S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP
Chartered Accountants

12th Floor
"UB City" Canberra Block
No. 24, Vittal Mallya Road
Bengaluru - 560 001, India
Tel : +91 80 6648 9000

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Cades Studec Technologies (India) Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the acMing Ind AS financial statements of Cades Studec Technologies (India) Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2022, its profit including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.

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

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

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

In connection with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP Bengaluru

Responsibility of Management for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Ind AS financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Ind AS financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related

S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP Bengaluru

disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

   (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;

   (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;

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

   (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;

   (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;

   (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these Ind AS financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;

   (g) The are no transactions on which provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are applicable to the Company for the year ended March 31, 2022;

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

S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Bengaluru

i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

iv. a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 40(v) to the Ind AS financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, 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 provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

b) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 40(vi) to the Ind AS financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, 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 provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

c) Based on such audit procedures that were considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

v. No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Company.

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004

per Sunil Gaggar
Partner
Membership Number: 104315
UDIN: 22104315AIDKBV2857

S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP Bengaluru

Place of Signature: Bengaluru
Date: April 29, 2022

Annexure 1 referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report of even date

Re: Cades Studec Technologies (India) Private Limited ('the Company')

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:

(i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.

(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangibles assets.

(b) Property, plant and equipment have been physically verified by the Management during the year and no material discrepancies were identified on such verification.

(c) There is no immovable property (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), held by the Company and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including Right of use assets) or intangible assets during the year ended March 31, 2022.

(e) There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The Company's business does not involve inventories and, accordingly, the requirements under clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. five crores in aggregate from banks or financial institutions during any point of time of the year on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) (a) During the year the Company has not provided loans, advances in the nature of loans, stood guarantee or provided security to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) During the year the Company has not made investments, provided guarantees, provided security and granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) The Company has granted loans to companies, where the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated. The loans were not due as at the year end and the receipt of interest are regular.

S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP Bengaluru

(d) There are no amounts of loans and advances in the nature of loans granted to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties which are overdue for more than ninety days.

(e) There were no loans or advance in the nature of loan granted to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties which was fallen due during the year, that have been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to the same parties.

(f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iv) Loans, investments, guarantees and security in respect of which provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable have been complied with by the Company.

(v) The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vi) The Company is not in the business of sale of any goods or provision of such services as prescribed. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vii) (a) The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues applicable to it. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of these statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) There are no dues of goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales-tax, service tax, customs duty, excise duty, value added tax, cess, goods and service tax and other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

(viii) The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(ix) (a) The Company did not have any outstanding loans or borrowings or interest thereon due to any lender during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause ix(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) The Company did not have any term loans outstanding during the year hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP Bengaluru

(d) The Company did not raise any funds during the year hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on Clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer / further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares /fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xi) (a) No fraud by the Company or no fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by secretarial auditor or by us in Form ADT – 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

(c) As represented to us by the Management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

(xii) The Company is not a nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii)(a) to (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the Ind AS financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of Section 177 are not applicable to the Company and accordingly the requirements to report under clause 3(xiii) of the Order insofar as it relates to Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company.

(xiv) The Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system under the provisions of Section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report under clause 3(xiv)(a) and (xiv)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xv) The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence requirement to report on clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) The provisions of Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP Bengaluru

(b) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without obtained a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) There is no Core Investment Company as a part of the Group, hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred any cash losses in the financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly requirement to report on Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xix) On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 38 to the Ind AS financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the Ind AS financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

(xx) As per the provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company is not required to spend any amounts towards corporate social responsibility. Accordingly, there are no unspent amounts to be transferred to special account in compliance with provision of sub section (6) of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 and hence the requirement to report on clause (xx)(a) and (xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004

S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP Bengaluru

per Sunil Gaggar
Partner
Membership Number: 104315
UDIN: 22104315AIDKBV2857

Place of Signature: Bengaluru
Date: April 29, 2022

Annexure 2 to The Independent Auditor's Report of Even Date on the Ind As Financial Statements of Cades Studec Technologies (India) Private Limited

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to Ind AS financial statements of Cades Studec Technologies (India) Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to these Ind AS financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, as specified under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to these Ind AS financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these Ind AS financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to Ind AS financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to these Ind AS financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to these Ind AS financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to these Ind AS Financial Statements

A Company's internal financial controls with reference to Ind AS financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Ind AS financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted

S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP Bengaluru

accounting principles. A Company's internal financial controls with reference to Ind AS financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of Management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the Ind AS financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to these Ind AS Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to Ind AS financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper Management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to Ind AS financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to Ind AS financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to Ind AS financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to Ind AS financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2022, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004

S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP Bengaluru

per Sunil Gaggar
Partner
Membership Number: 104315
UDIN: 22104315AIDKBV2857

Place of Signature: Bengaluru
Date: April 29, 2022

Cades Studec Technologies (India) Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022
(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	144.75	212.85
Other intangible assets	4	15.98	22.33
Right-of-use assets	30	341.69	735.62
Financial assets			
Loans	5	490.00	250.00
Other financial assets	6	21.29	34.71
Deferred tax assets, net	27	94.39	87.61
Non-current tax asset, net	7	46.36	38.04
Other non-current assets	8	28.59	78.56
		1,183.05	**1,459.72**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Investments	9	716.90	433.62
Loans	5	70.00	310.00
Trade receivables	10	737.03	715.98
Cash and cash equivalent	11	52.47	167.72
Other bank balances	12	50.00	-
Other financial assets	6	108.35	39.88
Other current assets	8	11.18	17.44
		1,745.93	**1,684.64**
Total assets		**2,928.98**	**3,144.36**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	13	62.50	62.50
Other equity	14	2,184.38	2,002.95
Total equity		**2,246.88**	**2,065.45**
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities	30	366.46	714.10
Provisions	15	132.52	138.27
		498.98	**852.37**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	16		
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		1.53	-
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		16.33	21.45
Lease liabilities	30	45.19	86.96
Other financial liabilities	17	38.26	42.73
Provisions	15	63.55	56.82
Other current liabilities	18	18.26	18.58
		183.12	**226.54**
Total liabilities		**682.10**	**1,078.91**
Total equity and liabilities		**2,928.98**	**3,144.36**

The accompanying notes are integral part of Ind AS financial statements

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration number : 101049W/E300004

per **Sunil Gaggar**
Partner
Membership Number : 104315

Place: Bengaluru
Date : April 29, 2022

S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP Bengaluru

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Cades Studec Technologies (India) Private Limited
CIN : U72900KA2006PTC049241

Sharadhi Chandra Babu Pampapathy
Director
DIN:02809502

Place: Bengaluru
Date : April 29, 2022

Philippe Chaballer
Director
DIN:03101253

Place: Bengaluru
Date : April 29, 2022

Cades Studec Technologies (India) Pvt. Ltd. Bangalore

Cades Studec Technologies (India) Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2022
(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Income			
Revenue from contracts with customers	19	1,705.18	1,828.37
Other income	20	110.00	62.17
Finance income	21	48.58	49.79
Total income		**1,863.76**	**1,940.33**
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	22	1,293.75	1,305.61
Depreciation and amortisation expense	23	127.80	156.76
Finance cost	24	59.50	82.87
Other expenses	25	133.28	133.65
Total expenses		**1,614.33**	**1,678.89**
Profit before tax		**249.43**	**261.44**
Tax expense:	27		
Current tax		68.71	82.82
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier years		0.32	3.14
Deferred tax credit		(5.33)	(15.51)
Total tax expense		**63.70**	**70.45**
Profit for the year		**185.73**	**190.99**
Other comprehensive income (OCI)			
Net other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent year			
Re-measurement (losses) on defined benefit plans	32	(5.09)	(1.21)
Income tax effect		1.28	0.30
Net other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent year		**(3.81)**	**(0.91)**
Net other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent year			
Gain/(loss) on cash flow hedges		(0.66)	21.43
Income tax effect		0.17	(5.39)
Net other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent year		**(0.49)**	**16.04**
Total other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**(4.30)**	**15.13**
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**181.43**	**206.12**
Earning per share [nominal value of Share Rs. 10 (March 31, 2021 : Rs. 10)]			
Basic and Diluted	26	29.72	30.56

