
Contribution to Provident Fund	399.09	438.48
Contribution to Employee State Insurance	132.00	157.55
Contribution to Superannuation Fund	18.76	20.34
Contribution to Pension Fund	420.96	444.15
Contribution to National Pension Scheme	30.01	32.56
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,000.82</b>	<b>1,093.08</b>

#### II. Defined Benefit Plans

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Net defined benefit liability / (asset) - Gratuity plan	119.14	35.34
Other long term employee benefits liability / (asset) - leave encashment	23.72	(19.12)
<b>Total employee benefit liabilities</b>	<b>142.86</b>	<b>16.22</b>

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan in India, governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act 1972. This gratuity plan entitles an employee, who has rendered at least 5 years of continuous service to gratuity, at the rate of 15 days wages for every completed year of service or part thereof in excess of 6 months, based on the rate of wages last drawn by the employee concerned.

##### A. Funding

The gratuity plan is fully funded by the Company. The funding requirements are based on a separate actuarial valuation within the framework set out in the funding policies of the plan. Employees do not contribute to the plan.

##### B. Reconciliation of net defined benefit (asset)/ liability

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for the net defined benefit (asset)/ liability and its components:

## Notes forming part of the standalone Ind AS financial statement for the Year Ended March 31, 2021

### Reconciliation of present value of defined benefit obligation:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,025.41	1,677.86
Benefits paid	(86.44)	(134.59)
Current service cost	262.29	244.09
Interest cost	133.58	126.95
Actuarial (gains)/ losses recognised in OCI		
- changes in demographic assumptions	-	(14.60)
- changes in financial assumptions	109.97	168.82
- experience adjustments	(160.28)	(43.12)
<b>Total actuarial (gains)/ losses</b>	<b>(50.31)</b>	<b>111.11</b>
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>2,284.54</b>	<b>2,025.41</b>

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Non-Current	2,101.05	1,863.37
Current	183.49	162.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,284.54</b>	<b>2,025.41</b>

### Reconciliation of present value of plan assets:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,990.07	1,654.48
Contributions paid into the plan	159.83	345.00
Benefits paid	(86.44)	(134.59)
Expected return on plan assets	131.25	125.18
Return on plan assets , excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	(29.31)	-
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>2,165.40</b>	<b>1,990.07</b>
<b>Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability</b>	<b>119.14</b>	<b>35.34</b>

## C. Expenses recognised

### i. In Statement of Profit or Loss

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
Current service cost	262.29	244.09
Net interest expense	2.33	1.77
<b>Total</b>	<b>264.63</b>	<b>245.86</b>

### ii. Remeasurements recognised in OCI

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
Actuarial (gains)/ losses on defined benefit obligation	(50.31)	111.11
Return on plan assets , excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	29.31	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>(21.00)</b>	<b>111.11</b>

## D. Plan Assets

Plan assets comprise of the following:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Funds managed by Insurers	100%	100%

## Notes forming part of the standalone Ind AS financial statement for the Year Ended March 31, 2021

### E. Assumptions and Other Details

#### i. Actuarial assumptions

Principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date (expressed as weighted averages):

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Discount rate	6.40%	6.60%
Future salary growth	10% for first year, 8% for next two years and 6% thereafter	8% for first 3 years and 6% thereafter
Retirement Age	60 years	60 years
Attrition rate	Upto 30 years - 15% 31-45 years - 10% Above 45 years - 5%	Upto 30 years - 15% 31-45 years - 10% Above 45 years - 5%
Mortality rate	100% of IALM 12-14	100% of IALM 12-14

#### ii. Sensitivity analysis

Particulars	Increase	Decrease
<b>31-Mar-21</b>		
Discount rate (1% movement)	2,105.64	2,489.80
Future salary growth (1% movement)	2,478.10	2,111.22
Attrition rate (1% movement)	2,272.18	2,289.78
Mortality rate (1% movement)	2,284.78	2,284.29
<b>31-Mar-20</b>		
Discount rate (1% movement)	1,864.89	2,209.68
Future salary growth (1% movement)	2,199.77	1,869.43
Attrition rate (1% movement)	2,013.00	2,027.88
Mortality rate (1% movement)	2,025.71	2,025.10

Although the analysis does not take into account the full distribution of cash flows expected under the plan, it provides an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumptions shown.

#### iii. Expected Contribution during the next annual reporting year

The Company's best estimate of Contribution during the next year is Rs. 423.44 lakhs

#### iv. Maturity Profile of Defined Benefit Obligation

Weighted average duration (based on discounted cashflows) is 8 years.

Weighted average duration (based on discounted cashflows)	Indian Rupees (INR)
1 year	183.48
2 to 5 year	818.14
6 to 10 year	1,087.51
More than 10 year	2,265.84

#### v. Risk associated with Defined benefit Plan

Valuations are performed on certain basic set of pre-determined assumptions and other regulatory framework which may vary over time. Thus, the Company is exposed to various risks in providing the above gratuity benefit which are as follows:

**Interest Rate risk:** The plan exposes the Company to the risk of fall in interest rates. A fall in interest rates will result in an increase in the ultimate cost of providing the above benefit and will thus result in an increase in the value of the liability (as shown in financial statements).

## Notes forming part of the standalone Ind AS financial statement for the Year Ended March 31, 2021

**Liquidity Risk:** This is the risk that the Company is not able to meet the short term payouts. This may arise due to non availability of enough cash / cash equivalent to meet the liabilities or holding of illiquid assets not being sold in time.

**Salary Escalation Risk:** The present value of the defined benefit plan is calculated with the assumption of salary increase rate of plan participants in future. Deviation in the rate of increase of salary in future for plan participants from the rate of increase in salary used to determine the present value of obligation will have a bearing on the plan's liability.

