Grab A Grub Services Private Limited

Financial Statement

2019-200

Independent Auditor’s Report

To the Members of
Grab A Grub Services Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements of Grab A Grub Services Private Limited (“the Company”), which comprise the Balance sheet as at 31 March 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss(including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information(hereinafter referred to as “Ind AS Financial Statements”).

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (“ the Act”) in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, (Ind AS”) and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2020, its loss including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. 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 Ind AS financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 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 opinion.

Key Audit Matters

We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Information Other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditor’s Report Thereon

The Company’s Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board’s Report including Annexures to Board’s Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder’s Information, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor’s report thereon.

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

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

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

Management’s Responsibility for the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company’s Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”) with respect to the preparation of these standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. 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 design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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 Standalone Financial Statements

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Ind AS 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.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

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, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

   (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

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

   (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

   (g) 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, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

      (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.

For Shaparia Mehta & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 112350W/ W-100051)

Sanjiv Mehta
Partner
Membership No. 034950

UDIN: 20034950AAAABV4196

UDIN date: Mumbai, 20th April, 2020.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report

The Annexure referred to in our Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Grab A Grub Services Private Limited (the "Company") on the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020, we report that:

(i) In respect of its fixed assets:

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

(b) The Company has regular programme of physical verification of fixed assets by which fixed assets are verified annually. In accordance with this programme, all fixed assets were verified during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the company and the nature of its assets.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the Company does not have any immovable property accordingly, paragraph 3(i)(c) is not applicable.

(i) The company is a service company and does not hold any physical inventories. Thus, paragraph 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

(ii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of accounts, the Company has not granted loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms or other parties listed in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Consequently, the provisions of clauses iii (b) and iii (c) of the order are not applicable to the Company.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of accounts, the Company has not given loans, guarantees, and security, or invested in other companies covered under section 185 and 186 during the period under audit. Consequently, provision of this clause of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public so as to require any compliance of the directives of Reserve Bank of India or the provisions of section 73 or 76 of the Companies Act, 2013. As explained to us, the Company has not received any order passed by the Company Law Board or the National Company Law Tribunal or any court or other forum.

(v) According to the information and explanation given to us, maintenance of cost records in not applicable to the Company.

(vi) In respect of its statutory dues:

(a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted/ accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, Profession tax, Income Tax (TDS), Goods and Service Tax, cess and any other applicable statutory dues to the appropriate authorities though there are minor delays in few cases. There is no outstanding statutory dues as on the last day of the financial year for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no disputed dues of income tax, GST which have not been deposited with the appropriate authority on account of any dispute.

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of accounts, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to its debenture holders, financial institutions and bankers. The Company did not have outstanding dues to government during the year.

(ix) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or term loans accordingly, paragraph 3(ix) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(x) Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and as per the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the company or on the company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit nor have we been informed of such case by the management.

(xi) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the managerial remuneration has been paid or provided in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company as defined under section 406 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, para 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions with the related parties during the current audit year are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013. The Company has complied with the requirement disclosing the details in the Ind AS Financial Statements and as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) According to information and explanation given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has made private placements of equity shares during the year. As explained to us, the amount raised by the Company from the aforesaid private placement has been used for the purpose for which the funds were raised.

(xv) On the basis of information and explanation given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, para (xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, para (xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For Shaparia Mehta & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 112350W/ W-100051)

Sanjiv Mehta
Partner
Membership No. 034950

UDIN: 20034950AAAABV4196

UDIN date: Mumbai, 20th April, 2020.

Annexure - B to the Independent Auditor's Report

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

1. We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Grab A Grub Solutions Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended and as at on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

2. 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 company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting 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, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, 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 system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Ind AS financial statements

5. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

6. Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion

or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

7. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2020, based on the 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.

For Shaparia Mehta & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 112350W/ W-100051)

Sanjiv Mehta
Partner
Membership No. 034950

UDIN: 20034950AAAABV4196

UDIN date: Mumbai, 20th April, 2020.