The accompanying notes are integral part of Ind AS financial statements

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration number : 101049W/E300004

per Sunil Gaggar
Partner
Membership Number : 104315

Place: Bengaluru
Date : April 29, 2022

S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP Bengaluru

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Cades Studec Technologies (India) Private Limited
CIN : U72900KA2006PTC049241

Sharadhi Chandra Babu Pampapathy
Director
DIN:02809502

Place: Bengaluru
Date : April 29, 2022

Philippe Chabalier
Director
DIN:03101253

Place: Bengaluru
Date : April 29, 2022

Cades Studec Technologies (India) Pvt. Ltd. Bangalore

Cades Studec Technologies (India) Private Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on March 31, 2022
(All amounts in Rs lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
A Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	249.43	261.44
Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows :		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	38.81	41.50
Depreciation on right-of-use asset	77.60	107.80
Amortisation of intangible assets	11.39	7.46
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	24.35	-
Net interest expense on defined benefit liability	9.41	8.61
Unwinding of discount on decommissioning cost	0.41	0.69
Dividend income from mutual funds	(17.89)	(8.42)
Unrealised foreign exchange loss	-	1.92
Income from fair valuation from mutual funds	-	(0.07)
Gain on termination of Right to use assets	(61.63)	-
Lease rent concession	(12.32)	(53.68)
Interest on lease liability	49.68	73.57
Interest income from fixed deposit	(1.67)	-
Interest income from financial assets carried at amortised cost	(45.19)	(48.89)
Operating profit before working capital changes	322.38	391.93
Movements in working capital		
Decrease in trade receivables	17.40	209.32
(Increase)/decrease in non-current loans/other assets	16.67	(21.35)
(Increase)/decrease in current loans/ other assets	6.25	(7.46)
Decrease in other current financial asset	6.88	20.19
Increase in trade and other payables	1.59	5.93
(Decrease) in other current liabilities	(0.33)	(4.35)
Increase/(decrease) in other current financial liabilities	2.79	(47.60)
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	(13.92)	16.87
Cash generated from operating activities	**359.71**	**563.48**
Direct taxes paid (net)	(94.58)	(77.56)
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	**265.13**	**485.92**
B Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(9.54)	(18.71)
Purchase of intangible assets	(5.04)	(14.14)
Fixed Deposit	(50.00)	-
Purchase of units in mutual fund	(270.53)	(424.61)
Dividend income received	17.89	-
Interest income received	47.97	53.41
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	**(319.25)**	**(404.05)**
C Cash flow from financing activities		
Payment of principal and interest portion of lease liabilities	(61.13)	(87.35)
Net cash used in financing activities (C)	**(61.13)**	**(87.35)**
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(115.25)	(5.48)
Cash and cash equivalents as at beginning of the year	167.72	173.20
Cash and cash equivalents as at end of the year (refer note 11)	**52.47**	**167.72**

The accompanying notes are integral part of Ind AS financial statements

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration number : 101049W/E300004

per Sunil Gaggar
Partner
Membership Number : 104315

Place: Bengaluru
Date : April 29, 2022

S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Bengaluru

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Cades Studec Technologies (India) Private Limited
CIN : U72900KA2006PTC049241

Sharadhi Chandra Babu Pampapathy
Director
DIN:02809502

Place: Bengaluru
Date : April 29, 2022

Philippe Chabalier
Director
DIN:03101253

Place: Bengaluru
Date : April 29, 2022

Cades Studec Technologies (India) Pvt. Ltd.
Bangalore

Cades Studec Technologies (India) Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2022
(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity share capital

Equity shares of Rs. 10 each, issued, subscribed and fully paid-up	Number	Amount
As at April 01 2020	6.25	62.50
Issued during the year	-	-
As at March 31 2021	6.25	62.50
Issued during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	6.25	62.50

B. Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus			Total other equity
	Securities premium	Retained earnings	Hedge reserve	
Balance as at April 01, 2020	**656.83**	**1,156.04**	**(16.03)**	**1,796.84**
Profit for the year	-	190.99	-	190.99
Re-measurement losses in defined benefit plans, net of tax	-	(0.91)	-	(0.91)
Fair value changes on derivatives designated as cash flow hedge, net of tax	-	-	16.03	16.03
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**656.83**	**1,346.12**	**-**	**2,002.95**
Profit for the year		185.73		185.73
Re-measurement losses in defined benefit plans, net of tax	-	(3.81)	-	(3.81)
Fair value changes on derivatives designated as cash flow hedge, net of tax	-	-	(0.49)	(0.49)
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**656.83**	**1,528.04**	**(0.49)**	**2,184.38**

The accompanying notes are integral part of Ind AS financial statements

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration number : 101049W/E300004

S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP Bengaluru

per Sunil Gaggar
Partner
Membership Number : 104315

Place: Bengaluru
Date : April 29, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Cades Studec Technologies (India) Private Limited
CIN : U72900KA2006PTC049241

Sharadhi Chandra Babu Pampapathy
Director
DIN:02809502

Place: Bengaluru
Date : April 29, 2022

Philippe Chabalier
Director
DIN:03101253

Place: Bengaluru
Date : April 29, 2022

Cades Studec Technologies (India) Pvt. Ltd. Bangalore

Cades Studec Technologies (India) Private Limited
Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the period ended March 31, 2022
Notes to the Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

1 Corporate information

Cades Studec Technologies (India) Private Limited ('Studec'/ the 'Company') is a Private Limited Company incorporated on 20 March 2006 under the Companies Act, 1956 having its registered office at No.11, 3rd Cross, Ganganagar North, near CBI office, Bangalore - 560032, Karnataka, India The Company is a subsidiary of AXISCADES Technologies Limited ("ACTL"), a public limited company, operating in the business of Engineering Design Services. The Company is operating in the business of Documentation Engineering Services.

2 Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III).

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except certain items which need to be stated at fair value as per Ind AS

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ('Rs.') and all values are rounded off to the nearest lakhs, except when otherwise indicated

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is treated as current when :
- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The terms of liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by their realisation in cash and cash instruments do not affect its classification.
The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities

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

(b) Property plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any The cost comprises purchase price, cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment, borrowing costs if the recognition criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its location and condition necessary for the intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in statement of profit and loss as incurred The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognised

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Category of assets	Useful life estimated by management
Office equipments	7 years
Furniture & fixtures	7 years
Computers	3 years

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the primary lease period or useful life, whichever is shorter, on a straight-line basis

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate

S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP Bengaluru

Cades Studec Technologies (India) Pvt. Ltd. Bangalore

(c) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Goodwill, in general, is recorded in the books only when some consideration in money or money's worth has been paid for it. Whenever a business is acquired for a price (payable either in cash or in shares or otherwise) which is in excess of the value of the net assets of the business taken over, the excess is termed as 'goodwill' Goodwill arises from business connections, trade name or reputation of an enterprise or from other intangible benefits enjoyed by an enterprise.

