

CBSI India Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023
All amounts are ₹ in million unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Assets			
1 Non-current assets			
a. Property, plant and equipment	3	4.87	6.00
b. Right-of-use asset	5	5.33	6.45
c. Other intangible assets	4	0.18	0.29
d. Financial assets	6	0.48	0.45
e. Deferred tax asset (net)	7	3.39	4.24
f. Non-current tax assets (net)		20.81	0.85
g. Other non-current assets	8	0.45	0.25
Total non-current assets		35.51	18.53
2 Current assets			
a. Financial assets			
i. Trade receivables	9	129.97	215.66
ii. Cash and cash equivalents	10	47.82	3.88
iii. Other bank balances	11	15.00	-
iv. Other financial assets	6	74.58	121.45
b. Other current assets	8	13.10	10.49
Total current assets		280.47	351.48
Total assets		315.98	370.01
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
a. Equity share capital	12	5.08	5.08
b. Other equity	13	172.45	116.86
Total equity		177.53	121.94
Liabilities			
1 Non-current liabilities			
a. Financial liabilities			
i. Lease liability	28.3	4.79	5.81
b. Provisions	14	1.42	1.46
Total non-current liabilities		6.21	7.27
2 Current liabilities			
a. Financial liabilities			
i. Borrowings	15	-	94.35
ii. Lease liability	28.3	1.01	0.88
iii. Trade payables	16		
-Total outstanding dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises		4.71	8.06
-Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		79.90	64.83
iv. Other financial liabilities	17	32.21	53.41
b. Provisions	14	3.83	4.83
c. Other current liabilities	18	10.58	14.44
Total current liabilities		132.24	240.80
Total liabilities		138.45	248.07
Total equity and liabilities		315.98	370.01

See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements

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In terms of our report attached of even date
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 117366W/W-100018

Mukesh Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 108262

Place:
Date: June 23, 2023



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

Sudhakar Balakrishnan
Director
DIN: 00062956
Place:
Date: June 23, 2023



Nilay Pratik
Director
DIN: 07692750
Place:
Date: June 23, 2023

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CBSI India Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023
All amounts are ₹ in million unless otherwise stated

	Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
I	Income			
	Revenue from operations	19	932.91	712.12
	Other income	20	0.93	6.06
	Total income (I)		933.84	718.18
II	Expenses			
	Employee benefits expense	21	515.66	436.79
	Finance costs	22	6.43	1.77
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	23	3.44	2.39
	Other expenses	24	335.04	218.08
	Total expenses (II)		860.57	659.03
III	Profit before tax (I - II)		73.27	59.15
IV	Tax expenses	25		
	Current tax		17.95	15.46
	Deferred tax charge / (credit)		0.57	(0.48)
	Total tax expense (IV)		18.52	14.98
V	Profit for the year (III - IV)		54.75	44.17
VI	Other comprehensive income			
	<u>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to the Statement of Profit and Loss</u>			
	- Gain/(loss) on remeasurements of the defined benefit plans		1.12	(0.33)
	- Income tax effect on above		(0.28)	0.08
VII	Total comprehensive income for the year (V+VI)		55.59	43.92
VIII	Earnings per equity share	26		
	Basic (in ₹)		107.81	86.97
	Diluted (in ₹)		107.81	86.97

See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements

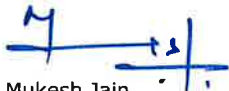
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Nilay Pratik
Director
DIN: 07693750
Place:
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CBSI India Private Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2023
All amounts are ₹ in million unless otherwise stated

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
A. Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the year before tax	73.27	59.15
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	3.44	2.39
Liability no longer required written back	(0.05)	(4.48)
Net loss on sale of property, plant and equipments	-	(0.07)
Interest income	(0.88)	(1.51)
Finance costs	6.43	1.77
Provision for doubtful trade and other receivables including bad debts written off	(3.34)	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	78.87	57.25
Movements in working capital:		
<i>(Increase)/Decrease in assets:</i>		
Trade receivables	89.19	(179.09)
Other assets	44.03	(97.54)
<i>Increase/(Decrease) in liabilities:</i>		
Trade and other payables	11.73	41.16
Provisions and other liabilities	(25.15)	38.39
Cash generated from / (used in) operations	198.67	(139.83)
Income taxes refund (paid) / received	(37.92)	0.48
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities (A)	160.75	(139.35)
B. Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipments and intangibles including capital advances	(1.27)	(5.44)
Interest income	0.71	0.89
Bank (deposits) / withdrawl having original maturity of more than three months	(15.00)	30.00
Net cash (used in)/ generated from investing activities (B)	(15.56)	25.45
C. Cash flows from financing activities		
(Repayment) / proceeds from current borrowing	(94.35)	94.35
Proceeds from non-current borrowing	135.00	-
Repayment of non-current borrowing	(135.00)	-
Interest paid	(5.56)	(1.13)
Payment of lease liabilities including interest payments	(1.34)	(1.32)
Net cash (used in) / generated from financing activities (C)	(101.25)	91.90
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A)+(B)+(C)	43.94	(22.00)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	3.88	25.88
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note 10)	47.82	3.88

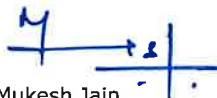
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Director
DIN: 00062956
Place:
Date: June 23, 2023



Nilay Pratik
Director
DIN: 07692750
Place:
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CBSI India Private Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2023
All amounts are ₹ in million unless otherwise stated

a. Equity share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	5.08	5.08
Shares issued during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	5.08	5.08

b. Other equity

Particulars	Retained earnings	Total
Balance at April 1, 2021	72.94	72.94
Profit for the year	44.17	44.17
Loss on remeasurements of the defined benefit plans (net of taxes)	(0.25)	(0.25)
Balance as at March 31, 2022	116.86	116.86
Balance at April 1, 2022	116.86	116.86
Profit for the year	54.75	54.75
Loss on remeasurements of the defined benefit plans (net of taxes)	0.84	0.84
Balance as at March 31, 2023	172.45	172.45