Balance sheet for the year ended 31st March 2020

Particulars	Notes	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment (net)	**3**	3,74,35,521	59,51,451
Tangible Assets		9,19,129	5,94,114
Intangible Assets		2,41,968	53,57,337
Finance lease receivables		3,62,74,424	-
Capital work-in-progress		-	-
Investment property (net)		-	-
Intangible assets under development		13,62,54,466	-
Financial assets			
Other financial assets	**4.2**	47,98,048	19,46,983
Deferred tax assets (net)		-	-
Non-current tax assets (net)	**5**	2,33,90,165	1,66,34,742
Other non-current assets	**6**	15,62,933	2,70,906
Total - Non-current assets		**20,34,41,133**	**2,48,04,082**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Investments	**7.1**	9,28,98,188	7,01,80,630
Loans	**4.1**	28,76,870	9,91,921
Trade receivables	**7.2**	9,31,58,083	6,27,96,642
Cash and cash equivalents	**7.3**	50,54,913	1,23,12,879
Other financial assets	**4.2**	54,64,413	22,30,131
Current tax assets (net)	**-**	-	-
Other current assets	**6**	2,43,59,100	56,98,090
Total - Current assets		**22,38,11,568**	**15,42,10,294**
Total Assets		**42,72,52,701**	**17,90,14,376**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	**8**	6,30,500	5,51,990
Other equity	**9**	32,80,20,701	13,24,35,048
Share premium		74,94,30,691	54,95,02,621
Employee Stock Option Reserve		51,80,908	23,71,340
Surplus in Statement of Profit & Loss account		(42,75,10,590)	(41,94,38,913)
General Reserve		9,19,692	-
Total Equity		**32,86,51,201**	**13,29,87,038**
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings		-	-
Other financial liabilities	**10**	3,87,01,591	8,38,050
Provision	**11**	1,16,89,416	68,61,418
Deferred tax liability (net)	**-**	-	
Other liabilities	**12**	-	-
Total - Non-current liabilities		**5,03,91,007**	**76,99,468**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings		-	-
Trade payables	**13**	80,15,536	1,21,08,758
Other financial liabilities	**10**	1,78,47,655	1,24,38,319
Current Tax liabilities (net)		-	-
Provision	**11**	76,64,079	6,71,777
Other liabilities	**12**	1,46,83,222	1,31,09,016
Total - Current liabilities		**4,82,10,493**	**3,83,27,870**
Total equity and liabilities		**42,72,52,701**	**17,90,14,376**
Significant accounting policies	**2**		
Notes to financial statements	**3 - 35**		

In terms of our report attached.

For Shaparia Mehta & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm reg no: 112350W / W-100051

Sanjiv Mehta
Partner
M. No: 034950

UDIN: 20034950AAAABV4196

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th April, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Grab A Grub Services Private Limited
CIN:U74999MH0214PTC258962

Pratish Sanghvi
Director
DIN - 02215197

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th April,2020

Jignesh Patel
Director
DIN: 06658982

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th April,2020

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2020

Particulars	Notes	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Income			
Revenue from operations	**14**	59,51,93,349	43,86,88,442
Other income	**15**	67,34,713	80,97,295
Total income		**60,19,28,062**	**44,67,85,737**
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	**16**	6,46,00,663	5,71,86,926
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	**17**	1,19,47,395	90,17,686
Finance costs	**18**	20,46,617	5,49,818
Other expenses	**19**	52,52,41,648	45,23,55,964
Total expenses		**60,38,36,322**	**51,91,10,395**
Profit before tax		**(19,08,260)**	**(7,23,24,658)**
Tax expense:			
Current tax		5,28,199	-
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods		-	-
Deferred tax credit/(charge)		-	-
Total tax expense		**5,28,199**	**-**
Profit for the year (A)		**(24,36,460)**	**(7,23,24,658)**
Other Comprehensive Income:			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Re-measurement gain/(losses) on defined benefit plans		(47,21,934)	(15,45,365)
Income tax effect		-	-
Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of tax (B)		**(47,21,934)**	**(15,45,365)**
Total Comprehensive income for the year, net of tax (A) + (B)		**(71,58,394)**	**(7,38,70,023)**
Earnings per equity share (nominal value of ₹ 10 each)			
Basic (in ₹)	**22**	(125.68)	(2,646.17)
Significant accounting policies	**2**		
Notes to financial statements	**3 - 35**		

In terms of our report attached.