A summary of amortization policies applied to the Company's intangible assets is as below:

Category of assets	Useful life estimated by management
Computer software - application	3 years

(d) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are 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. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment of inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU (or group of CGUs) to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

(e) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

Cades Studec Technologies (India) Pvt. Ltd. Bangalore

S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP Bengaluru

(f) Leases

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

Company as a lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets. The Company adopted Ind AS 116 using the modified retrospective method of adoption, with the date of initial application on April 01, 2019

i) Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term which is nine years.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in note 2.2(d) Impairment of non-financial assets

ii) Lease Liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of premises (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of premises that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over

(g) **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 assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

(i) Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

(ii) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)

(iii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

(iv) Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI (equity instruments)

A 'financial assets' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

b) 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. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the statement of profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) (debt instruments)

A 'financial assets' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and

b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. For debt instruments, at fair value through OCI, interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals are recognised in the profit or loss and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognised in OCI. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value changes recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to profit or loss.

The Company's debt instruments at fair value through OCI includes investments in quoted debt instruments included under other non-current financial assets.

S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP Bengaluru

Cades Studec Technologies (India) Pvt. Ltd. Bangalore

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the balance sheet at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit and loss

This category includes derivative instruments and listed equity investments which the Group had not irrevocably elected to classify at fair value through OCI Dividends on listed equity investments are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the right of payment has been established

Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI (equity instruments)

Upon initial recognition, the Company can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under Ind AS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS103 applies are classified as at FVTPL.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as other income in the statement of profit and loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment

The Company elected to classify irrevocably its non-listed equity investments under this category.

Embedded derivatives

A derivative embedded in a hybrid contract, with a financial liability or non-financial host, is separated from the host and accounted for as a separate derivative if: the economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the host; a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and the hybrid contract is not measured at fair value through profit or loss. Embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss category.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's consolidated balance sheet) when:

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

► The Company's 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 group 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.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the group could be required to repay

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 following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balances

b) Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI

c) Loan commitments which are not measured as at FVTPL

d) Financial guarantee contracts which are not measured as at FVTPL

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date

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

(i) All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument.

(ii) Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms

As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP Bengaluru

Cades Studec Technologies (India) Pvt. Ltd. Bangalore

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss (P&L). This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the P&L. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

(i) Financial assets measured as at amortised cost: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount

(ii) Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI: Since financial assets are already reflected at fair value, impairment allowance is not further reduced from its value. Rather, ECL amount is presented as 'accumulated impairment amount' in the OCI.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

The Company does not have any purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets, i.e., financial assets which are credit impaired on purchase/ origination

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, or payables, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts and financial guarantee contracts

Subsequent measurement

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to borrowings.

Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognised less cumulative amortisation

Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognised less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of Ind AS 115.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised 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 recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously

(h) Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control over services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognized.

The Company/Group derives its revenues primarily from engineering design services. Service income comprises of income from time and material contracts and fixed-price contracts. Revenue on time-and-material contracts are recognized as the related services are performed and revenue from the end of the last invoicing to the reporting date is recognized as unbilled revenue. Revenue from fixed-price, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time and where there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration, is recognized as per the percentage-of-completion method.

Revenue is recognised as services are rendered on the basis of an agreed mark up on the costs incurred, in accordance with the terms of the agreement entered with the customers.

Revenues in excess of invoicing are classified as contract assets (also referred as unbilled revenue) while invoicing in excess of revenues are classified as contract liabilities (also referred as unearned revenues).

Interest Income

Interest income is reported on an accrual basis using the effective interest method and is included under the head "other income" in the Statement of Profit and Loss

S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP Bengaluru

Cades Studec Technologies (India) Pvt. Ltd. Bangalore

Contract balances

Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Group/Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Group's/Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in section (g) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group/Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Group transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Group/Company performs under the contract.

(i) Foreign currencies

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (i.e. the "functional currency"). The Company's financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee, which is also the Company's functional and presentation currency.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. However, for practical reasons, the Company uses an average rate if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

(j) Retirement and other employee benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of Provident Fund and Family Pension Fund are defined contribution schemes. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the schemes as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the fund.

The Company operates a defined benefit plan for its employees for gratuity. The costs of providing benefits under this plan is determined on the basis of actuarial valuation at each year end using the projected unit credit method.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to the statement of profit and loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognised in the statement of profit or loss on the earlier of:
- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss:
(i) Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
(ii) Net interest expense or income

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for, based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. The Company presents the entire leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement beyond 12 months after the reporting date.

(k) Taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961 enacted in India. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amounts are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date. Current income tax relating to items recognised outside the statement of profit and loss is recognised outside the statement of profit and loss (either in OCI or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP Bengaluru

Cades Studec Technologies (India) Pvt. Ltd. Bangalore

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences except:

- where deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside the statement of profit or loss is recognised outside the statement of profit or loss (either in OCI or in equity) Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

(l) Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the net profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(m) Provisions

General

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation Where the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of profit or loss net off any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates

Decommissioning liability

The Company records a provision for decommissioning costs to dismantle and remove the leasehold improvements from the leased premises. Decommissioning costs are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows and are recognised as part of the cost of the particular asset The cash flows are discounted at a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the decommissioning liability The unwinding of the discount is expensed as incurred and recognised in the statement of profit and loss as a finance cost. The estimated future costs of decommissioning are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate Changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset.

(n) Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

Contingent liabilities and commitments are reviewed by the management at each balance sheet date.

S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Bengaluru

Cades Studec Technologies (India) Pvt. Ltd.
Bangalore

(o) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.
For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

(p) Segment accounting policies

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The Company is engaged in the engineering design service, which constitutes its single reportable segment.

(q) Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:
- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

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

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.
A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.
The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:
- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.
For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

(r) Use of judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods

Judgments

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Classification of leases

The Company enters into leasing arrangements for various assets. The classification of the leasing arrangement as a finance lease or operating lease is based on an assessment of several factors, including, but not limited to, transfer of ownership of leased asset at end of lease term, lessee's option to purchase and estimated certainty of exercise of such option, proportion of lease term to the asset's economic life, proportion of present value of minimum lease payments to fair value of leased asset and extent of specialised nature of the leased asset.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP Bengaluru

Cades Studec Technologies (India) Pvt. Ltd. Bangalore

Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes These estimates are most relevant to goodwill and other intangibles with indefinite useful lives recognised by the Company

Taxes

Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)

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

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for India. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates.

Further details about gratuity obligations are given in Note 32.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments See Note 33 for further disclosures

Provision for decommissioning

The Company has recognised a provision for decommissioning obligations relating to leasehold improvements. In determining the fair value of the provision, assumptions and estimates are made in relation to discount rates, the expected cost to dismantle and remove the set up from the leased premises and the expected timing of those costs. The carrying amount of the provision as at March 31, 2022 was Rs. 4 96 lakhs (March 31, 2021: Rs 8 40 lakhs). The Company estimates that the costs would be realised upon the expiration of the respective leases and calculates the provision using the DCF method based on the following assumptions:

- Estimated cost – 1 months' rent for respective leased premises
- Discount rate – 9%

2.3 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

New and amended standards

The Company applied several amendments and Ind AS 116 apply for the first time for the year ending March 31, 2020, but do not have an impact on the financial statements of the Company The Company has not early adopted any standards, amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective/notified

(i) Conceptual framework for financial reporting under Ind AS issued by ICAI

The Framework is not a Standard and it does not override any specific standard. Therefore, this does not form part of a set of standards pronounced by the standard-setters. While, the Framework is primarily meant for the standard-setter for formulating the standards, it has relevance to the preparers in certain situations such as to develop consistent accounting policies for areas that are not covered by a standard or where there is choice of accounting policy, and to assist all parties to understand and interpret the Standards.

The amendments made in following standards due to Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Ind AS .includes amendment of the footnote to the definition of an equity instrument in Ind AS 102- Share Based Payments, footnote to be added for definition of liability i.e. definition of liability is not revised on account of revision of definition in conceptual framework in case of Ind AS 37 - Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets etc.