**Demographic Risk:** The Company has used certain mortality and attrition assumptions in valuation of the liability. The Company is exposed to the risk of actual experience turning out to be worse compared to the assumption.

**Regulatory Risk:** Gratuity benefit is paid in accordance with the requirements of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 (as amended from time to time). There is a risk of change in regulations requiring higher gratuity pay-outs (e.g. Increase in the maximum limit on gratuity of Rs. 20,00,000).

**Asset Liability Mismatching or Market Risk:** The duration of the liability is longer compared to duration of assets, exposing the Company to market risk for volatilities/fall in interest rate.

**Investment Risk:** The probability or likelihood of occurrence of losses relative to the expected return on any particular investment.

### III. Other long term employee benefits - Compensated absences (Leave encashment):

#### A. Funding

The leave encashment plan is fully funded by the Company. The funding requirements are based on a separate actuarial valuation within the framework set out in the funding policies of the plan. Employees do not contribute to the plan.

#### B. Reconciliation of net defined benefit (asset)/ liability

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for the net (asset)/ liability and its components:

##### Reconciliation of present value of obligation:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Balance at the beginning of the year	474.35	442.52
Benefits paid	(68.88)	(75.91)
Current service cost	105.89	75.47
Interest cost	31.28	33.48
Actuarial (gains)/ losses recognised in OCI		
- changes in demographic assumptions	-	(1.38)
- changes in financial assumptions	26.43	38.79
- experience adjustments	(24.87)	(38.63)
<b>Total actuarial (gains)/ losses</b>	<b>1.56</b>	<b>(1.21)</b>
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>544.21</b>	<b>474.35</b>

## Notes forming part of the standalone Ind AS financial statement for the Year Ended March 31, 2021

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Non-Current	487.70	423.05
Current	56.51	51.30
<b>Total</b>	<b>544.21</b>	<b>474.35</b>

### Reconciliation of present value of plan assets:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Balance at the beginning of the year	493.47	443.43
Contributions paid into the plan	83.45	92.39
Benefits paid	(68.88)	(75.91)
Expected return on plan assets	32.55	33.55
Return on plan assets , excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	(20.10)	-
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>520.49</b>	<b>493.47</b>
<b>Net (asset)/ liability</b>	<b>23.72</b>	<b>(19.12)</b>

### C. Expenses recognised

#### i. In Statement of Profit or Loss

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
Current service cost	105.89	75.47
Net interest expense	(1.26)	(0.07)
Return on plan assets excluding interest income	20.10	-
Actuarial (gains)/ losses	1.56	(1.21)
<b>Total</b>	<b>126.29</b>	<b>74.18</b>

### D. Assets

#### Plan assets comprise of the following:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Funds managed by Insurers	100%	100%

### E. Assumptions and Other Details

#### i. Actuarial assumptions

Principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date (expressed as weighted averages):

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Discount rate	6.40%	6.60%
Future salary growth	10% for first year, 8% for next two years and 6% thereafter	8% for first 3 years and 6% thereafter
Retirement Age	60 years	60 years
Mortality rate	100% of IALM 12-14	100% of IALM 12-14
Attrition rate	Upto 30 years - 15% 31-45 years - 10% Above 45 years - 5%	Upto 30 years - 15% 31-45 years - 10% Above 45 years - 5%

## Notes forming part of the standalone Ind AS financial statement for the Year Ended March 31, 2021

### ii. Sensitivity analysis

Particulars	Increase	Decrease
<b>31-Mar-21</b>		
Discount rate (1% movement)	502.55	592.34
Future salary growth (1% movement)	591.67	502.36
Attrition rate (1% movement)	547.21	538.12
Mortality rate (1% movement)	544.23	544.17
<b>31-Mar-20</b>		
Discount rate (1% movement)	437.96	516.44
Future salary growth (1% movement)	516.03	437.65
Attrition rate (1% movement)	478.96	465.46
Mortality rate (1% movement)	474.39	474.30

Although the analysis does not take into account the full distribution of cash flows expected under the plan, it provides an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumptions shown.

### iii. Expected Contribution during the next annual reporting year

The Company's best estimate of Contribution during the next year is Rs. 164.00 lakhs

### iv. Maturity Profile of Defined Benefit Obligation

As at March 31, 2021, the weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation was 8 years

Weighted average duration (based on discounted cashflows)	Indian Rupees (INR)
1 year	56.51
2 to 5 year	206.93
6 to 10 year	238.43
More than 10 year	546.01

### v. Risk associated with Defined benefit Plan

Valuations are performed on certain basic set of pre-determined assumptions and other regulatory framework which may vary over time. Thus, the Company is exposed to various risks in providing the above gratuity benefit which are as follows:

**Interest Rate risk:** The plan exposes the Company to the risk of fall in interest rates. A fall in interest rates will result in an increase in the ultimate cost of providing the above benefit and will thus result in an increase in the value of the liability (as shown in financial statements).

**Liquidity Risk:** This is the risk that the Company is not able to meet the short-term pay-outs. This may arise due to non availability of enough cash / cash equivalent to meet the liabilities or holding of illiquid assets not being sold in time..

**Salary Escalation Risk:** The present value of the defined benefit plan is calculated with the assumption of salary increase rate of plan participants in future. Deviation in the rate of increase of salary in future for plan participants from the rate of increase in salary used to determine the present value of obligation will have a bearing on the plan's liability.

**Demographic Risk:** The Company has used certain mortality and attrition assumptions in valuation of the liability. The Company is exposed to the risk of actual experience turning out to be worse compared to the assumption.

**Asset Liability Mismatching or Market Risk:** The duration of the liability is longer compared to duration of assets, exposing the Company to market risk for volatilities/fall in interest rate.

**Investment Risk:** The probability or likelihood of occurrence of losses relative to the expected return on any particular investment.