For Shaparia Mehta & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm reg no: 112350W / W-100051

Sanjiv Mehta
Partner
M. No: 034950

UDIN: 20034950AAAABV4196

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th April, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Grab A Grub Services Private Limited
CIN:U74999MH0214PTC258962

Pratish Sanghvi
Director
DIN - 02215197

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th April,2020

Jignesh Patel
Director
DIN: 06658982

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th April,2020

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2020

Particulars	Equity	Other Equity							Total equity
	Equity Share Capital	0.01% Compulsory Convertible Preference share	Compulsory Convertible Debentures (Equity Portion)	Securities premium account	SBP Reserve (ESOP)	General Reserve	Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	Balance in Statement of Profit and Loss	
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
As at 31st March 2019	5,51,990	-	-	54,95,02,621	23,71,341	-	(15,45,365)	(41,78,93,548)	13,29,87,038
Net Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(19,08,260)	(19,08,260)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	(47,21,934)	-	(47,21,934)
Total comprehensive income	**5,51,990**	**-**	**-**	**54,95,02,621**	**23,71,341**	**-**	**(62,67,299)**	**(41,98,01,809)**	**12,63,56,844**
Increase in share capital on account of issue	78,510	-	-	19,99,28,070	-	-	-	-	20,00,06,580
Increase on account of grant of options	-	-	-	-	37,29,259	-	-	334	37,29,593
Transition impact of Ind AS 116	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9,13,617)	(9,13,617)
Provision for Tax	(5,28,199)	(5,28,199)							
Transfer to general reserve	-	-	-	-	(9,19,692)	9,19,692	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	**6,30,500**	**-**	**-**	**74,94,30,691**	**51,80,908**	**9,19,692**	**(62,67,299)**	**(42,12,43,291)**	**32,86,51,201**

Particulars	Equity	Other Equity							Total equity
	Equity Share Capital	0.01% Compulsory Convertible Preference share	Compulsory Convertible Debentures (Equity Portion)	Securities premium account	SBP Reserve	General Reserve	Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	Balance in Statement of Profit and Loss	
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
As at 31st March 2018	2,76,470	1,41,600	28,03,86,725	15,68,30,139	26,15,674	-	-	(34,10,85,276)	9,97,06,390
Net Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7,23,24,658)	(7,23,24,658)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	(15,45,365)	-	(15,45,365)
Total comprehensive income	**2,76,470**	**1,41,600**	**28,03,86,725**	**15,68,30,139**	**26,15,674**	**-**	**(15,45,365)**	**(41,34,09,934)**	**2,52,95,309**
Increase in share capital on account of issue	2,75,520	-	-	-	29,13,326	-	-	-	31,88,846
Decrease on account of exercise of ESOP	-	-	-	31,57,660	(31,57,660)	-	-	-	-
Share premium on account of fresh issue	-	-	-	38,97,14,873	-	-	-	-	38,97,14,873
Share Issue Expense	-	-	-	(2,00,050)	-	-	-	-	(2,00,050)
Redeemed during the year	-	(1,41,600)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,41,600)
Decrease on account of conversion of CCD	-	-	(28,03,86,725)	-	-	-	-	(44,83,614)	(28,48,70,339)
As at 31 March 2019	**5,51,990**	**-**	**-**	**54,95,02,621**	**23,71,341**	**-**	**(15,45,365)**	**(41,78,93,548)**	**13,29,87,038**

In terms of our report attached.

For Shaparia Mehta & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm reg no: 112350W / W-100051

Sanjiv Mehta
Partner
M. No: 034950

UDIN: 20034950AAAABV4196

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th April, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Grab A Grub Services Private Limited
CIN:U74999MH0214PTC258962