The MCA has notified the Amendments to Ind AS consequential to Conceptual Framework under Ind AS vide notification dated June 18, 2021, applicable for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2021 Accordingly, the Conceptual Framework is applicable for preparers for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2021

These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company.

(ii) Ind AS 116: COVID-19 related rent concessions

MCA issued an amendment to Ind AS 116 Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021 to update the condition for lessees to apply the relief to a reduction in lease payments originally due on or before 30 June 2022 from 30 June 2021. The amendment applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2021. In case a lessee has not yet approved the financial statements for issue before the issuance of this amendment, then the same may be applied for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2020

These amendments is treated accordingly in the financial statements of the Company

S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP Bengaluru

Cades Studec Technologies (India) Pvt. Ltd. Bangalore

(iii) Amendment to Ind AS 105, Ind AS 16 and Ind AS 28

The definition of "Recoverable amount" is amended such that the words "the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use" are replaced with "higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use". The consequential amendments are made in Ind AS 105, Ind AS 16 and Ind AS 28.

These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company.

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP Bengaluru

Cades Studec Technologies (India) Pvt. Ltd. Bangalore

(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

3 Property, plant and equipment

Cost	Computers	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total
As at April 01, 2020	70.92	34.76	58.30	172.11	336.09
Additions	8.35	2.16	-	14.55	25.06
Deletions	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	**79.27**	**36.92**	**58.30**	**186.66**	**361.15**
Additions	5.04	-	0.19	4.31	9.54
Deletions	-	-	-	53.51	53.51
As at March 31, 2022	**84.31**	**36.92**	**58.49**	**137.46**	**317.18**
Depreciation					
As at April 01, 2020	58.82	17.81	12.83	17.34	106.80
Charge for the year	7.93	3.49	8.26	21.82	41.50
Deletions	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	**66.75**	**21.30**	**21.09**	**39.16**	**148.30**
Charge for the year	8.63	3.26	7.99	18.93	38.81
Deletions	-	-	-	14.68	14.68
As at March 31, 2022	**75.38**	**24.56**	**29.08**	**43.41**	**172.43**
Net block					
As at March 31, 2021	**12.52**	**15.62**	**37.21**	**147.50**	**212.85**
As at March 31, 2022	**8.93**	**12.36**	**29.41**	**94.05**	**144.75**

a. Decommissioning cost
A provision has been recognised for decommissioning costs associated with the premises taken on lease. The Company is committed to decommissioning the premises as a result of improvements made to the premises (refer note 15).

b. Property, plant and equipment pledged as security
None of the Property, plant and equipment has been pledged as Security.

4 Other intangible assets

Cost	Computer Software	Total
As at April 01, 2020	45.35	45.35
Additions	14.14	14.14
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	**59.49**	**59.49**
Additions	5.04	5.04
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	**64.53**	**64.53**
Amortisation		
As at April 01, 2020	29.70	29.70
Additions	7.46	7.46
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	**37.16**	**37.16**
Additions	11.39	11.39
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	**48.55**	**48.55**
Net block		
As at March 31, 2021	**22.33**	**22.33**
As at March 31, 2022	**15.98**	**15.98**

S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP Bengaluru

Cades Studec Technologies (India) Pvt. Ltd. Bangalore

Cades Studec Technologies (India) Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022
(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

5 Loans

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Non-current		
Unsecured, considered good		
Inter-corporate deposit to related parties (refer note 28 and note (i) & (ii) below)	490.00	250.00
	490.00	250.00
Current		
Unsecured, considered good		
Inter-corporate deposit to related parties (refer note 28 and note (i) below)	70.00	310.00
	70.00	310.00

(i) The Company had given an inter-corporate deposit ('ICD') to AXISCADES Aerospace & Technologies Private Limited ('ACAT'), a fellow subsidiary, amounting to Rs. 240 Lakhs repayable by October 22, 2023 and Rs. 70 Lakhs repayable by October 21, 2022. The ICD carries an interest rate of 8% per annum.

(ii) The Company had given an ICD to AXISCADES Technologies Limited, the holding company, amounting to Rs. 250 lakhs repayable by December 19, 2023. The ICD carries an interest at the rate of 9% per annum.

6 Other financial assets

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Non-current		
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Carried at amortised cost		
Security deposits	21.29	34.71
	21.29	34.71
Current		
Carried at amortised cost		
Security deposits, unsecured considered good	17.00	-
Security deposits, unsecured considered doubtful	11.51	8.89
	28.51	8.89
Less: Provision for security deposit	(11.51)	(8.89)
	17.00	-
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Accrued interest on inter corporate deposits (refer note 28)	5.50	5.50
Loans to employees	76.97	33.64
Other receivables	8.14	-
Other advances	0.74	0.74
	108.35	39.88

7 Non-current tax asset, net

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Unsecured, considered good		
Advance taxes (net of provision for taxes)	46.36	38.04
	46.36	38.04

8 Other assets

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Non-current		
Unsecured, considered good		
Balances with statutory/ government authorities	28.59	78.56
	28.59	78.56
Current		
Prepaid expenses	10.72	16.91
Advance to suppliers	0.46	0.53
	11.18	17.44

S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP Bengaluru

Cades Studec Technologies (India) Pvt. Ltd. Bangalore

Cades Studec Technologies (India) Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022
(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

9 Investments

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Investment in mutual funds - unquoted (fair value through profit and loss)	716.90	433.62
	716.90	433.62

10 Trade receivables

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Receivables from related parties (refer note 28)	737.03	715.98
	737.03	715.98

Break-up for security details-

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Secured, considered good	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	737.03	715.98
Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-
	737.03	715.98

Trade receivables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2022

Particulars	Current but not due	Outstanding for the following periods from the due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed trade receivables- considered good	584.32	152.71	-	-	-	-	737.03
(ii) Undisputed trade receivables- which has significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed trade receivables- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed trade receivables- considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed trade receivables- which has significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed trade receivables- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	584.32	152.71	-	-	-	-	737.03

Trade receivables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2021

Particulars	Current but not due	Outstanding for the following periods from the due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed trade receivables- considered good	574.91	141.07	-	-	-	-	715.98
(ii) Undisputed trade receivables- which has significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed trade receivables- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed trade receivables- considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed trade receivables- which has significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed trade receivables- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	574.91	141.07	-	-	-	-	715.98

No trade and other receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. The above trades receivables as at March 31, 2022 : Rs. 737.03 lakhs (March 31, 2021 : 715.98 lakhs) are due from firm or private companies respectively in which any directors is a partner, a director or a member.

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 90 to 180 days. They are recognised at their original invoice amount which represent their fair value on initial recognition.

For terms and conditions relating to related party receivables, refer note 28.