## Notes forming part of the standalone Ind AS financial statement for the Year Ended March 31, 2021

### Note 27: Earnings per share

#### A. Basic Earnings per share

The calculations of profit attributable to equity shareholders and weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for calculation of Basic EPS are as follows:

##### i. Profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders (basic)

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
Profit attributable to the equity shareholders	21,897.28	16,407.32

##### ii. Weighted average number of equity shares (basic)

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
Face Value per share in Rs.	10	10
Opening Balance	48,760,000	48,760,000
Weighted average number of equity shares issued during the year upon exercise of ESOP	21,986	-
Weighted average number of equity shares for the year	48,781,986	48,760,000
<b>Basic EPS</b>	<b>44.89</b>	<b>33.65</b>

#### B. Diluted Earnings per share

The calculations of diluted earnings per share based on profit attributable to equity shareholders and weighted average number of equity shares outstanding, after adjustment for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares, are as follows:

##### i. Profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders (diluted)

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
Profit attributable to the equity shareholders (Basic)	21,897.28	16,407.32
Adjustment with respect to dilutive potential equity shares	-	-
Profit attributable to the equity shareholders (Diluted)	21,897.28	16,407.32

##### ii. Weighted average number of equity shares (diluted)

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
Face Value per share in Rs.	10.00	10.00
Weighted average number of equity shares (basic)	48,781,986	48,760,000
Dilutive effect of outstanding stock options	183,301	33,982
Weighted average number of equity shares (diluted) for the year	48,965,288	48,793,982
<b>Diluted EPS</b>	<b>44.72</b>	<b>33.63</b>

### Note 28: Dividend per share

The Board of Directors has declared:

- i) First interim dividend of Rs. 7.90 per share in its meeting held on 10 May 2020,
- ii) Second interim dividend of Rs. 3.25 per share in its meeting held on 16 June 2020,
- iii) Third interim dividend of Rs. 25.60 in its meeting held on 10 August 2020.
- iv) Fourth interim dividend of Rs. 6.75 in its meeting held on 11 November 2020.

## Notes forming part of the standalone Ind AS financial statement for the Year Ended March 31, 2021

- v) Fifth interim dividend of Rs. 7.60 in its meeting held on 11 February 2021.

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
Total Dividend Paid (excluding tax on dividend)	24,928.26	5,938.97
Dividend Tax	-	1,076.62
No of equity shares	48,791,038	48,760,000
<b>Dividend per share</b>	<b>51.09</b>	<b>12.18</b>

The board of directors at its meeting held on 25 May 2021 have proposed a final dividend of Rs. 11.84 per equity share, subject to approval by shareholders at ensuing annual general meeting.

### Note 29: Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

The Management has identified enterprises which have provided goods and services to the Company and which qualify under the definition of micro and small enterprises as defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. Accordingly, the disclosure in respect of amounts payable to such enterprises as at March 31, 2021 has been made based on the information available with the Company. Further, in the view of the Management, the impact of interest, if any, that may be payable in accordance with the Act is not expected to be material. The Company has not received any claim for interest from any supplier under this Act.

The information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company. Auditors have placed reliance on such information provided by the Management.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Principal amount remaining unpaid to MSME suppliers as at the end of the year	28.16	67.93
Interest due on unpaid principal amount to MSME suppliers as at the end of the year	-	-
Amount of interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the MSME suppliers beyond the appointed day	-	-
Amount of interest due and payable for the year (without adding the interest under the Act)	-	-
Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at the end of the year	-	-
Amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid	-	-

### Note 30: Expenditure in foreign currency

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
Software License / Consultancy Charges	259.81	242.29
<b>Total</b>	<b>259.81</b>	<b>242.29</b>

# Notes forming part of the standalone Ind AS financial statement

## for the Year Ended March 31, 2021

### Note 31: Related parties

(Rs. in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

#### A. Names of related parties and nature of relationship:

##### I. Entities having control/ significant influence/ joint venture relationships:

Particulars	Nature of relationship
Great Terrain Investment Limited	Shareholder having significant influence over the Company
Harmony River Investment Limited	Parent Company of Great Terrain Investment Limited
Housing Development Finance Corp Ltd ** (upto 30th September 2020)	Shareholder having significant influence over the Company
HDFC Bank Ltd (upto 30th September 2020) **	Shareholder having significant influence over the Company
HDB Employee Welfare Trust (upto 30th September 2020) **	Shareholder having significant influence over the Company
NSE Investments Limited (Formerly known as NSE Strategic Investment Corporation Limited) (upto 4th February 2020)*** "	Shareholder having significant influence over the Company
National Stock Exchange of India Limited (upto 4th February 2020)***	Parent Company of NSE Investments Limited

\*\*\* Based on SEBI communication dated 04th February 2020 and NSE communication dated 26th February 2020, NSE Investments Limited had significant influence over the company only upto 4th February 2020, the group companies of NSE Investments Limited are also considered as related parties only upto 4th February 2020.

\*\* HDFC Bank Ltd will not be classified as related parties exercising significant influence over the company from 1 October 2020 consequent to the Shareholder Agreement ceasing to be in existence and listing of the company on the above date.