Refer note 13 for nature of reserves

See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements

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For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

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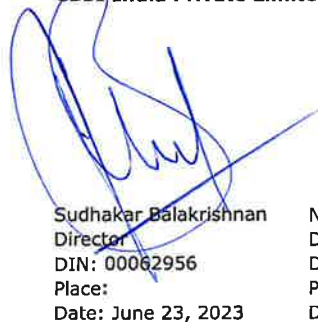


Mukesh Jain
 Partner
 Membership No.: 108262

Place:
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CBSI India Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Corporate Information

CBSI India Private Limited (the "Company" or "CBSI") was originally incorporated as a private limited company on December 23, 2013, with Company Identification No: U74900MH2013FTC371734, under the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act"). The Company is engaged in business of providing IT staffing services. The Company is a subsidiary of First Meridian Business Services Private Limited with effect from September 29, 2020. The registered office of the Company is located at 501, Jollyboard Tower 1, I-think Techno Campus, Kanjurmarg East, Mumbai – 400042. The name of the ultimate holding Company is Manpower Solutions Limited (Mauritius).

2. Basis of preparation, measurement and significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and amendments thereto issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013. In addition, the guidance notes/ announcements issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) are also applied except where compliance with other statutory promulgations requires a different treatment. These financial statements have been approved for issue by the Board of Directors at its meeting held on June 23, 2023.

The financial statements of the Company comprises of the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2023 and the Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and explanatory notes (collectively, the 'Financial Statements').

The Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees "INR" or "₹" and all values are stated as INR or ₹ million, except when otherwise indicated.

a) Current versus non-current classification

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:

- i. Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle.
- ii. Held primarily for the purpose of trading.
- iii. Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- iv. Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.



CBSI India Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

A liability is current when:

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

b) Operating cycle

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

c) Basis of measurement

Basis of accounting

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

- i. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company can access at measurement date;
- ii. Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included in level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- iii. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the valuation of assets or liabilities.

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



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CBSI India Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in the following notes:

- Financial instruments

d) Use of estimates and judgements

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

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

The areas involving critical estimates or judgements are:

- i. Determination of useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangibles; (Note 2.2(a))
- ii. Impairment test of non-financial assets (Note 2.2(c))
- iii. Recognition of deferred tax assets; (Note 2.2 (k))
- iv. Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies; (Note 2.2(f))
- v. Fair value of financial instruments (Note 2.2 (d))
- vi. Impairment of financial assets (Note 2.2 (d))
- vii. Measurement of defined benefit obligations; (Note 2.2(i))

2.2 Significant accounting policies

a) Property plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement:

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

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

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

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



CBSI India Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Subsequent expenditure:

Subsequent costs are included in the assets carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and that the cost of the item can be reliably measured.

The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognized when replaced. All other repair and maintenance are charged to the Statement of profit and loss during the reporting year in which they are incurred.

Depreciation:

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

Particulars	Economic Useful Life of property, plant and equipment (Years)
Furniture & Fixture*	5 years

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

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the tenure of lease term.

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

b) Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business less accumulated impairment losses, if any. For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Company's cash-generating units (or groups of cash-generating units) that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised directly in Statement of profit and loss.



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CBSI India Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Other Intangible assets:

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost.

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

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

The estimated useful lives as mentioned below:

Description of the asset	Estimated Useful Life (Years)
Computer Software	3

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

c) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

The recoverable amount of an individual asset (or where applicable, that of cash generating unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs) is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset (or CGU).

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

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



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CBSI India Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

d) Financial Instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Subsequent measurement

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

- Amortized cost,
- Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

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

Amortized cost:

A financial instrument is measured at the amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:

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

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



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CBSI India Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

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

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

Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income ('FVOCI')

Financial assets are measured at FVOCI if both the following conditions are met:

The asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both

- collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and
- contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI on the principal amount outstanding.

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

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or a part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e. removed from the Company's Balance Sheet) when:

The contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired, or

The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either

- (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
- (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

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



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CBSI India Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss ("ECL") model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the financial assets measured at amortized cost and debt instruments measured at FVOCI.

Loss allowances on trade receivables are measured following the 'simplified approach' at an amount equal to the lifetime ECL at each reporting date. In respect of other financial assets, the loss allowance is measured at 12 month ECL only if there is no significant deterioration in the credit risk since initial recognition of the asset or asset is determined to have a low credit risk at the reporting date.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

Subsequent measurement

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

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

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

Financial Liabilities at amortized cost:

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

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

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability



CBSI India Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

e) Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

f) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

A provision is recognized when the enterprise has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current management estimates.

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

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

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

g) Revenue recognition

The Company derives revenue primarily from Global Technology Solutions and Other HR services.

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

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



CBSI India Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

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

Revenues in excess of invoicing are classified as contract assets (referred to as unbilled revenue) while invoicing in excess of revenues are classified as contract liabilities (referred to as Advance from customer).

a) **Global Technology Solutions**

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

b) **Other HR services**

Revenue from permanent recruitment services is recognised in accordance with the agreed terms as the related services are rendered.

h) Other income

Interest income

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

Dividend income

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

Other Income

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



CBSI India Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

i) Employee benefits

(i) Short-term Employee benefits

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

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

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

(ii) Post-Employment Benefits

Defined Contribution Plans:

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

Defined Benefit Plans:

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

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



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CBSI India Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

j) Leases

As a Lessee:

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

To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

- i. the 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.

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

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

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

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

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

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



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Notes to the Financial Statements

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

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

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

k) Taxation

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

Current tax

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

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



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CBSI India Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if:

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

I) Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions:

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

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

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



CBSI India Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

m) Dividend

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

n) Earnings per share:

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders of the parent company and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

o) Cash Flow Statement

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

p) Segment reporting

Operating segments are those components of the business whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision making body in the Company for the purpose of performance assessment and to make decisions for resource allocation.