Pratish Sanghvi
Director
DIN - 02215197

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th April,2020

Jignesh Patel
Director
DIN: 06658982

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th April,2020

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2020

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Operating activities		
Profit before tax from continuing operations	(19,08,260)	(7,23,24,658)
Profit before tax from discontinued operations	-	-
Profit before tax	**(19,08,260)**	**(7,23,24,658)**
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	1,19,47,395	90,17,686
Provision for doubtful advances	40,21,171	58,677
Bad debts / advances written off	2,07,115	13,47,891
Sundry balances written back	-	(39,76,194)
Finance costs	20,46,617	5,49,818
Interest Income	(6,34,752)	(1,07,233)
Dividend income	-	(3,05,735)
Gain on sale of Mutual Funds	(35,21,329)	(7,63,097)
Amount transferred to SBP Reserve	28,09,568	(2,44,334)
Notional Interest Income on Security Deposit	(4,82,403)	(1,31,855)
Notional Interest Expense on Security Deposit	5,39,712	1,29,930
Fair value (Gain)/Loss on Mutual Funds	(20,96,229)	1,86,357
Working capital adjustments:		
Decrease / (increase) in trade receivable/Loans, advances and other assets	(5,95,34,869)	(1,47,58,903)
(Decrease)/ Increase in trade payables, other current and non current liabilities	55,86,614	32,40,982
(Decrease)/ Increase in provisions	76,26,566	31,99,000
Cash generated from operating activities	(3,33,93,086)	(7,48,81,667)
Income tax paid (including TDS & net off refund)	(67,55,423)	(70,94,785)
Net cash flows from operating activities (A)	**(4,01,48,509)**	**(8,19,76,452)**
Investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(18,42,12,955)	(1,66,329)
Purchase of current investments	(1,71,00,000)	(1,43,40,319)
(Increase) / Decrease in FD not considered as Cash and cash equivalents	(30,35,499)	4,03,273
Interest income received	11,17,155	1,07,233
Dividend Income	-	3,05,735
Net cash flows from / (used in) investing activities (B)	**(20,32,31,299)**	**(1,36,90,408)**
Financing activities		
Issue of Share Capital	20,00,06,580	9,99,90,552
Finance costs	(25,86,329)	(25,94,542)
Finance lease obligations	3,87,01,591	-
	23,61,21,842	9,73,96,010
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**(72,57,966)**	**17,29,150**
Opening balance of cash and cash equivalents (refer note 7.3)	1,23,12,879	1,05,83,729
Cash and cash equivalents at the end	**50,54,913**	**1,23,12,879**
Component of cash and cash equivalents:		
Balances with banks		
- On current accounts	49,92,851	1,21,94,489
Cash on hand	62,062	1,18,390
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents (Refer Note 7.3)	**50,54,913**	**1,23,12,879**

In terms of our report attached.

For Shaparia Mehta & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm reg no: 112350W / W-100051

Sanjiv Mehta
Partner
M. No: 034950

UDIN: 20034950AAAABV4196

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th April, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Grab A Grub Services Private Limited
CIN:U74999MH0214PTC258962

Pratish Sanghvi
Director
DIN - 02215197

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th April,2020

Jignesh Patel
Director
DIN: 06658982

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th April,2020

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

1. Company overview

Grab A Grub Services Private Limited ("the Company") was incorporated as a private limited company on 29 October 2014. The Company is primarily engaged in the business of providing logistics services in India, to restaurants, online platforms, e-commerce, retail outlets and other establishments who seek delivery of their products.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 read with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013. The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments) which have been measured at fair value or revalued amount. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange of goods or services. 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.

2.2 Going concern

The Company's Net-worth is Positive as Reliance Industrial Investments and Holdings Limited have made an investment by buying 84.14 % stake in the Company at a premium.

2.3 Current/non-current classification:

Schedule III to the Act requires assets and liabilities to be classified as either current or non-current. An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

a. it is expected to be realised in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the entity's normal operating cycle;
b. it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
c. it is expected to be realised within twelve months after the balance sheet date; or
d. it is cash or a cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the balance sheet date.

Current assets include the current portion of non-current financial assets.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

a. it is expected to be settled in, the entity's normal operating cycle;
b. it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
c. it is due to be settled within twelve months after the balance sheet date; or
d. the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the balance sheet date. Terms of liability that could, at the option of the counter party, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

Current liabilities include current portion of non-current financial liabilities.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Operating cycle:

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria as set out above which are in accordance with the Schedule III to the Act.

Based on the nature of services provided and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current – non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

2.4 Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue, expenditure and the disclosure of contingent liabilities on the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognised prospectively in current and future periods.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

2.5 Ind AS 115 'Revenue from contracts with customers'

The Company has applied Ind AS 115 'Revenue from contracts with customers' with effect from 1st April, 2018. Ind AS 115 provides a single, principles-based approach to the recognition of revenue from all contracts with customers. It focuses on the identification of performance obligations in a contract and requires revenue to be recognised when or as those performance obligations are satisfied.

The Company has adopted Ind AS 115 applying the principles-based approach wherein the revenue is recognized as and when the performance obligations in a contract are satisfied. Ind AS 115 did not have a material impact on the amount or timing of recognition of reported revenue.