##### II. Related Group Companies of entities covered above:

Particulars	Nature of relationship
NSE Clearing Limited (Formerly known as National Securities Clearing Corporation Limited) ***	Group Entity of NSE India Limited

##### III. Subsidiaries:

Particulars	Nature of relationship
CAMS Insurance Repository Services Limited	Wholly owned subsidiary
CAMS Investor Services Private Limited	Wholly owned subsidiary
Sterling Software Private Limited	Wholly owned subsidiary
CAMS Financial Information Services Private Limited	Wholly owned subsidiary
CAMS Payment Services Private Limited	Wholly owned subsidiary
Sterling Software (Deutschland) GmbH	Wholly owned subsidiary of Sterling Software Private Limited

##### III. Key Management Personnel (KMP):

Name	Designation
Mr Vedanthachari Srinivasa Rangan	Non Executive and Non Independent Director
Mr Narendra Ostawal	Nominee Director
Mr Zubin Dubash	Nominee Director
Mr Hoshang Noshirwan Sinor	Nominee Director (upto 6th December 2019)
Mr David Alan Coulter	Nominee Director (upto 6th December 2019)
Mr Jagannathan Ravichandran	Nominee Director (upto 6th December 2019)
Mr Mukesh Agarwal	Nominee Director (from 17th December 2019 to 17th February 2020)
Mr Anuj Kumar	Whole time Director and Chief Executive Officer
Mr M Somasundaram	Chief Financial Officer
Mr G Manikandan	Company Secretary and Compliance Officer

## Notes forming part of the standalone Ind AS financial statement for the Year Ended March 31, 2021

### B. Transactions with Related Parties

Transaction	Related Parties	2020-21	2019-20
<b>I. Income</b>			
Support services	CAMS Insurance Repository Services Limited	90.88	120.45
	CAMS Investor Services Private Limited	18.00	18.00
	Sterling Software Private Limited	0.08	0.58
Fee for services	National Stock Exchange of India Limited	***	131.91
	NSE Clearing Limited	***	11.90
Rental Income	CAMS Insurance Repository Services Limited	165.12	168.77
	CAMS Investor Services Private Limited	1.20	1.20
	CAMS Financial Information Services Private Limited	1.35	-
	CAMS Payment Services Private Limited	0.32	-
Dividend received	CAMS Investor Services Private Limited	745.00	138.87
	Sterling Software Private Limited	3,107.71	562.44
<b>II. Expenses</b>			
Remuneration and other short term employment benefits	Mr Anuj Kumar	337.85	319.27
	Mr M Somasundaram	134.90	130.21
	Mr G Manikandan	85.78	61.60
Share based payments	Mr Anuj Kumar	196.92	88.75
	Mr M Somasundaram	50.96	22.78
	Mr G Manikandan	14.27	7.25
Rental expenses	CAMS Insurance Repository Services Limited	38.34	153.36
Software License and Maintenance Fee	Sterling Software Private Limited	5,540.22	5,054.36
Inter Operability Charges Other KRAs	CAMS Investor Services Private Limited	598.73	-
Sitting fees paid	NSE Investments Limited	***	7.50
	Mr Hoshang Noshirwan Sinor	-	5.50
	Mr Vedanthachari Srinivasa Rangan	13.50	10.50
Dividend paid	Mr Anuj Kumar	2.88	-
	Mr M Somasundaram	21.19	4.87
	Mr G Manikandan	4.30	0.91
	Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd (upto 30th September 2020)	1,073.37	355.74
	HDFC Bank Ltd (upto 30th September 2020)	596.71	197.77
	HDB Employee Welfare Trust (upto 30th September 2020)	571.63	189.45
	NSE Investments Limited	***	2,227.11
Great Terrain Investment Limited	9,968.91	2,585.08	

Note :

- (a) Information relating to remuneration paid to KMP excludes:
- provision made for gratuity and leave encashment which are based on an actuarial valuation for employees on an overall basis, and
  - perquisites on ESOP exercise.
- (b) Leave encashment is included to the extent of payouts made to the KMP.

## Notes forming part of the standalone Ind AS financial statement for the Year Ended March 31, 2021

### C. Related Party Balances

Particulars	Related Parties	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Investment in Equity shares	CAMS Insurance Repository Services Limited	3,631.35	3,631.35
	CAMS Investor Services Private Limited	2,507.00	2,507.00
	Sterling Software Private Limited	13,500.00	13,500.00
	CAMS Financial Information Services Private Limited	450.00	250.00
	CAMS Payment Services Private Limited	2,500.00	-
Balance in Current Accounts	HDFC Bank Ltd	**	2,200.37
Balance in Deposits Accounts	HDFC Bank Ltd	**	285.59
Trade Receivables	CAMS Insurance Repository Services Limited	8.73	39.93
	CAMS Investor Services Private Limited	1.89	3.78
	Sterling Software Private Limited	-	39.52
	CAMS Financial Information Services Private Limited	0.35	-
	National Stock Exchange of India Limited	***	48.85
	NSE Clearing Limited	***	1.88
Other Receivables	CAMS Payment Services Private Limited	20.07	-
	CAMS Insurance Repository Services Limited	38.39	-
	Sterling Software Private Limited	82.15	-
Trade Payables	CAMS Insurance Repository Services Limited	-	13.80
	Sterling Software Private Limited	520.17	553.35
Accrued Income	CAMS Insurance Repository Services Limited	20.77	15.45
	CAMS Payment Services Private Limited	0.32	-

All transactions with related parties are on arm's length basis.

### Note 32: Corporate Social Responsibility

(Rs. in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
CSR amount required to be spent as per section 135 of the companies Act, 2013 read with Schedule VII thereof by the Company during the year is	420.96	378.35
Amount spent during the year (in cash)		
(i) Construction/ acquisition of any asset	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	421.36	378.42
<b>Total (i) + (ii)</b>	<b>421.36</b>	<b>378.42</b>

## Notes forming part of the standalone Ind AS financial statement for the Year Ended March 31, 2021

### Note 33: Leases

(Rs. in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

The Company has entered into operating lease agreements for office spaces and printers/photocopiers.

#### Office spaces taken on lease (Leasehold improvements):

Office spaces in around 100 locations across India have been taken on lease. Lease payments are made monthly and include specified amenities. The Company has effective control over these office spaces as the Company will be renovating or building temporary erections as and when required. The lease term ranges from 11 months to 9 years.