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP Bengaluru

Cades Studec Technologies (India) Pvt. Ltd. Bangalore

(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

11 Cash and cash equivalent	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Balances with banks		
On current account	52.34	167.69
Cash on hand	0.13	0.03
	52.47	167.72
For the purpose of statement of cash flow, cash and cash equivalent comprises of following		
Balances with banks :		
On current account	52.34	167.69
Cash on hand	0.13	0.03
Cash and cash equivalent reported in cash flow statement	**52.47**	**167.72**

12 Other bank balances	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Deposits with original maturities more than three months but less than twelve months	50.00	-
	50.00	-

Breakup of financial assets carried at amortised cost	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 11)	52.47	167.72
Other bank balances (refer note 12)	50.00	-
Trade receivable (refer note 10)	737.03	715.98
Loans - current (refer note 5)	70.00	310.00
Loans - non current (refer note 5)	490.00	250.00
Other non current financials assets (refer note 6	21.29	34.71
Other current financials assets (refer note 6)	108.35	39.88
Total financial assets carried at amortised cost	**1,529.14**	**1,518.29**

V **Disclosure of change in liabilities arising from financial activities**

Particulars	As at April 1, 2021	Cash flow(net)	Non Cash changes: Change in fair value	Non Cash changes: others	As at March 31, 2022
Current and non current lease liabilities (refer note 30)	801.06	(61.13)	-	(328.28)	411.65
Total liabilities from financing activities	**801.06**	**(61.13)**	**-**	**(328.28)**	**411.65**

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP Bengaluru

Cades Studec Technologies (India) Pvt. Ltd. Bangalore

Cades Studec Technologies (India) Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022
(All amounts in Rs lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

13 Equity share capital

	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Authorised share capital				
Equity shares of Rs 10 each (March 31, 2021 : Rs 10 each)	6.25	62.50	6.25	62.50
	6.25	**62.50**	**6.25**	**62.50**
Issued, subscribed and paid-up share capital				
Equity shares of Rs 10 each (March 31, 2021 : Rs 10 each), fully paid-up	6.25	62.50	6.25	62.50
	6.25	**62.50**	**6.25**	**62.50**

(a) Reconciliation of the number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period:

	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Equity shares				
At the beginning of the year	6.25	62.50	6.25	62.50
Add: Issued, subscribed and	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**6.25**	**62.50**	**6.25**	**62.50**

(b) Terms and rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs 10 per share. Each share holder is entitled to one vote per share held

The dividend, if any, proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting shall be payable in Indian rupees In the event of liquidation of the Company, the shareholders will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders

(c) Details of shares held by the Holding Company

Out of the equity shares issued by the Company, shares held by the holding company are as below

	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
AXISCADES Technologies Limited, the holding	4.75	47.50	4.75	47.50

(d) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
Name of the share holders	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid				
AXISCADES Technologies Limited	4.75	76.00%	4.75	76.00%
Studec SAS	1.50	24.00%	1.50	24.00%

As per the records of the Company, including register of shareholders members and other declaration received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above share holding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of the shares

(e) In the period of five years immediately preceding the balance sheet date, the Company has not issued any shares pursuant to contract without payment being received in cash or any bonus shares or has bought back any shares

f) Details of shares held by promoter

As at March 31, 2022

Particulars	Promoter name	No. of shares at beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% Total shares	% change during the year
Equity shares of 10 each fully paid up	AXISCADES Technologies Limited	475000	0	475000	75.920%	-
Equity shares of 10 each fully paid up	Mr. Sudhakar Gande	100	0	100	0.016%	-
Equity shares of 10 each fully paid up	Mr. Sharadhi Chandra Babu	100	0	100	0.016%	-
Equity shares of 10 each fully paid up	Mr A Srinivas	100	0	100	0.016%	-
Equity shares of 10 each fully paid up	Mr. Venkatarame	100	0	100	0.016%	-
Equity shares of 10 each fully paid up	Mr. Kirit Manek	100	0	100	0.016%	-

As at March 31, 2021

Particulars	Promoter name	No. of shares at beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% Total shares	% change during the year
Equity shares of 10 each fully paid up	AXISCADES Technologies Limited	475000	-	475000	75.920%	-
Equity shares of 10 each fully paid up	Mr. Sudhakar Gande	100	-	100	0.016%	-
Equity shares of 10 each fully paid up	Mr. Sharadhi Chandra Babu	100	-	100	0.016%	-
Equity shares of 10 each fully paid up	Mr. A Srinivas	100	-	100	0.016%	-
Equity shares of 10 each fully paid up	Mr. Venkatarame	100	-	100	0.016%	-
Equity shares of 10 each fully paid up	Mr. Kirit Manek	100	-	100	0.016%	-

S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP Bengaluru

Cades Studec Technologies (India) Pvt. Ltd. Bangalore

(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

14 Other equity

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Security premium	656.83	656.83
Retained earnings	1,528.04	1,346.12
Hedge reserve	(0.49)	-
Total other equity	2,184.38	2,002.95

Note: refer statement of changes in equity, for movement of other equity.

A. Description, nature and purpose of reserves:

(i) Securities premium: Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares and is utilised in accordance with the provisions of Companies Act, 2013.

(ii) Retained earnings: It comprises of the accumulated profit/(loss) of the Company.

(iii) Hedge reserve: The Company uses hedging instruments as part of its management of foreign currency risk. For hedging foreign currency risk, the Company uses foreign currency forward contracts. To the extent these hedges are effective, the change in fair value of the hedging instrument is recognised in the Hedge reserve. Amounts recognised in the Hedge reserve is reclassified to the statement of profit and loss when the hedged item affects profit or loss.

15 Provisions

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Non-current		
Defined benefit liability		
Gratuity (Refer Note 33)	127.56	129.87
Provision for decommissioning liability - refer note (a) below	4.96	8.40
	132.52	138.27
Current		
Defined benefit liability		
Gratuity (Refer Note 33)	47.61	36.60
Compensated absences	15.94	20.22
	63.55	56.82

Note (a)-
Decommissioning liability

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Balance at the beginning of the year	8.40	7.71
Unwinding of discount	0.41	0.69
Reversed during the year	(3.85)	-
Provision at the end of the year	4.96	8.40

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP Bengaluru

Cades Studec Technologies (India) Pvt. Ltd. Bangalore

16 Trade payables

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note (i) below)	1.53	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises *	16.33	21.45
	17.86	21.45

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30 to 60 day terms.

*Includes Rs. Nil (March 31, 2021: Rs. 0.32 lakhs) from related parties. For terms and conditions with related parties, refer to Note 28.

Trade Payables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2022

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for the following periods from the due date of payment				Total
		> 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	< 3 years	
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	1.53	-	-	-	-	1.53
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	14.04	0.81	1.48	-	-	16.33
(iii) Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	15.57	0.81	1.48	-	-	17.86

Trade Payables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2021

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for the following periods from the due date of payment				Total
		> 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	< 3 years	
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	19.97	1.48	-	-	-	21.45
(iii) Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	19.97	1.48	-	-	-	21.45

(i) Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year		
Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	1.53	-
Interest due on above	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
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 2006.	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year.	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, 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 of the MSMED Act 2006	-	-

The disclosure with regards to Micro and Small enterprises Development Act, 2006 is based on the information collected by the Management on the inquiries made with the creditors, which have been relied upon by the auditors. As at March 31, 2021, there were no parties registered under the said Act.

S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP Bangaluru

Cades Studec Technologies (India) Pvt. Ltd. Bangalore

(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

17 Other financial liabilities

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Dues to employees	35.60	36.73
Derivative instruments	0.66	-
Unearned revenue	2.00	6.00
	38.26	42.73

18 Other current liabilities

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Statutory dues	18.26	18.58
	18.26	18.58

Break up of financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Trade payables (refer note 16)	17.86	21.45
Lease liability (refer note 30)	411.65	801.06
Other financial liabilities (refer note 17)	38.26	42.73
	467.77	865.24

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Bengaluru

Cades Studec Technologies (India) Pvt. Ltd.
Bangalore

19 Revenue from contracts with customers

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Sale of services		
Documentation engineering services	1,705.18	1,828.37
	1,705.18	1,828.37

19.1 Disaggregated revenue information

Set out below is the disaggregation of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers:	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
India	5.77	-
Outside India	1,699.41	1,828.37
Total revenue from contracts with customers	1,705.18	1,828.37

19.2 Contract balances

Trade receivables (refer note 10)	737.03	715.98
Contract liabilities- Unearned revenue (refer note 17)	2.00	6.00

19.3 Performance Obligation

The performance obligation is satisfied upon the providing of services as and when rendered and accordingly, there is no outstanding performance obligation as on March 31, 2022.