The reporting of segment information in the Financial Statements is the same as provided to the management for the purpose of performance assessment and resource allocation to the segments.

Segment accounting policies are in line with accounting policies of the Company. Revenue and expenses have been identified to segments on the basis of their relationship to the operating activities and geographical operation of the segment. Revenue and expenses, which relate to the Company as a whole and are not allocable to segments on a reasonable basis, have been included under "Unallocated corporate expenses/income".

In accordance with Ind AS 108, Operating segments, segment information has been disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of the Company and no separate disclosure on segment information is given in these financial statements.

q) Exceptional Items

Exceptional items refer to items of income or expense within the income statement from ordinary activities which are material and non-recurring and are of such size, nature or incidence that their separate disclosure is considered necessary to explain the performance of the Company and to assist users of the financial statements.



CBSI India Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

2.3. Recent accounting and other pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 31, 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 by issuing the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, applicable from April 1, 2023, as below:

Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements

The amendments require companies to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. Accounting policy information, together with other information, is material when it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions of primary users of general purpose financial statements. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes

The amendments clarify how companies account for deferred tax on transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations. The amendments narrowed the scope of the recognition exemption in paragraphs 15 and 24 of Ind AS 12 (recognition exemption) so that it no longer applies to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. The Company is evaluating the impact, if any, in its financial statements.

Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

The amendments will help entities to distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates. The definition of a change in accounting estimates has been replaced with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.



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3 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Gross carrying amount (at cost)				Depreciation			Net Carrying amount
	As at April 01, 2022	Additions	Disposals	As at March 31, 2023	For the year	Disposals	As at March 31, 2023	
Data processing machines (Computer)	5.46	1.07	-	6.53	1.30	1.75	3.05	3.48
Furniture and fixtures	2.37	-	-	2.37	0.73	0.44	1.17	1.20
Office equipment	0.50	-	-	0.50	0.30	0.01	0.31	0.19
Total	8.33	1.07	-	9.40	2.33	2.20	4.53	4.87
Particulars	Gross carrying amount (at cost)				Depreciation			Net Carrying amount
	As at April 01, 2021	Additions	Disposals	As at March 31, 2022	For the year	Disposals	As at March 31, 2022	
Data processing machines (Computer)	0.71	4.75	-	5.46	0.59	0.71	1.30	4.16
Furniture and fixtures	2.27	0.10	-	2.37	0.27	0.46	0.73	1.64
Office equipment	0.63	0.02	0.15	0.50	0.42	0.03	0.15	0.20
Total	3.61	4.87	0.15	8.33	1.28	1.20	2.33	6.00

3.1 There are no capital-work-in-progress during each reporting year and therefore Schedule III additional disclosures for ageing and completion schedule of capital work-in-progress is not applicable.

3.2 The Company does not hold any immovable property (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) whose title deeds are not held in the name of the Company.

3.3 The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment during the each reporting year and therefore Schedule III disclosure requirements with respect to fair value details is not applicable.

3.4 There are no impairment losses recognised during each reporting year.

4 Other intangible assets

Particulars	Gross carrying amount (at cost)				Amortization			Net Carrying amount
	As at April 01, 2022	Additions	Disposals	As at March 31, 2023	For the year	Disposals	As at March 31, 2023	
Software rights	0.35	-	-	0.35	0.06	0.11	0.17	0.18
Total	0.35	-	-	0.35	0.06	0.11	0.17	0.18
Particulars	Gross carrying amount (at cost)				Amortization			Net Carrying amount
	As at April 01, 2021	Additions	Disposals	As at March 31, 2022	For the year	Disposals	As at March 31, 2022	
Software rights	0.03	0.32	-	0.35	-	0.06	0.06	0.29
Total	0.03	0.32	-	0.35	-	0.06	0.06	0.29

4.1 There are no intangible assets under development during the year and therefore Schedule III additional disclosures for ageing and completion schedule of intangible assets under development is not applicable.

4.2 The Company has not revalued its intangible assets as at the year end and therefore Schedule III disclosure requirements with respect to fair value details is not applicable.

5 Following are the changes in the carrying value of right-of-use assets for the year ended:

Particulars	Office Space
Balance as at April 01, 2021	7.57
Additions for the year	-
Deletions for the year	(1.12)
Balance as at March 31, 2022	6.45
Additions for the year	-
Deletions for the year	(1.12)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	5.33



6 Other financial assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Non-current		
Unsecured, considered good		
Deposit for premises	0.48	0.45
Total	0.48	0.45
Current		
Unbilled revenue (unsecured, considered good)	74.32	119.23
Accrued interest on fixed deposits	0.14	-
Others (unsecured, considered good)	0.12	2.22
Total	74.58	121.45

6.1 During each reporting year, there were no loans or advances in the nature of loans granted to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties (as defined under Companies Act, 2013) either severally or jointly with any other person by the Company.

6.2 During each reporting year, the Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person or entity, including foreign entities (intermediaries) for the purpose of lending, investing or providing guarantee or security.

7 Deferred tax

7.1 Movement in deferred tax balances

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023			
	Opening balance	Recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	Recognised in OCI	Closing balance
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) in relation to:				
Provision for employee benefits	1.57	0.03	(0.28)	1.32
Property, plant and equipment	0.09	0.22	-	0.31
Lease liabilities and right-to-use assets	0.06	0.06	-	0.12
Provision for doubtful debts	2.52	(0.88)	-	1.64
Net deferred tax asset/(liabilities) (net)	4.24	(0.57)	(0.28)	3.39

7.2

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022			
	Opening balance	Recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	Recognised in OCI	Closing balance
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) in relation to:				
Provision for employee benefits	1.07	0.42	0.08	1.57
Property, plant and equipment	0.27	(0.18)	-	0.09
Lease liabilities and right-to-use assets	(0.16)	0.22	-	0.06
Provision for doubtful debts	2.51	0.01	-	2.52
Net deferred tax asset/(liabilities) (net)	3.69	0.48	0.08	4.24