#### Printers, Photocopiers and others:

The Company has applied the exemption in Ind AS 116 for leases of low value assets and has not applied the new standard for leases of printers and photocopiers. Also, the consideration paid for such leases include both rental and maintenance charges. For these leases, the lease expenses are accounted on a straight-line basis (based on actual payments) over the lease term.

During the year, the Company has given some of the premises on sublease basis to its subsidiaries and vice versa. Ind AS 116 requirements have not been applied by treating them as short term leases as the lease term for these contracts are perpetual.

#### A. Right of Use Assets:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Opening balance	8,308.05	-
Initial recognition	-	10,252.51
Additions during the year	1,255.43	-
Depreciation charge for the year	1,719.76	1,941.77
(Derecognition) / Adjustments during the year	(1,034.38)	(2.69)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>6,809.36</b>	<b>8,308.05</b>

#### B. Lease Liability:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Opening balance	8,558.16	-
Initial recognition / additions during the year	1,104.17	9,823.30
Interest expenses for the year	706.39	804.94
Lease payments during the year	(1,988.88)	(2,067.17)
(Derecognition)/ Adjustments during the year	(1,077.19)	(2.90)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>7,302.65</b>	<b>8,558.16</b>

#### C. Amounts recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss:

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
Interest on lease liabilities	706.39	804.94
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets and short term leases	156.59	241.36
Depreciation on Right to Use asset	1,719.76	1,941.77
Sublease Income	105.13	168.26
Gain or loss on termination of lease	111.42	0.22
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,799.29</b>	<b>3,156.55</b>

## Notes forming part of the standalone Ind AS financial statement for the Year Ended March 31, 2021

### D. Amounts recognised in Statement of Cash Flows:

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
Total cash outflow for leases*	2,103.28	2,067.40

\* Includes advance payment of lease amounting to Rs. 114.40 lakhs to one of the lessors.

### E. Extension Options

Some leases for office spaces contain extension options exercisable by the Company for an additional period ranging between 11 months to 5 years. Where practicable, the Company seeks to include extension options in new leases to provide operational flexibility. The extension options held are exercisable only by the Company and not by the lessors. The Company assesses at lease commencement date whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the extension options. The Company reassesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the options if there is a significant event or significant changes in circumstances within its control.

#### I. Definition of a lease

At inception of the contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. Under Ind AS 116, a contract is, or contains, a lease if it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time, in exchange for consideration.

#### II. As a lessee

For measuring the lease liabilities, the Company has discounted lease payments using MCLR rate provided by its bankers, which is 8.25%.

The Company has used the following practical expedients while applying Ind AS 116 to leases previously classified as operating lease:

- i. The Company did not recognise Right of Use Assets and liabilities for leases of low value assets (eg. Printers and photocopiers).
- ii. The Company used hindsight when determining lease term.
- iii. The Company applied the exemption not to recognise right-of-use assets and liabilities for leases with less than 12 months of lease term.
- iv. The Company has used a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics

#### III. Maturity analysis of lease liabilities

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
Less than 1 year	1,167.49	2,130.86
More than 1 year	6,135.16	6,427.30
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,302.65</b>	<b>8,558.16</b>

## Notes forming part of the standalone Ind AS financial statement for the Year Ended March 31, 2021

### Note 34: Revenue

(Rs. in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

#### A. Revenue Streams

The Company generates revenue primarily from provision of application/data processing services, customer care services and other allied services to its customers.

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
Revenue from Contracts with Customers	67,375.26	66,145.81
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>67,375.26</b>	<b>66,145.81</b>

#### B. Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

In the following table, revenue from contracts with customers is disaggregated by major service lines, timing of revenue recognition and primary geographical market.

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
<b>I. Major service lines:</b>		
- Data processing	56,180.56	52,736.06
- Customer Care services	4,570.95	6,254.89
- Recoverables	3,020.51	3,273.85
- Miscellaneous services	3,603.23	3,881.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>67,375.26</b>	<b>66,145.81</b>
<b>II. Timing of revenue recognition:</b>		
- Revenue recognised at a point in time	67,367.86	66,145.81
- Revenue recognised over a period of time	7.40	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>67,375.26</b>	<b>66,145.81</b>
<b>III. Primary geographical market:</b>		
- India	67,375.26	66,145.81
- Other countries	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>67,375.26</b>	<b>66,145.81</b>

#### C. Contract Balances

The following table provides information about contract assets and liabilities from contracts with customers.

##### (i) Contract Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Opening balance	4,972.50	5,437.45
Invoice raised during the year	(4,972.50)	(5,437.45)
Unbilled revenue recognized during the year	5,946.55	4,972.50
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>5,946.55</b>	<b>4,972.50</b>

## Notes forming part of the standalone Ind AS financial statement for the Year Ended March 31, 2021

### (ii) Contract Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Opening balance	-	-
Invoice raised during the year	18.50	-
Revenue recognized during the year	7.40	-
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>11.10</b>	-

The contract assets primarily relate to the Company's rights to consideration for work completed but not billed at the reporting date for services rendered. The contract assets are transferred to receivables when the rights become unconditional. This usually occurs when the Company issues an invoice to the customer.

The contract liabilities includes income received in advance and pending to be recognized as income since obligation is yet to be performed and invoice raised against unearned revenue.

### Note 35: Financial Instruments and Risk Management (Ind AS 32 and 109)

(Rs. in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

#### A. Categories of Financial Instruments

##### I. Financial Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
<b>Measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)</b>		
- Investments in mutual funds	13,582.68	19,754.63
- Investment in Government Securities	53.07	53.30
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,635.75</b>	<b>19,807.93</b>

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
<b>Measured at amortised cost</b>		
- Trade receivables	2,414.49	2,624.02
- Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,408.03	2,050.31
- Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	12,801.72	1,893.77
- Investment in subsidiaries at cost	22,588.34	19,888.35
- Loans	1,299.97	1,065.35
- Others	233.51	584.22
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,746.06</b>	<b>28,106.02</b>

##### II. Financial Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
<b>Measured at amortised cost</b>		
- Trade payables	5,201.95	3,658.38
- Unpaid dividend	6,721.86	-
- Lease liabilities	7,302.65	8,558.16
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,226.45</b>	<b>12,216.54</b>

## Notes forming part of the standalone Ind AS financial statement for the Year Ended March 31, 2021

### B. Fair Value Measurement:

The following table shows the carrying amounts and the fair values of financial assets and liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy.