20 Other income

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Net gain on foreign currency transaction and translation	14.31	-
Dividend income from mutual funds	17.89	8.42
Gain on fair valuation from mutual funds	-	0.07
Gain on termination of Right to use assets (refer note 30)	61.63	-
Lease rent concession (refer note 30)	12.32	53.68
Miscellaneous income	3.85	-
	110.00	62.17

21 Finance income

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Interest income		
- from fixed deposits	1.67	-
- from financial assets carried at amortised cost*	45.19	48.89
- from Income tax refund	1.72	0.90
	48.58	49.79

* out of the above, Rs.42.30 lakhs represents interest income from related parties (March 31, 2021 - Rs. 45.91 lakhs) - refer note 28

22 Employee benefits expense

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Salaries, wages and bonus	1,180.62	1,189.26
Contribution to provident and other funds	69.92	69.56
Gratuity expenses (refer note 33)	16.80	18.45
Provision for compensated absences	4.97	6.30
Staff welfare expense	21.44	22.04
	1,293.75	1,305.61

23 Depreciation and amortisation expense	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (refer note 3)	38.81	41.50
Depreciation on right-of-use asset (refer note 30)	77.60	107.80
Amortisation on intangible assets (refer note 4)	11.39	7.46
	127.80	156.76

24 Finance cost

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Net interest expense on defined benefit liability	9.41	8.61
Unwinding of discount on decommissioning cost (refer note 15)	0.41	0.69
Interest on lease liability (refer note 30)	49.68	73.57
	59.50	82.87

S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP Bengaluru

Cades Studec Technologies (India) Pvt. Ltd. Bangalore

(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

25 Other expenses

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Rent	2.00	-
Power and fuel	14.82	17.03
Travelling and conveyance	0.63	1.82
Repairs and maintenance		
- Buildings	7.93	10.79
- Others	6.13	1.34
Legal and professional charges	15.69	14.11
Software subscription charges	24.46	22.95
Communication expenses	13.27	11.58
Security charges	8.28	9.52
Payment to auditors*	6.91	7.16
Bank charges	0.43	0.55
Printing and stationary	0.62	0.49
Recruitment and training expenses	1.78	3.88
Rates and taxes	2.16	0.03
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	24.35	-
Net loss on foreign currency transaction and translation	-	31.82
Provision for security deposit	2.62	-
Miscellaneous expenses	1.20	0.58
	133.28	133.65

* Payment to auditors

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
As an auditor		
Statutory audit fees	6.00	6.00
Certification charges	0.75	1.00
Out of pocket expenses	0.16	0.16
	6.91	7.16

26 Earnings per share (basic and diluted)

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
The following reflects the income and share data use in basic and diluted EPS computation		
Profit after tax attributable to equity shareholders	185.73	190.99
Weighted average number of equity shares		
Basic EPS	6.25	6.25
Diluted EPS	6.25	6.25
Basic earning per share Rs.	29.72	30.56
Diluted earning per share Rs.	29.72	30.56

27 Income taxes

The major components of income tax expense for the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 are:
Statements of Profit and Loss

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Current income tax		
- In respect of current year	68.71	82.82
- Adjustment of tax relating to earlier years	0.32	3.14
Deferred tax credit		
- Relating to the origination and reversal of temporary differences	(5.33)	(15.51)
Income tax expenses reported in the statement of profit and loss	63.70	70.45
Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income		
Deferred tax related to items recognised in other comprehensive income during the year		
Net loss/ (gain) on remeasurement of defined benefit plan	1.28	0.30
Net loss/(gain) on cash flow hedges	0.17	(5.39)
Tax expense reported in the Other comprehensive income	1.45	(5.09)

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP Bengaluru

Cades Studec Technologies (India) Pvt. Ltd. Bangalore

(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Reconciliation of tax expenses and accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rates for the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 (net):

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Accounting profit before income tax	249.43	261.44
At India's statutory income tax rate [25.17%] (March 31, 2021. 25.17%)	62.77	65.79
Adjustment in respect of current income tax of previous years	0.32	3.14
Tax impact of non-deductible expenses for tax purposes	0.61	1.52
At the effective income tax rate of 25.54% (March 31, 2021 - 26.99 %)	63.70	70.45

Deferred tax

Deferred tax asset, net in relation to :	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Impact of expenditure charged to statement of profit and loss account but allowed for income tax purpose on payment basis	48.10	46.99
Impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation, amortisation charged for the financial reporting	20.31	12.85
Deferred tax assets (net) on right of use assets and lease liabilities	23.57	25.53
Deferred tax asset on provision for deposit	2.24	2.24
Deferred tax asset on hedge liability	0.17	-
Deferred tax asset	94.39	87.61
Deferred tax asset, Net	94.39	87.61

Deferred tax relation to balance sheet are as follows :	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Deferred tax assets	94.39	87.61
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-
Deferred tax assets (net)	94.39	87.61

Reconciliation of deferred tax assets

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Opening balance	87.61	77.19
Tax credit during the year recognised in statement of profit and loss	5.33	15.51
Tax charges/(credit) during the year recognised in OCI	1.45	(5.09)
Closing balance	94.39	87.61

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP Bengaluru

Cades Studec Technologies (India) Pvt. Ltd. Bangalore

28 Related party disclosures

i. Name of Related party where control exists irrespective of whether transaction have occurred or not :

Nature of relationship	**Name of party**
Holding Company	AXISCADES Technologies Limited

ii. Name of other related parties with whom transaction are taken place during the year :

Entities under common control	AXISCADES Aerospace & Technologies Private Limited
	AXISCADES Technology Canada Inc
Entities having significant influences	Studec SAS

iii. Transactions with above related parties during the year :

Name of Related Party	Nature of Transaction	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
AXISCADES Aerospace & Technologies Private Limited	Interest income	24.80	24.80
AXISCADES Technologies Limited	Interest income	17.50	21.11
Studec SAS (Includes Unearned Revenue of Rs. 2 lakhs for March 31,2022 (March 31, 2021 :- Rs. 6 Lakhs)	Sale of services	1699.41	1,821.55
AXISCADES Technologies Limited	Sale of services	5.77	6.82

Balances with related parties are as follows :

Name of Related Party	Nature of balance	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
AXISCADES Aerospace & Technologies Private Limited	Inter corporate deposit	310.00	310.00
	Interest accrued	5.50	5.50
AXISCADES Technologies Limited	Inter corporate deposit	250.00	250.00
	Trade receivables	0.48	-
Studec SAS	Trade receivables	736.55	715.98
	Unearned revenue	2.00	6.00
AXISCADES Technology Canada Inc	Trade payable	-	0.32

Terms and conditions of transaction with related parties :
The sale to related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free (except the inter corporate deposit) and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables. For the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owned by related parties. These assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which related party operates.

29 Segment reporting

The Board of Directors of the Company has been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) as defined by IND AS 108, Operating Segments. The CODM evaluates the Company 's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of documentation engineering services .

The Company is primarily engaged in a single segment (business and geographical) i.e. documentation engineering services outside India. As the Company's business activity primarily falls within a single business and geographical segment, there are no additional disclosures to be provided in terms of Ind AS 108 on 'Operating Segments'

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP Bengaluru

Cades Studec Technologies (India) Pvt. Ltd. Bangalore

30 Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

a) Company as a lessee

The Company has entered into property leases for carrying out its operations at the Head Office These leases are for a period of nine years. The Company's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets

Generally, the Company is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets These lease contracts include extension and termination options.