8 Other assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Non-current		
Unsecured, considered good		
Capital advances	0.45	0.25
Total	0.45	0.25
Current		
Unsecured, considered good		
Prepaid expenses	12.86	10.49
Advance to suppliers	0.24	-
Total	13.10	10.49

9 Trade receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Unsecured, considered good	129.97	215.66
Unsecured, credit impaired	6.50	10.00
	136.47	225.66
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts (expected credit loss allowances)	(6.50)	(10.00)
Total	129.97	215.66



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9.1 There are no dues from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person, due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

9.2 The average credit period is 30-60 days. No interest is charged on trade receivables.

9.3 Trade receivables of Innovsource Services Private Limited, V5 Global Services Private Limited, Affluent Global Services Private Limited and the Company have been assigned (pari-passu) to Standard Chartered Bank against the borrowing taken by the group entities. (Refer note 15 for details on borrowings)

9.4 Movement of allowance of doubtful receivables (expected credit loss allowance)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	10.00	10.00
Allowance for doubtful debts (net)	(3.34)	-
Bad-debts written off during the year	(0.16)	-
Balance at the end of the year	6.50	10.00

9.5 Ageing of trade receivables

Particulars	Less than 6 Months	6 Months- 1 Year	1 - 2 Year	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
As at March 31, 2023						
Undisputed:						
Considered good	129.15	0.82	-	-	-	129.97
Credit impaired	2.20	0.82	3.40	0.08	-	6.50
Disputed:						
Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount	131.35	1.64	3.40	0.08	-	136.47
As at March 31, 2022						
Undisputed:						
Considered good	213.26	2.40	-	-	-	215.66
Credit impaired	0.19	2.40	0.18	7.20	0.03	10.00
Disputed:						
Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount	213.45	4.81	0.18	7.20	0.03	225.66

For the purposes of presentation of the aging schedule, the invoice date has been considered as the due date by the Company. Accordingly, there are no "not due" invoices as at each reporting year.

10 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Balances with banks		
- In current account	5.04	3.88
- In deposit accounts - original maturity of three months or less	42.78	-
Total	47.82	3.88

10.1 There are no repatriation restrictions with regard to cash and cash equivalents as at each reporting year.

11 Other bank balances

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Deposits with original maturity of more than three months and less than 12 months	15.00	-
Total	15.00	-



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12 Equity share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Authorised share capital 20,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10/- each	20.00	20.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital 507,865 shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid up	5.08	5.08
Total	5.08	5.08

12.1 Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year:

Particulars	Numbers	Amount
Balance as at April 01, 2021	5,07,865	5.08
Add:- additional shares issued during the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	5,07,865	5.08
Add:- additional shares issued during the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	5,07,865	5.08

12.2 Terms right attached to the equity shares

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

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	
	Number of shares held	% holding of equity shares
Fully paid equity shares		
FirstMeridian Business Services Limited* (including nominee shareholder)	5,07,865	100%

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	
	Number of shares held	% holding of equity shares
Fully paid equity shares		
FirstMeridian Business Services Limited* (including nominee shareholder)	5,07,865	100%

Shareholding of promoters as at March 31, 2023

Promoter name	No. of shares	% of total shares	% of change during the year ended March 31, 2023
FirstMeridian Business Services Limited* (including nominee shareholder)	5,07,865	100%	-
Total	5,07,865	100%	-

Shareholding of promoters as at March 31, 2022

Promoter name	No. of shares	% of total shares	% of change during the year ended March 31, 2022
FirstMeridian Business Services Limited* (including nominee shareholder)	5,07,865	100%	-
Total	5,07,865	100%	-

*Formerly FirstMeridian Business Services Private Limited



13 Other equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Retained earnings	172.45	116.86
Total	172.45	116.86

13.1 Retained earnings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Balance at the beginning of year	116.86	72.94
Profit attributable to owners of the Company	54.75	44.17
Gain/(loss) on remeasurements of the defined benefit plans (net of taxes)	0.84	(0.25)
Balance as at end of year	172.45	116.86

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

13.2 The Company is compliant with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017).

14 Provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Non-Current		
Provision for gratuity (refer note 31)	1.42	1.46
Current	1.42	1.46
Provision for compensated absence	3.83	4.83
Total	3.83	4.83

15 Borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Current		
Secured - at amortised cost		
Loan repayable on demand from bank (refer note 15.5)	-	94.35
Total	-	94.35

Terms of borrowings

15.1 The Company has not received any fund during the year from any person or entity, including foreign for the purpose of lending, investing or providing guarantee or security.

15.2 During the current and previous year, the Company has not defaulted in filing any charge or satisfaction of charge to ROC.

15.3 During the current and previous year, the Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by the banks and has been regular in satisfying its dues, outstanding to banks.

15.4 The Company is not required to submit quarterly statements to the banks based on the books of accounts.

15.5 Four of the group Companies, Innovsource Services Private Limited, V5 Global Services Private Limited, Affluent Global Services Private Limited and CBSI India Private Limited (w.e.f. current period) together have availed a loan facility from Standard Chartered Bank amounting to ₹ 800 million as at March 31, 2023 (₹ 800 million as at March 31, 2022). Above provided is the funding arrangement based on the maximum amount that can be utilised by the Company. At any point in time the total utilisation of all the four entities should not exceed ₹ 800 million as at March 31, 2023 (₹ 800 million as at March 31, 2022).

16 Trade payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Trade payables		
-Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	4.71	8.06
-Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	79.90	64.83
Total	84.61	72.89



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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(i) Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	3.64	7.40
(ii) Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(iii) The amount of interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	-	-
(iv) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act	-	-
(v) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	1.07	0.66
(vi) The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23		

The average credit period of trade payables is 30-45 days. No interest is charged by vendors if paid within the credit period.