Particulars	Carrying Amount (In Rs. Lakhs)	Fair Value (In Rs. Lakhs)			
	Financial assets - At FVTPL	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<b>31-Mar-21</b>					
<b>Financial assets measured at fair value:</b>					
- Investments in mutual funds	13,582.68	13,582.68	-	-	13,582.68
- Investment in Government Securities	53.07	53.07	-	-	53.07
	<b>13,635.75</b>	<b>13,635.75</b>	-	-	<b>13,635.75</b>
<b>31-Mar-20</b>					
<b>Financial assets measured at fair value:</b>					
- Investments in mutual funds	19,754.63	19,754.63	-	-	19,754.63
- Investment in Government Securities	53.30	53.30	-	-	53.30
	<b>19,807.93</b>	<b>19,807.93</b>	-	-	<b>19,807.93</b>

Note A) Fair value hierarchy used for Investments in Mutual Funds and Government securities - Level 1. Valuation technique and key inputs - Quoted Net Asset Value/ Prices in active market.

Note B) The Company has not disclosed the fair values for financial assets such as trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, loans etc., because their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Note C) The Company has not disclosed the fair values for financial liabilities such as trade payables and lease liabilities because their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value.

There are no transfers between Level 2 and Level 3 during the period.

### C. Financial risk management

The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's business activities are exposed to a variety of financial risks, namely liquidity risk, credit risk. Risk management policies have been established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set and monitor appropriate risk limits and controls, periodically review and reflect the changes in the policy accordingly. The Company's Audit Committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The Audit Committee is assisted in its oversight role by internal audit. Internal audit undertakes review of risk management controls and procedures and the results of the same are reported to the Audit Committee.

#### I. Credit Risk:

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instruments fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and cash and cash equivalents. The carrying amounts of financial assets represent the maximum credit risk exposure. Credit risk encompasses both the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of credit worthiness as well as concentration risk.

##### a) Loans and Advances

This consists of security deposits and advances given to employees. Security deposits are rental deposits given to lessors and the company assesses deposit balance on a periodical interval and estimated losses are provided for. The Company also does not expect any losses on the employee advances since they are given only to permanent employees of the Company.

## Notes forming part of the standalone Ind AS financial statement for the Year Ended March 31, 2021

### b) Trade Receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk of the industry.

The Company establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its expected credit losses in respect of trade and other receivables. The management uses a simplified approach for the purpose of computation of expected credit losses for trade receivables and an impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date.

The management has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analysed individually for credit worthiness before the standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. Credit period varies from customers to customers and it starts from 10 days. The Company review includes external ratings, customer's credit worthiness, if they are available, and in some cases, bank references.

The Company's customer base comprises of various mutual fund houses and corporates having sound financial condition. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date for invoice wise receivables balances.

### c) Cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks

Cash and cash equivalents of the Company are held with banks which have high credit rating. The Company considers that the cash and cash equivalents have low credit risk based on the external credit rating of the counterparties.

### d) Investments in mutual funds

The credit risk for investments in mutual funds is considered as negligible as the counterparties are reputable mutual fund agencies with high external credit ratings.

Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using lifetime expected credit losses:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Trade receivables	2,596.76	2,725.42
Security deposits	1,362.03	1,012.35

The movement in the allowance for impairment is as follows:

Particulars	Trade Receivables		Security Deposits	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Opening Balance	101.40	126.65	21.90	-
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	80.87	(25.25)	116.11	21.90
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>182.27</b>	<b>101.40</b>	<b>138.01</b>	<b>21.90</b>

## II. Liquidity Risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will face in meeting its obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or other financial assets. The Company's approach in managing liquidity is to ensure that it will have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities. In doing this, management considers both normal and stressed conditions. The Company also monitors the level of expected cash inflows on trade and other receivables together with expected cash outflows on trade and other payables.

## Notes forming part of the standalone Ind AS financial statement for the Year Ended March 31, 2021

### Exposure to liquidity risk:

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. All amounts are gross and undiscounted except for lease liabilities.

Particulars	Carrying Amount	Contractual cash flows		
		Total	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year
<b>31-Mar-21</b>				
<b>Financial liabilities:</b>				
- Trade Payables	5,201.95	5,201.95	5,201.95	-
- Unpaid Dividend	6,721.86	6,721.86	6,721.86	-
- Lease Liabilities	7,302.65	7,302.65	1,167.49	6,135.16
	<b>19,226.45</b>	<b>19,226.45</b>	<b>13,091.29</b>	<b>6,135.16</b>
<b>31-Mar-20</b>				
<b>Financial liabilities:</b>				
- Trade Payables	3,658.38	3,658.38	3,658.38	-
- Unpaid Dividend	-	-	-	-
- Lease Liabilities	8,558.16	8,558.16	2,130.86	6,427.30
	<b>12,216.54</b>	<b>12,216.54</b>	<b>5,789.24</b>	<b>6,427.30</b>

The following are the remaining contractual cash flows for financial assets at the reporting date. All amounts are gross and undiscounted.