Below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements:

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Leasehold Buildings	Leasehold Buildings
Opening balance	735.62	862.37
Additions	-	-
Deletions	(316.33)	(18.95)
Depreciation expense	(77.60)	(107.80)
Closing carrying amount	341.69	735.62

Below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements:

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Leasehold Buildings	Leasehold Buildings
Opening balance	801 06	887 47
Additions	-	-
Deletions	(377.96)	(72.63)
Accretion of interest (refer note 23)	49.68	73.57
Payment of interest portion of lease liabilities	(49.68)	(73.57)
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	(11.45)	(13.78)
Closing carrying amount	411.65	801.06
Current	45.19	86.96
Non-current	366.46	714.10
	411.65	801.06

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at March 31, 2022 and as at March 31, 2021 on an undiscounted basis:

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Less than one year	78.18	108.09
One to five years	353.82	798.14
More than five years	99.78	184.35
	531.78	1,090.58

The weighted average incremental borrowing rate for lease liabilities is 9.00%, with maturity at the end of March 31, 2028 for leasehold buildings

The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	77.60	107 80
Interest expense on lease liabilities	49 68	73 57
Gain on termination of Right to use assets	(61 63)	
Lease rent concession	(12.32)	(53.68)
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	53.33	127.69

The Company had total cash outflows for leases of Rs 61.12 lakhs for the year ended March 31, 2022 (March 31, 2021 - Rs 87.34 lakhs). There is no non cash additions during the year (March 31, 2021 - Rs. Nil) There are no future cash outflows relating to leases that have not yet commenced

31 Hedging and derivatives

(a) Pursuant to the adoption, the gain/ (loss) on fair valuation on forward contracts, which qualify as effective cash flow hedges amount to Rs. (0.49) lakhs has been recognised in the hedge reserve account for the year ended March 31, 2022 (March 31, 2021 - Rs Nil).

(b) The following are the outstanding derivatives contracts entered into by the Company:

(In Lakhs)

Category	CUR	Buy / Sell	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Forward contracts	USD	Sell	5.00	-

32 Capital management

For the purpose of the Company 's capital management, capital includes issued capital, additional paid in capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity shareholders of the parent. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things ,aims to ensure that it meets its liabilities due. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares The Company being debt-free, capital gearing ratio is not applicable.

S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP Bengaluru

Cades Studec Technologies (India) Pvt. Ltd. Bangalore

33 Gratuity

The Company has provided for the gratuity liability (defined benefit plan), as per actuarial valuation carried out by an independent actuary on the Balance Sheet date.

A Defined benefit contributions

The Company makes contribution to statutory provident fund as per Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1952 for its employees. This is a defined contribution plan as per Ind AS 19, Employee benefits. Contribution made during the year ended March 31, 2022 is Rs. 69.92 Lakhs (March 31, 2021 - Rs. 69.56 lakhs).

B Defined benefit plans

The Company provides gratuity for employees in India as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/ termination is the employees last drawn salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied for the number of completed years of service.

The following table summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the respective plans:

a) Statement of profit and loss

Net employee benefit expenses recognized in the employee cost

Employee benefits expense	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Current service cost	16.80	18.45
Interest on defined benefit obligation	8.60	7.66
Net employee benefit expenses charged to statement of profit and loss	**25.40**	**26.11**

b) Balance Sheet	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Details of provision for gratuity		
Defined benefit obligation	175.17	166.47
Plan liability	**175.17**	**166.47**

c) Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	166.47	142.61
Current service cost	16.80	18.45
Interest cost	8.60	7.66
Benefits paid	(21.46)	(7.86)
Actuarial loss due to demographic assumption changes	(6.62)	(3.17)
Actuarial gain due to financial assumption changes	1.22	16.32
Actuarial loss due to experience adjustments	10.16	(7.54)
Defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	**175.17**	**166.47**

d) Components remeasurement losses/(gains) in other comprehensive income		
Actuarial loss due to demographic assumption changes	(6.62)	(3.17)
Actuarial gain due to financial assumption changes	1.22	16.32
Actuarial loss due to experience adjustments	10.16	(7.54)
Remeasurement (gain)/loss in other comprehensive income	**4.76**	**5.61**

e) The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity obligations for the Company's plans are disclosed below:	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Discount rate	5.38%	5.52%
Salary escalation rate	5% for 2 years, 9 % for 3-5 years and 9% thereafter	5% for 2 years, 9 % for 3-5 years and 9% thereafter
Attrition rate	40.00%	32.00%
Retirement age	58 years	58 years
Indian assured lives mortality (2012-14) ultimate [as a percentage of Indian assured lives mortality]	100.00%	100.00%

The estimates of future salary increase, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as supply and demand in the employment market.

S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP Bengaluru

Cades Studec Technologies (India) Pvt. Ltd. Bangalore

(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

f) A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as disclosed below:

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate, attrition rate, expected salary increase and mortality. The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant. The following table summarizes the impact of change in the defined benefit obligation resulting from the specified percentage change in the aforementioned assumptions.

Particulars	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (increase or decrease by 1%)	(7.81)	8.78	(8.81)	10.06
Salary escalation rate (increase or decrease by 1%)	6.41	(6.29)	7.73	(7.43)
Attrition rate (increase or decrease by 1%)	(1.66)	1.85	(2.07)	2.34
Mortality rate (increase by 10%) (The impact of change in mortality rate by 10% as at March 31, 2022 is Rs. 4,080 (March 31, 2021 : Rs. 4,740) for increase and Rs. 4,080 (March 31, 2021 : Rs. 4,740) for decrease)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.05)

The sensitivity analyses above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on Defined Benefit Obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared with the previous year.

g) Effect of plan on entity's future cash flows

Expected cash flows over the next: (valued on undiscounted basis)	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Within next 12 months	49.51	38.11
Between 1-5 years	88.01	80.15
Between 6-10 years	29.51	33.34
Above 10 years	72.32	94.59

The average duration of defined plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 2.36 years (March 31, 2021: 3.49 years)

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP Bengaluru

Cades Studec Technologies (India) Pvt. Ltd. Bangalore

(All amounts in Rs lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

34 Fair value measurements

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value in the statement of financial position are grouped into three levels of a fair value hierarchy The three levels are defined based on the observability of significant inputs to the measurement, as follows:
Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for financial instruments
Level 2: Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3

Quantative disclosure fair value measurement hierarchy as at March 31, 2022

Particulars	Date of Valuation	Carrying Value	Quoted price in active market (Level 1)	Significant observable input (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets at FVTPL					
Investment in mutual fund units (refer note 9)#	March 31, 2022	716.90	716.90	-	-
Financial assets at amortised cost					
Cash and cash equivalent (refer note 11)*	March 31, 2022	52.47	-	-	52.47
Other bank balances (refer note 12)*	March 31, 2022	50.00	-	-	50.00
Trade receivables (refer note 10)*	March 31, 2022	737.03	-	-	737.03
Loans (refer note 5)##	March 31, 2022	560.00	-	-	560.00
Other financial assets (refer note 6)*	March 31, 2022	129.64	-	-	129.64
		2,246.04	716.90	-	1,529.14
Financial liabilities at amortised cost					
Trade payables (refer note 16)*	March 31, 2022	17.86	-	-	17.86
Lease liabilities*	March 31, 2022	411.65	-	-	411.65
Unearned revenue (refer note 17)*	March 31, 2022	2.00	-	-	2.00
Dues to employees (refer note 17)*	March 31, 2022	35.60	-	-	35.60
Financial liabilities at FVTPL					
Derivative instruments	March 31, 2022	0.66	-	0.66	-
		467.77	-	0.66	467.11