16.2 Ageing of trade payables

Particulars	Unbilled dues	Less than 1 Year	1 - 2 Year	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
As at March 31, 2023						
Disputed:						
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others:						
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	1.07	3.26	0.26	0.12	-	4.71
Others	31.54	46.09	1.96	0.31	-	79.90
Particulars	Unbilled dues	Less than 1 Year	1 - 2 Year	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
As at March 31, 2022						
Disputed:						
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others:						
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	-	7.37	-	0.69	-	8.06
Others	45.41	18.53	-	0.89	-	64.83

For the purposes of presentation of the aging schedule, the invoice date has been considered as the due date by the Company. Accordingly, there are no "not due" invoices.

17 Other current financial liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Accrued compensation to employees	32.15	53.41
Interest accrued on borrowing	0.06	-
Total	32.21	53.41
Other current liabilities		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Contract liability (Advance from customers)	-	0.04
Statutory liabilities	10.03	13.47
Others	0.55	0.93
Total	10.58	14.44



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19 Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Sale of services	932.91	712.12
Total	932.91	712.12

19.1 There were no impairment losses recognised on any contract asset (unbilled revenue)/trade receivable during the year.

19.2 The Company currently recognises its revenue on point-in-time basis.

19.3 Refer details of contract liabilities (advance from customers) in note 18, contract assets (unbilled revenue) in note 6 and trade receivables in note 9.

20 Other income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Interest income on:		
- Bank deposits (at amortised cost)	0.85	0.48
- Security deposits (at amortised cost)	0.03	0.03
- Income tax refund	-	1.00
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	0.07
Liability no longer required written back	0.05	4.48
Total	0.93	6.06

21 Employee benefits expense

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Salaries and wages	488.34	413.37
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 31)	24.30	21.40
Gratuity (refer note 31)	1.37	0.74
Staff welfare expenses	1.65	1.28
Total	515.66	436.79



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CBSI India Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
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22 Finance costs

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Interest on borrowings	5.62	1.13
Interest on lease liability (refer note 28)	0.45	0.51
Interest on delayed payment of Statutory liabilities	0.36	-
Others	-	0.13
Total	6.43	1.77

23 Depreciation and amortisation expense

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	2.21	1.21
Depreciation of right-of-use asset (refer note 5)	1.12	1.12
Amortisation of Intangible assets	0.11	0.06
Total	3.44	2.39

24 Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Auditor's remuneration (refer note 24.1)	1.03	0.95
Business support fees	20.68	10.87
Communication expenses	0.12	0.16
Rebates and discount	0.20	0.88
Insurance	1.99	0.04
Repairs and maintenance	3.19	1.64
Provision for allowance for doubtful trade and other receivables	(3.34)	-
Expense towards corporate social responsibility (CSR) (refer note 24.2)	0.97	-
Sub-contractor expenses	219.83	144.76
Legal and professional fees	88.27	55.86
Travelling and conveyance	0.83	0.34
Miscellaneous expenses	1.28	2.58
Total	335.04	218.08

24.1 Payments to auditors

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
a) For statutory audit	0.70	0.80
b) For tax audit	0.15	0.15
c) For other services	0.18	-
Total	1.03	0.95

24.2 Corporate Social Responsibility ("CSR")

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	0.97	-
Amount of expenditure incurred	-	-
Unpaid amount at the end of the year	0.97	-
Shortfall/(excess paid) at the end of the year	-	-
Total of previous years shortfall/(excess paid) at the beginning of the year	NA	NA
Reason for shortfall	NA	NA
Nature of CSR activities	NA	NA
Provision in respect of CSR as at the end of the year	-	-



Signature



25 Tax Expense

25.1 Income tax recognised in the statement of profit and loss consists of

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Current tax expense/ (reversal):		
In respect of the current year	17.95	15.27
In respect of the prior year	-	0.19
	17.95	15.46
Deferred tax charge / (credit):		
In respect of the current year (refer note 7)	0.57	(0.48)
	0.57	(0.48)
Total income tax expense recognised in the reporting year	18.52	14.98

25.2 Income tax expenses reconciliation

The reconciliation between the provision of income tax of the Company and amounts computed by applying the Indian statutory income tax rate to profit before taxes is as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Current tax:		
Profit before tax	73.27	59.15
Income tax rate (including surcharge)	25.17%	25.17%
Income tax expense calculated (including surcharge)	18.44	14.89
Effects of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profits	0.08	(0.10)
Total	18.52	14.79
Tax of earlier years	-	0.19
Income tax expense recognised in Profit or Loss	18.52	14.98

25.3 Income tax expense recognised in the Other Comprehensive Income consists of

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Classification of income tax recognised in other comprehensive income		
(Loss)/gain on remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	(0.28)	0.08
Income tax expense recognised in other comprehensive income	(0.28)	0.08

25.4 During the year, the Company does not have any transaction that were not recorded in the books of accounts and were surrendered or disclosed in the income tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

26 Earnings per share

The earnings and weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share are as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Basic earning per share has been computed as under:		
Profit for the year attributable to the owners of the company	54.75	44.17
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year (in million)	0.51	0.51
Face value per share (₹)	10.00	10.00
Earnings per share (₹) - Basic	107.81	86.97
Diluted earning per share has been computed as under:		
Profit for the year attributable to the owners of the company	54.75	44.17
Weighted average number of equity shares at the end of the year	0.51	0.51
Face value per share (₹)	10.00	10.00
Earnings per share (₹) - Diluted	107.81	86.97

27 Contingent liabilities and commitments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of capital advances)	-	0.15



CBSI India Private Limited
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All amounts are ₹ in million unless otherwise stated

28 Leases

28.1 The effect of depreciation and interest related to right-of-use asset and lease liability are reflected in the statement of profit and loss under the heading "depreciation and amortisation expense" and "finance costs" respectively under Note No 23 and 22.