Particulars	Carrying Amount	Contractual cash flows		
		Total	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year
<b>31-Mar-21</b>				
<b>Financial assets:</b>				
- Trade receivables	2,414.49	2,414.49	2,414.49	-
- Cash and cash equivalents	1,408.03	1,408.03	1,408.03	-
- Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	12,801.72	12,801.72	12,801.72	-
- Investments *	13,635.75	13,635.75	13,582.68	53.07
- Loans	1,299.97	1,299.97	401.15	898.82
- Other Financial asset	233.51	233.51	233.51	-
	<b>31,793.47</b>	<b>31,793.47</b>	<b>30,841.58</b>	<b>951.89</b>
<b>31-Mar-20</b>				
<b>Financial assets:</b>				
- Trade receivables	2,624.02	2,624.02	2,624.02	-
- Cash and cash equivalents	2,050.31	2,050.31	2,050.31	-
- Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	1,893.77	1,893.77	1,893.77	-
- Investments *	19,807.93	19,807.93	19,754.63	53.30
- Loans	1,065.35	1,065.35	57.02	1,008.33
- Other Financial asset	584.22	584.22	564.22	20.00
	<b>28,025.60</b>	<b>28,025.60</b>	<b>26,943.97</b>	<b>1,081.63</b>

\* Investments does not include investment in subsidiaries which are measured at amortized cost

## Notes forming part of the standalone Ind AS financial statement for the Year Ended March 31, 2021

### III. Market Risk:

Market risk is the risk of changes in market prices due to foreign exchange rates, interest rates which will affect the Company's income or the value of its financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

#### (i) Currency Risk:

The functional currency of the Company is INR. The Company has transactions in foreign currency for software license purchases and consultancy charges, which are denominated in USD. The Company has not entered into any hedges for currency risk. The Company's foreign currency exposure is limited and is not material to the size of its operations.

#### (ii) Price Risk

##### Exposure

Price risk is the risk that the value of the financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices and related market variables including interest rate for investments in debt oriented mutual funds and debt securities, caused by factors specific to an individual investment, its issuer and market. The Company's exposure to price risk arises from diversified investments in mutual funds and classified in the balance sheet at fair value through profit or loss.

##### Sensitivity Analysis

The table below summarises the impact of increases/decreases of the Net Asset Value (NAV) on the Company's investment in Mutual fund and profit for the period. The analysis is based on the assumption that the NAV increased by 5% or decreased by 5% with all other variables held constant, and that all the Company's investments in mutual funds moved in line with the NAV.

Particulars	Sensitivity of Profit or loss	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
NAV - Increase 5%	679.13	987.73
NAV - decrease 5%	(679.13)	(987.73)

#### (iii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Interest rates are sensitive to many factors, including governmental, monetary and tax policies, domestic and international economic and political considerations, fiscal deficits, trade surpluses or deficits, regulatory requirements and other factors beyond the Company's control. Changes in the general level of interest rates can affect the profitability by affecting the spread between, amongst other things, income which Company receives on investments in debt securities, the value of interest-earning investments, its ability to realise gains from the sale of investments. Interest rate risk primarily arises from floating rate investment. The Company's investments in floating rate are primarily short-term, which do not expose it to significant interest rate risk.

## Notes forming part of the standalone Ind AS financial statement for the Year Ended March 31, 2021

### Note 36: Share-based payments

(Rs. in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

#### A. Description of share-based payment arrangements:

##### Share option plans (equity settled):

Particulars	Batch 1		Batch 2
	CXOs	Others	
Number of options granted	136,651	112,344	433,908
Date of grant	April 1, 2019	April 1, 2019	September 1, 2020
Vesting period	10% of options at the end of year 1; 10% of options at the end of year 2; 40% of options at the end of year 3; and 40% of options at the end of year 4.	25% of options at the end of year 1; 25% of options at the end of year 2; 25% of options at the end of year 3; and 25% of options at the end of year 4.	25% of options at the end of year 1; 25% of options at the end of year 2; 25% of options at the end of year 3; and 25% of options at the end of year 4.
Exercise price per share (in Rs.)	614.70	614.70	717.80
Exercise period	4 years from vesting date	4 years from vesting date	4 years from vesting date
Market price per share immediately prior to grant date (in Rs.)	717.80	717.80	1,234.00
Intrinsic value per share (in Rs.)	103.10	103.10	516.20

The number of options granted is detailed as below:

Particulars	Batch 1		Batch 2
	CXOs	Others	
Employees of the Company	136,651	79,636	370,747
Employees of CAMS Insurance Repository Services Limited	-	10,672	17,576
Employees of Sterling Software Private Limited	-	22,036	45,585
<b>Total</b>	<b>136,651</b>	<b>112,344</b>	<b>433,908</b>

#### B. Measurement of fair values

The fair values of the options issued have been arrived at using the Black Scholes Model.

The key inputs used in measurement of fair values at the grant date of share options are as follows:

Particulars	Batch 1		Batch 2
	CXOs	Others	
Fair value per share of the option (in Rs.)	355.01	338.40	575.01
Share price at grant date	717.80	717.80	1,234.00
Exercise price	614.70	614.70	717.80
Expected volatility	47.90%	47.70%	18.38%
Expected life of the option	5.1 years	4.5 years	4.5 years
Dividend yield	1.80%	1.80%	1.90%
Risk free interest rate per annum	7.50%	7.30%	5.35%

Expected volatility and term of the options are based on an evaluation of the historical prices at which the Company's shares were acquired by its investors. The expected term of the instruments is based on general option holder behaviour.