Quantative disclosure fair value measurement hierarchy as at March 31, 2021

Particulars	Date of Valuation	Carrying Value	Quoted price in active market (Level 1)	Significant observable input (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets at FVTPL					
Investment in mutual fund units (refer note 9)#	March 31, 2021	433.62	433.62	-	-
Financial assets at amortised cost					
Cash and cash equivalent (refer note 11)*	March 31, 2021	167.72	-	-	167.72
Trade receivables (refer note 10)*	March 31, 2021	715.98	-	-	715.98
Loans (refer note 5)##	March 31, 2021	560.00	-	-	560.00
Other financial assets*	March 31, 2021	74.59	-	-	74.59
		1,951.91	433.62	-	1,518.29
Financial liabilities at amortised cost					
Trade payables (refer note 16)*	March 31, 2021	21.45	-	-	21.45
Lease liabilities*	March 31, 2021	801.06	-	-	801.06
Unearned revenue (refer note 16)*	March 31, 2021	6.00	-	-	6.00
Dues to employees (refer note 16)*	March 31, 2021	36.73	-	-	36.73
		865.24	-	-	865.24

* The Management assessed that the fair value of cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances , trade receivables, loans, other financial assets, trade payables and other financial liabilities, as applicable approximate the carrying amount largely due to short-term maturity of this instruments The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale

Investment in mutual funds are based on the net assets value as published by the funds, hence they are classified as level 1 of fair value hierarchy

The fair values of these accounts were calculated based on cash flow discounted using a current lending/ borrowing rate and other relevant assumptions, they are classified as level 3 of fair value hierarchy due to inclusion of unobservable inputs including counterparty credit risk and market

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP Bengaluru

Cades Studec Technologies (India) Pvt. Ltd. Bangalore

35 Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on it's financial performance. The primary market risk to the Company is foreign exchange exposure risk. The Company uses derivative financial instruments to mitigate foreign exchange related risk exposures. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristic of the customer.

(A) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counterparty resulting in a financial loss. The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables amounting to Rs 737.03 lakhs as of March 31, 2022 (March 31, 2021 : Rs. 715.98 lakhs). Trade receivables are unsecured and are derived from revenue from services rendered to its customer. The Company operates under cost plus mark up arrangement with its significant customers.

(i) Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored and credit quality of a customer is assessed and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of trade and other receivables as disclosed in note 10 and 6. The allowance for impairment in respect of trade and other receivables for the year ended March 31, 2022 is Rs. Nil (March 31,2021 : Rs. Nil)

(ii) Financial instruments and deposits

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalent and inter-company deposits is limited as the Company generally transacts with banks and financial institutions with high credit ratings assigned by international and domestic credit rating agencies and its own subsidiaries. Investments of surplus funds, temporarily, are made only with approved counterparties, mainly mutual funds, who meet the minimum threshold requirements under the counterparty risk assessment process.

(B) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

As at March 31, 2022	Less than 1 year	1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Trade payables	17.86	-	-	17.86
Lease liabilities	78.18	353.82	99.78	531.78
Other financial liabilities	38.26	-	-	38.26

As at March 31, 2021	Less than 1 year	1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Trade payables	21.45	-	-	21.45
Lease liabilities	108.09	798.14	184.35	1,090.58
Other financial liabilities	42.73	-	-	42.73

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP Bengaluru

Cades Studec Technologies (India) Pvt. Ltd. Bangalore

35 Financial risk management (cont'd)

(C) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency). As at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, the Company has following foreign currency exposures:

Particulars of unhedged foreign currency exposure as at the reporting date:

Particulars		March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	Currency*	Foreign Currency	Amount in Rs.	Foreign Currency	Amount in Rs.
Trade receivables	USD	9.72	736.55	9.74	715.98
Unearned revenue	USD	(0.03)	(2.00)	(0.08)	(6.00)
		9.69	734.55	9.66	709.98

* USD- US Dollar

Foreign currency risk sensitivity

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 1% increase/decrease in the Rs. against the foreign currency. 1% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the year-end for a 1% change in foreign currency rates, with all other variables held constant. A positive number below indicates an increase in profit or equity where rupees strengthens 1% against the relevant currency. For a 1% weakening of rupee against the relevant currency, there would be a comparable impact on profit or equity, and the balances below would be negative.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
INR/USD	7.35	(7.35)	7.10	(7.10)

The foreign Currency risk sensitivity based on trade receivables and unbilled revenue as of March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.

Derivative financial instruments

The Company holds derivative financial instruments such as foreign currency forward contracts to mitigate the risk of changes in exchange rates on foreign currency exposures. The counterparty for these contracts is generally a bank or a financial institution. These derivative financial instruments are valued based on quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets or inputs that are directly or indirectly observable in the marketplace

The following table gives details in respect of outstanding foreign exchange forward contracts

(In Lakhs)

Particulars	Currency*	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Forward contracts	USD	5.00	-

The foreign exchange forward contracts mature within twelve months. The table below analyses the derivative financial instruments into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period as of the balance sheet date:

(In Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Not later than one month	-	-
Later than one month and not later than three months	-	-
Later than three month and not later than one year	5.00	-

36 Contingent liabilities

There are numerous interpretative issues relating to the Supreme Court (SC) judgement on Provident fund dated 28th February, 2019. As a matter of caution, the Company has made a provision on a prospective basis from the date of the SC order. The Company will update its provision, on receiving further clarity on the subject.

S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP Bengaluru

Cades Studec Technologies (India) Pvt. Ltd. Bangalore

(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

37 Transfer Pricing

During the year ended March 31, 2022, the Company has entered into certain transactions with its related parties as defined under section 92BA of Income Tax Act, 1961 ("the Act"). The Company, as required under the Act, is in the process of getting the transfer pricing evaluation conducted for International and Specified Domestic Transactions undertaken during the year. The Company is confident that the International and Specified Domestic Transactions with associated/related enterprises are at arm's length, and accordingly does not expect any material financial adjustment on completion of the transfer pricing evaluation.

38 Ratio Analysis and its elements

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	% Changes	Reason for Variance
Current ratio	Current Asset	Current Liabilities	9.53	7.44	28%	Reduction in Lease Liability
Debt- Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Total Equity	0.18	0.39	-53%	Reduction in Lease Liability
Debt Service Coverage ratio	Earnings for debt service = Net profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses	Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments	5.27	4.31	22%	
Return on Equity ratio	Net Profit after taxes(excluding OCI)	Average Equity	0.09	0.10	-11%	
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Turnover	Average Trade Receivable	2.35	2.23	5%	
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Turnover	Average Trade Payable	86.75	98.91	-12%	
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Turnover	Average of (Current Assets-Current Liability)	1.13	1.42	-21%	
Net Profit ratio	Net Profit after taxes(excluding OCI)	Turnover	0.11	0.10	4%	
Return on Capital Employed	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital employed	0.17	0.28	-39%	Decline in EBIT
Return on Investment	Finance Income	Investment	0.07	-	100%	Fixed deposit made during the year

39 The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post-employment benefits received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified and the final rules/ interpretation have not yet been issued. The Company will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period the Code becomes effective.

40 Other Statutory Information

(i) The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Group for holding any Benami property.

(ii) The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off.

(iii) The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period,

(iv) The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

(v) The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding 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

(vi) The Company have 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 Group 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 on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries,

(vii) The Company have not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961

41 The Company's operations and Financial Statements have been impacted by the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic. The full impact of COVID-19 still remains uncertain and could be different from the estimates considered while preparing these Financial Statements. The Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

42 Previous year's figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary, to confirm to this year's classification.

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration number :- 101049W/E300004

per Sunil Gaggar
Partner
Membership Number : 104315

Place: Bengaluru
Date : April 29, 2022

S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP Bengaluru

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Cades Studec Technologies (India) Private Limited
CIN : U72900KA2006PTC049241

Sharadhi Chandra Babu Pampapathy
Director
DIN:02809502

Place: Bengaluru
Date : April 29, 2022

Philippe Chabalier
Director
DIN:03101253

Place: Bengaluru
Date : April 29, 2022

Cades Studec Technologies (India) Pvt. Ltd. Bangalore