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

a. Leases entered upto March 31, 2020	10%
b. Lease taken after March 31, 2020	7.50%

28.3 The following is the break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Current Lease liabilities	1.01	0.88
Non-current lease liabilities	4.79	5.81
Total	5.80	6.69

28.4 The following is the movement in lease liabilities:

Particulars	Amount
Balance as at April 01, 2021	7.50
Finance cost accrued during the year	0.51
Payment of lease liabilities during the year	(1.32)
Balance as at March 31, 2022	6.69
Finance cost accrued during the year	0.45
Payment of lease liabilities during the year	(1.34)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	5.80

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Not later than 1 year	1.39	1.34
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	5.82	5.72
Later than 5 years	-	1.15
Total	7.21	8.21

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

28.6 Amounts recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets	1.12	1.12
Interest expense on lease liabilities	0.45	0.51
Expense relating to short-term leases	-	-
Gain on account of early termination of leases	-	-

28.7 Total cashflow's disclosure :

The total cash outflow for leases is ₹ 1.34 million (for the year ended March 31, 2022: ₹ 1.32 million) includes cash outflow from short term and long term leases.



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29 Related parties transactions

29.1 Names of the related parties and related party relationships

Particulars	Relationship
Manpower Solutions Limited FirstMeridian Business Services Limited	Ultimate Holding Company Holding Company
Innovsource Services Private Limited V5 Global Services Private Limited Affluent Global Services Private Limited Rlabs Enterprises Services Limited (w.e.f February 02, 2022)	Fellow Subsidiary Fellow Subsidiary Fellow Subsidiary Fellow Subsidiary
Key Management Personnel Sudhakar Balakrishnan Nilay Pratik Pooja Prabhakar	Non-executive Director Non-executive Director Independant Director

29.2 Details of related party transactions

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Sale of services		
FirstMeridian Business Services Limited	-	0.64
Affluent Global Services Private Limited	0.98	3.52
V5 Global Services Private Limited	0.08	-
Rlabs Enterprises Services Limited	0.01	-
Business support fees		
FirstMeridian Business Services Limited	20.68	10.87
Legal and professional fees		
Affluent Global Services Private Limited	4.43	4.84
Innoservices Private Limited	0.35	-
Rlabs Enterprises Services Limited	0.42	-
Legal and professional fees		
V5 Global Services Private Limited	0.10	-
Repairs and maintenance		
Affluent Global Services Private Limited	-	0.40
Share based payment expenses (net of forfeiture)		
FirstMeridian Business Services Limited	0.67	0.93
Interest on unsecured loan		
FirstMeridian Business Services Limited	5.13	-
Purchase of asset		
Innovsource Services Private Limited	-	0.02
Unsecured loan taken		
FirstMeridian Business Services Limited	135.00	-
Unsecured loan repaid		
FirstMeridian Business Services Limited	135.00	-



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29.3 Details of related party closing balances

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Trade payable		
Affluent Global Services Private Limited	1.21	1.66
FirstMeridian Business Services Limited	0.78	2.98
Innovsource Services Private Limited	0.04	-
Rlabs Enterprises Services Limited	0.41	-
Trade receivable		
Affluent Global Services Private Limited	0.09	1.94
V5 Global Services Private Limited	0.10	-
Accrued interest on borrowings		
FirstMeridian Business Services Limited	0.06	-
Unbilled revenue		
Rlabs Enterprises Services Limited	0.01	-
Affluent Global Services Private Limited	0.02	1.03



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CBSI India Private Limited**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023****All amounts are ₹ in million unless otherwise stated**

- 30** The Board of Directors have been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) as defined by IND-AS 108, Operating Segment. CODM evaluates the performance of Company and allocated resources based on the analysis of various performance indicators of the Company. The CODM has identify "Global Technology Solutions" as operating segment.

Geographical information

The Company presently caters to only domestic market i.e. India and hence there is no revenue from external customers outside India nor any of its non-current asset is located outside India.

Information about major customers

The details of the clients from where the Company has earned more than 10% of its total revenue are as under:-

Customer	% of total revenue	
	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Customer-A	33.81%	45.04%
Customer-B	12.32%	12.71%
	46.13%	57.75%

31 Employee benefits**i) Defined Contribution Plan**

The Company's contribution to Provident fund and other funds aggregating is ₹ 24.30 million (during the year ended March 31, 2022 is ₹21.4 million) has been recognised in the statement of profit or loss under the head employee benefits expense.

ii) Defined Benefit Plans:**Gratuity**

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

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

(1) Salary risk:

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

(2) Interest rate risk

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

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

(3) Longevity Risk:

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

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

Particulars	Valuation	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(i) Financial assumptions		
Discount rate (p.a.)	6.86%	4.01%
Salary escalation rate (p.a.)	10.00%	10.00%
Rate of employee turnover (p.a.)	5% to 75%	5% to 75%
(ii) Demographic assumptions		
Mortality rate	IALM 2012-14	IALM 2012-14

Amounts recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss in respect of these defined benefit plans are as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Current service cost	1.31	0.68
Net interest expense	0.05	0.06
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	1.36	0.74
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability		
Actuarial gain arising form changes in financial assumptions	-	0.13
Actuarial (loss) arising form changes in demographic assumptions	(1.12)	(0.68)
Actuarial loss arising form experience adjustments	-	0.89
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income	(1.12)	0.34
Total	0.24	1.08



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Notes:

- i) The Current service cost and the net interest expense for the year are included in the 'employee benefits expense' line item in the statement of profit and loss.
ii) The rereasurement of the net defined benefit liability is included in other comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

iii) Maturity Profile of defined benefit obligation

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Average duration of the defined benefit obligation	0.73	0.63

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	1.42	1.46
Unfunded status -Surplus	1.42	1.46

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

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Opening of defined benefit obligation	1.46	1.91
Current service cost	1.31	0.68
Interest on defined benefit obligation	0.05	0.06
Remeasurements due to:		
Actuarial loss arising form changes in financial assumptions	-	0.13
Actuarial (gain) / loss arising form changes in demographic assumptions	(1.12)	(0.68)
Actuarial gains arising form experience adjustments	-	0.89
Benefits paid	(0.28)	(1.53)
Closing of defined benefit obligation	1.42	1.46

Sensitivity Analysis

The sensitivity analysis have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting year, while holding all other assumptions constant.