## Notes forming part of the standalone Ind AS financial statement for the Year Ended March 31, 2021

### C. Reconciliation of outstanding share options:

The number and weighted average exercise prices of share options are as follows:

#### Batch 1

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options
Outstanding at April 1	614.70	236,587	-	-
Granted during the period	-	-	614.70	248,995
Exercised during the period	614.70	31,038	-	-
Lapsed during the period	614.70	10,186	614.70	12,408
Outstanding at March 31	614.70	195,363	614.70	236,587
<b>Exercisable at March 31</b>	<b>614.70</b>	<b>42,229</b>	<b>614.70</b>	<b>38,649</b>

#### Batch 2

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options
Outstanding at April 1	-	-	-	-
Granted during the period	717.80	433,908	-	-
Exercised during the period	-	-	-	-
Lapsed during the period	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at March 31	717.80	433,908	-	-
<b>Exercisable at March 31</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

### D. Expenses recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss:

For details on the employee benefit expenses, please refer Note 21.

### Note 37 : Capital Management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Company monitors the return on capital as well as the level of dividends on its equity shares. The Company's objective when managing capital is to maintain an optimal structure so as to maximize shareholder value. The Company is fully equity financed which is evident from the capital structure. Further, the Company has always been a net cash company with cash and bank balances along with investment which is predominantly investment in liquid and short term mutual funds being far in excess of financial liabilities.

### Note 38: Remuneration to auditors

(Rs. in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
Statutory Audit Fee	18.25	18.25
Tax Audit Fee	4.50	4.50
GST audit fees & other certifications	22.75	7.70
Reimbursement of Expenses	0.06	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>45.56</b>	<b>30.45</b>

## Notes forming part of the standalone Ind AS financial statement for the Year Ended March 31, 2021

### Disclosures on other work performed by auditors

Additional work entrusted to the statutory auditor is given below:

Services rendered	2020-21	2019-20
Report on the restated financial statements and the related certificates in relation to the initial public offering of the Company's equity shares by selling shareholder including related out-of-pocket expenses but excluding applicable taxes.	45.00	20.00

The remuneration disclosed above has been reimbursed by the selling shareholder and hence does not reflect as charge in Company's Statement of Profit and Loss.

### Note 39: Provision, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

#### I. Provision for claims

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Opening Balance as at April 1	6,500.00	6,430.85
Provision made during the year	-	69.15
<b>Closing balance as at March 31</b>	<b>6,500.00</b>	<b>6,500.00</b>

#### II. Contingent liabilities and capital commitments (to the extent not provided for)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	644.32	0.48
Income Tax matters	159.07	1,420.57
On account of processing errors	32.56	129.00
Others	17.80	17.80
<b>Total</b>	<b>853.75</b>	<b>1,567.85</b>

There are no other amounts required to be disclosed as contingent liabilities on account of pending litigations, other than the above.

There are no contingent assets resulting from the aforesaid litigation.

### Note 40: Covid related impact on our business

Covid-19 pandemic has caused disruption to businesses and economic activity which has been reflected in recent fluctuations in markets across the globe. The Government of India announced a countrywide lockdown in March 2020 and subsequently these restrictions were relaxed in a phased manner which led to gradual economic recovery across different sectors. However, due to the onset of the 'covid second wave' and increasing number of cases, lockdown restrictions were imposed by several state governments which may slow down the economic recovery and affect markets. The extent of impact on Company's financial statements will depend on future developments, which at this juncture remains uncertain.

There has been no material change in the controls or processes followed in the closing of the financial statements of the Company. The Company has assessed the impact of the pandemic on its operations, its liquidity and its assets including the value of its investments and trade receivables as at March 31, 2021. The management does not, at this juncture, believe that the impact on the value of the Company's assets is likely to be material. However, since the revenue of the Company is ultimately dependent on the value of the assets it services and volume of transaction it handles, changes in market conditions may have an impact on the operations of the Company. Since the situation is rapidly evolving, its effect on the operations of the Company may be different from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements. The Company will continue to closely monitor material changes in markets and future economic conditions.

## Notes forming part of the standalone Ind AS financial statement for the Year Ended March 31, 2021

### Note 41:

The Company is in the business of providing data processing and other services to clients which is the primary segment. As such, the Company's financial statements are largely reflective of the data processing and other services business and accordingly there are no separate reportable segments as per Ind AS 108 - Operating Segment.

### Note 42:

The Company has completed its initial Public Offering (IPO) of 1,82,46,600 equity shares of face value of Rs.10/- each for cash at an issue price of Rs.1,230/- per equity share through offer for sale by existing shareholder. As the IPO was through an Offer for Sale, the Company did not receive any proceeds from the offer. The equity shares of the Company were listed on BSE Limited on October 1, 2020 and National Stock Exchange from May 7, 2021.

### Note 43 (Ind AS 12 Income Taxes) :

Tax reconciliation is provided below for the year ended March 31, 2021:

Particulars	Rate
Tax at Statutory Rate	25.2%
Expenses Not deductible	0.4%
Exempt / Non Taxable (Income) / Expenses	0.1%
Income Taxable at lower rate	-0.4%
Timing difference disallowances	0.7%
Others (incl. Tax Incentives)	-3.5%
Deferred tax asset	-0.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.8%</b>

### Note 44:

Based on the current assessment of the long-term contracts in the ordinary course of business, the Company has made adequate provision for losses wherever required. The Company has not entered into any derivative contracts during the year.

### Note 45:

Comparative figures have been regrouped/ reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with the current year's classification / disclosure.

### Note 46:

All figures reported in the financials statements and related notes are rounded off to nearest lakh.

In terms of our report attached.

For **Brahmayya & Co**

Chartered Accountants

Registration No : 000511S

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-

**P. Babu**

Partner

Membership No : 203358

Sd/-

**Dinesh Kumar Mehrotra**

Chairman

DIN NO : 00142711

Sd/-

**Natarajan Srinivasan**

Director

DIN NO : 00123338

Sd/-

**Anuj Kumar**

CEO & Director

DIN NO : 08268864

Sd/-

**M. Somasundaram**

Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-

**G.Manikandan**

Company Secretary

Date : May 25, 2021

Place : Chennai

Date : May 25, 2021

Place : Chennai