The following table summarizes the possible impact on the reported defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting year arising on account of an increase or decrease in the reported assumption as follows.

Principal assumption	Impact on defined benefit obligation	
	Increase in assumption	Decrease in assumption
a) Discount rate		
As at March 31, 2023 (1%)	(0.06)	0.08
As at March 31, 2022 (1%)	(0.08)	(0.09)
b) Salary Escalation Rate		
As at March 31, 2023 (1%)	0.08	(0.06)
As at March 31, 2022 (1%)	0.08	0.08
c) Employee Turnover Rate		
As at March 31, 2023 (25%)	(0.28)	0.64
As at March 31, 2022 (25%)	(0.39)	(0.81)

Notes:

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

ii) Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the projected benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting year, which is the same method as applied in calculating the projected benefit obligation as recognised in the balance sheet.

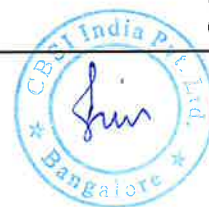
iii) There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from previous year.

Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation:

Maturity Analysis of the Benefit Payments

Projected benefits payable in future years from the date of reporting:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Within 1 Year	0.25	0.25
2-5 years	0.74	0.53
6-10 years	0.57	0.62



32 Financial instruments

32.1 Financial instruments by category

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Financial assets measured at amortised cost		
Non-current		
Others financial assets	0.48	0.45
Current		
Trade receivables	129.97	215.66
Cash and cash equivalents	47.82	3.88
Other bank balances	15.00	-
Other financial assets	74.58	121.45
Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Non-current		
Borrowings	-	-
Lease liabilities	4.79	5.81
Current		
Borrowings	-	94.35
Trade payables	84.62	72.89
Lease liabilities	1.01	0.88
Other financial liabilities	32.21	53.41

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

32.2 Capital management

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

Capital risk management

The capital structure of the Company consists of net debt (borrowings and lease liabilities disclosed in note 15 and note 28 after deducting cash and bank balances) and equity of the Company (comprising issued capital and retained earnings as disclosed in notes 12 and 13).

Gearing ratio

The gearing ratio at the year is as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Debt (A)	5.80	101.04
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (B)	62.82	3.88
Net debt (C)=(A)-(B)	(57.02)	97.16
Equity (D)	177.53	121.94
Net debt to equity ratio (C)/(D)	(32.12%)	79.68%

Debt is defined as long-term and short-term borrowings and lease liabilities as detailed in notes 15 and 28
 Equity includes share capital and other equity of the company as detailed in notes 12 and 13 respectively.

32.3 Financial risk management objectives

The Company monitors and manages the financial risks to the operations of the company. These risks include Credit risk, Liquidity risk and Market risk.

A. Credit risk

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

B. Liquidity risk

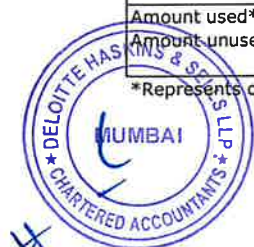
Liquidity risk refers to insufficiency of funds to meet the financial obligations. Liquidity Risk Management implies maintenance of sufficient cash to meet obligations when due.
 The Company continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by assessing the maturity profiles of financial assets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

Financing facilities

The Company and three of its group companies (V5 Global Private Limited, Affluent Global Services Private Limited and Innovsource Services Private Limited (ISER)) have availed an overdraft facility of ₹ 800 million (March 31, 2022 : ₹ 800 million). Every month a proportionate drawdown facility is determined internally and accordingly withdrawals are done by each entity.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Amount used*	500.33	595.30
Amount unused	299.67	204.70
	800.00	800.00

*Represents overdraft facility availed by fellow subsidiary (ISER)



32 Financial instruments (Cont..)

32.3 Maturities of financial liabilities

Table showing maturity profile of non-derivative financial liabilities:
(Excludes maturity analyses of lease liabilities which has been disclosed in Note 28 of the financial statements)

Particulars	Upto One year	1-5 years	Total
As at March 31, 2023			
Trade payables	84.62	-	84.62
Other financial liabilities	32.21	-	32.21
As at March 31, 2022			
Trade payables	72.89	-	72.89
Other financial liabilities	53.41	-	53.41

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

C. Market risk

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

i) Currency risk

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

ii) Interest rate risk

The risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company has borrowed funds at fixed rate of interest and so the Group is not exposed to any significant interest rate risk.

33 Additional regulatory information

- i. The Company does not own benami properties. Further, there are no proceedings which have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.
- ii. The Company has not borrowed any specific purpose loan.
- iii. During the year, the Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency.
- iv. There were no Scheme of Arrangements entered by the Company during the year, which required approval from the Competent Authority in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- v. During the year, the Company did not have any transaction with struck off companies as per section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.
- vi. The Company does not hold any investment property as at each reporting year.
- vii. The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall: (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- viii. The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediary shall: (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.



34 Ratio Analysis as per Schedule III Requirements:

a) Current Ratio = Current Assets divided by Current Liabilities

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Current Assets	280.47	351.48
Current Liabilities	132.24	240.80
Ratio	2.12	1.46
% Change from previous year	45.31%	NA

Reason for change more than 25%:

The ratio has increased from 1.46 in March 2022 to 2.12 in March 2023 on account of repayment of borrowings leading to decrease in current liabilities

b) Debt Equity ratio = Total debt divided by Total equity where total debt refers to sum of current & non-current borrowings

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Total Debt	5.80	101.04
Total Equity	177.53	121.94
Ratio	0.03	0.83
% Change from previous year	(96.06)%	NA

Reason for change more than 25%:

The ratio has improved from 0.83 in March 2022 to 0.03 in March 2023 on account of repayment of borrowings leading to reduction in debt. Further, the total equity has increased on account of increase in reserves and surplus due to increase in net profitability.

c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio = Earnings available for debt services divided by Total interest and principal repayments

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Earnings available for debt services	64.62	48.26
Total interest and principal repayments	5.80	101.04
Ratio	11.14	0.48
% Change from previous year	2233.12%	NA

*Earning for Debt Service = Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortizations + Interest expense + other adjustments like loss on property, plant and equipment etc.

Reason for change more than 25%:

The ratio has improved from 0.48 in March 2022 to 11.14 in March 2023 on account of repayment of borrowings leading to reduction in debt.

d) Return on Equity Ratio = Net profit for the year divided by Average Equity attributable to owners of the Company

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Net profit for the year	54.75	44.17
Average Equity attributable to owners of the Company	149.73	99.98
Ratio	36.6%	44.2%
% Change from previous year	(17.23)%	NA

e) Inventory Turnover Ratio = Cost of goods sold divided by average inventory

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Cost of goods sold	NA	NA
Average Inventory	NA	NA
Inventory Turnover Ratio	NA	NA
% Change from previous year	-	-

Not Applicable since the Company is into service industry and does not hold any inventory.

f) Trade Receivables turnover ratio = Revenue from Operations divided by average trade receivables

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Revenue from operations	932.91	712.12
Average Trade Receivables	172.82	123.89
Ratio	5.40	5.75
% Change from previous year	(6.08)%	NA

g) Trade payables turnover ratio = purchases divided by average trade payables

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Other expenses	338.18	217.20
Average Trade Payables	78.75	52.32
Ratio	4.29	4.15
% Change from previous year	3.43%	NA

* Other expenses: The Company does not have any purchases being in the service industry. The balances of trade payables consist of other operating expenses and therefore we have considered other expenses in the numerator. Other expenses= Total other expenses-Bad debts and other receivables written off-Provision for doubtful trade and other receivables-Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment-Translation loss (net) on monetary asset/liability-Loss on fair valuation/settlement of put option liability.

h) Net capital Turnover Ratio = Revenue from Operations divided by average Working capital whereas net working capital= current assets - current liabilities

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Revenue from operations	932.91	712.12
Current Assets (A)	280.47	351.48
Current Liabilities (B)	132.24	240.80
Net Working Capital (A-B)	148.23	110.68
Average Working Capital	129.46	97.63
Ratio	7.21	7.29
% Change from previous year	(1.20)%	NA



i) Net profit ratio = Net profit/(loss) after tax divided by Revenue from Operations

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Net profit after tax	54.75	44.17
Revenue from operations	932.91	712.12
Ratio	5.87%	6.20%
% Change from previous year	(5.38)%	NA

j) Return on Capital employed = Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) divided by Capital Employed

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Net profit before tax	73.27	59.15
Finance Costs	6.43	1.77
EBIT	79.70	60.92
Capital Employed	179.75	218.44
Ratio	44.34%	27.89%
% Change from previous year	58.98%	NA

Reason for change more than 25%:

The ratio has improved from 27.89% in March 2022 to 44.34% in March 2023 on account of increase in EBIT due to increase in net profit of the company

k) Return on Investment = Income from investment divided by the closing balance of the investment

This ratio is not applicable since the Company does not have any projects / investments other than current operations.

The above Non-GAAP measures presented may not be comparable to similarly titled measures reported by other companies. Further, it should be noted that these are not a measure of operating performance or liquidity defined by generally accepted accounting principles and may not be comparable to similarly titled measures presented by other companies.

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator
Current Ratio	Total current assets	Total current liabilities
Debt-Equity Ratio	Total debt : Non-current borrowings + current borrowings + non-current lease liabilities + current lease liabilities + Interest accrued	Shareholder's equity: Total equity
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earning for Debt Service: Net Profit after taxes + depreciation and amortisation expense + finance cost + gain/(Loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	Total debt : Non-current borrowings + current borrowings + non-current lease liabilities + current lease liabilities + Interest accrued
Return on Equity Ratio	Net Profit for the year	Average shareholder's equity: (opening total equity + closing total equity)/2
Inventory turnover ratio	Not Applicable since the Company is into service industry and does not hold any inventory.	
Trade receivables turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivables: (opening trade receivables + Closing trade receivables)/2
Trade payables turnover ratio	Other expenses*: Total other expenses- expenses not directly attributable to trade payable+Purchase of traded goods	Average Trade payable: (Opening trade payable + closing trade payable)/2
Net capital turnover ratio	Net sales : Revenue from operations	Working capital: current assets - current liabilities
Net profit ratio	Profit/ (loss) after tax	Net sales : Revenue from operations
Return on Capital employed	Earnings before interest and taxes: profit/(loss) before tax + Finance cost	Capital employed: Tangible net worth + total debt + deferred tax
Return on investment	This ratio is not applicable since the Company does not have any projects / investments other than current operations.	

35 Impact on Code on Social Security, 2020

The Indian Parliament has approved the Code on Social Security, 2020 which would impact the contributions by the Company towards Provident Fund and Gratuity. The Ministry of Labour and Employment has released draft rules for the Code on Social Security, 2020 on November 13, 2020, and has invited suggestions from stakeholders which are under active consideration by the Ministry. The Company will assess the Impact and its evaluation once the subject rules are notified and will give appropriate impact in its financial statements in the period in which, the Code becomes effective and the related rules to determine the financial impact are published.

36 Previous period's figures have been regrouped / rearranged, to the extent necessary, to conform to current period's classifications.

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

Sudhakar Balakrishnan
 Director
 DIN: 00062956
 Place:
 Date: June 23, 2023

Nilay Pratik
 Director
 DIN: 07693750
 Place:
 Date: June 23, 2023