Revenue is primarily derived from delivery services. Arrangements with customers for delivery and related services are either on a fixed-price, fixed-timeframe or on a percentage basis.

Revenue from fixed-price, fixed-timeframe contracts and percentage contracts, where there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration, is recognized based upon completion of delivery. When there is uncertainty as to measurement or ultimate collectability revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved.

Profit on sale of investments is recorded on transfer of title from the Company and is determined as the difference between the sale price and carrying value of the investments.

Interest is recognized using the time-proportion method, based on rates implicit in the transaction. Dividend income is recognized when the Company's right to receive dividend is established.

2.6 Provisions and contingencies

A provision is recognised when:

- the Company has a present obligation as a result of a 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.

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. Where there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that the likelihood of outflow of resource is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that the outflow of resources would be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an economic benefit will arise, the asset and the related income are recognised in the period in which the change occurs.

2.7 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. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset, that are not at fair value through profit or loss, are added to the fair value on initial recognition. 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 two categories:

a. Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' 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

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

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.

This category is the most relevant to the Company. 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 profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Amortised cost

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Subsequently, these are measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest method less any impairment losses.

Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/ (losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVTOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss and presented net in the statement of profit and loss within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. 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. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

Derecognition

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

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred the financial assets and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109.

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 Trade receivables.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

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.

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.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss. This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the statement of profit and loss. In balance sheet, 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.

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, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, 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.

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 or loss.

2.8 Property, plant and equipment and depreciation/ amortisation

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost of acquisition or construction less accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment loss, if any. Cost includes inward freight, duties, taxes and direct expenses incidental to acquisition and installation of the assets up to the time the assets are ready for intended use. The Company adjusts exchange differences arising on translation/settlement of long term foreign currency monetary items pertaining to the acquisition of a depreciable asset to the cost of the asset and depreciates the same over remaining life of the asset.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets comprise of software. Intangible assets are stated at cost of acquisition, less accumulated amortisation, and impairment loss, if any. The cost of software includes all expenditure incurred for bringing the software to the working condition for its intended use. Internally generated intangible assets is recognised as an asset and the same is amortised over the useful life of the asset i.e. 3 years.

Development expenditure is capitalized only if development cost can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable and the Company intends to and has sufficient resources to complete the development and to use the asset.

Intangible Assets under Development

A) Internally generated intangible assets

The process of generating an intangible asset is divided into a research phase and a development phase. No intangible

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

assets arising from the research phase may be recognised. Intangible assets arising from the development phase are recognised when the entity can demonstrate the following:

- Its technical feasibility
- Its intention to complete the developments
- Its ability to use or sell the intangible asset
- How the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits
- The availability of resources to complete the development
- Its ability to measure the attributable expenditure reliably

Any expenditure written off during the research or development phase cannot subsequently be capitalised, if the project meets the criteria for recognition at a later date. The costs relating to many internally generated intangible items cannot be capitalised and are expensed as incurred. This includes research, start-up and advertising costs. Expenditure on internally generated brands, mastheads, customer lists, publishing titles and goodwill are not recognised as intangible.

B) As per Ind AS 38 on "Intangible assets":-

Para 30:-

Recognition of costs in the carrying amount of an intangible asset ceases when the asset is in the condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Therefore, costs incurred in using or redeploying an intangible asset are not included in the carrying amount of that asset.

For example, the following costs are not included in the carrying amount of an intangible asset:

(a) costs incurred while an asset capable of operating in the manner intended by management has yet to be brought into use; and

(b) initial operating losses, such as those incurred while demand for the asset's output builds up

Para 66:-

The cost of an internally generated intangible asset comprises all directly attributable costs necessary to create, produce, and prepare the asset to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Examples of directly attributable costs are:

(a) costs of materials and services used or consumed in generating the intangible asset;

(b) costs of employee benefits (as defined in Ind AS 19) arising from the generation of the intangible asset;

(c) fees to register a legal right; and

(d) amortisation of patents and licences that are used to generate the intangible asset.

Para 67:-

The following are not components of the cost of an internally generated intangible asset:

(a) selling, administrative and other general overhead expenditure unless this expenditure can be directly attributed to preparing the asset for use;

(b) identified inefficiencies and initial operating losses incurred before the asset achieves planned performance; and

(c) expenditure on training staff to operate the asset.

Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation on tangible assets is provided using Written Down Value Method ('WDV), pro-rata to the period of use of assets, in the manner specified in Schedule II, Part C to the Companies Act, 2013, based on the useful life of assets as prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 or as estimated by the management.

Intangible assets are amortized over their respective individual estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis, commencing from the date the asset is available to the Company for its use. The Management estimates the useful lives for the other assets as follows:

Assets	**Useful life**	**Useful Life as per Schedule II**
Computer and data processing units	3 - 6 years	3 years
Office equipment	3 - 5 years	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years	10 years
Computer software	3 - 10 years	3 years

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

2.9 Impairment of assets

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. The recoverable amount is the greater of the net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value based on an appropriate discount factor. If such recoverable amount of the asset or the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. If at the balance sheet date there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed and the asset is reflected at the recoverable amount subject to a maximum of depreciable historical cost.

2.10 Employee benefits

(i) Short-term employee benefits

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. These benefits include compensated absences such as paid annual leave and sickness leave. Short-term employee benefits are recognised as an expense at the undiscounted amount in the Statement of Profit and Loss of the year in which the related service is rendered.

(ii) Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plans:

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays specified contributions to a separate entity and has no obligation to pay any further amounts. The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards employee provident fund to Government administered provident fund scheme and Employees' State Insurance Corporation which is a defined contribution plan. The Company's contribution is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Defined benefits plan:

The Company's gratuity benefit scheme is a defined benefit plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of a defined benefit plan is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Any unrecognised past service costs and the fair value of any plan assets are deducted. The calculation of the Company's obligation is performed annually by a qualified independent actuary using the projected unit credit method.

The Company recognises all actuarial gains and losses arising from defined benefit plans immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss. All expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in employee benefits expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss. When the benefits of a plan are improved, the portion of the increased benefit related to past service by employees is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested. The Company recognises gains and losses on the curtailment or settlement of a defined benefit plan when the curtailment or settlement occurs.

(iii) Other long-term employee benefits

Compensated absences

Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services are recognized as a liability at the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date as determined by an independent actuary based on Projected Unit Credit Method. The discount rates used for determining the present value of the obligation under defined benefit plan are based on the market yields on Government securities as at the balance sheet date.

2.11 Employee stock option schemes

The compensation cost of stock options granted to employees is measured by the fair value method prescribed under Ind AS 102. The Company measures the fair value of the stock options granted at the measurement date, based on market prices if available, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which these stock options are granted to employees.

If market prices are not available, the Company estimates the fair value of stock options granted using a valuation technique to

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

estimate what the price of those stock options would have been on the measurement date in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties. The valuation technique shall be consistent with generally accepted valuation methodologies for pricing financial instruments, and shall incorporate all factors and assumptions that knowledgeable, willing market participants would consider in setting the price. The fair value as determined above as of the date of the grant of the option, is recognized and amortized on straight line basis over the vesting period of the options granted.

2.12 Foreign currency transactions

Foreign-currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated at exchange rates in effect at the Balance Sheet date. The gains or losses resulting from such translations are included in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Revenue, expense and cash-flow items denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rate in effect on the date of the transaction. Transaction gains or losses realized upon settlement of foreign currency transactions are included in determining net profit/Loss for the period in which the transaction is settled.

2.13 Fair value measurement

In determining the fair value of its financial instruments, the company uses assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each reporting date. The method used to determine the fair value includes Discounted Cash Flow analysis, available quoted market price and dealer quotes. All methods of assessing fair value result in general approximation of fair value and such value may never be actually realized. For all other financial instruments, the carrying amount approximates Fair Value due to the short maturity of those instruments.

2.14 Deferred taxes

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liability or asset is recognized for timing differences between the profits/losses offered for income taxes and profits/losses as per the financial statements. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent there is reasonable certainty that the assets can be realized in future; however, where there is unabsorbed depreciation or carried forward loss under taxation laws, deferred tax asset is recognized only if there is a virtual certainty of realization of such asset. Deferred tax asset is reviewed as at each balance sheet date and written down or written up to reflect the amount that is reasonably/virtually certain to be realised.

2.15 Earnings per share

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

2.16 Investments

Investments that are readily realizable and intended not to be held for more than one year from the date of acquisition are classified as current investments. All other investments are classified as long term investments. Long-term investments are stated at cost. Provision is made to recognize a decline, other than temporary in value of long term investments and is determined separately for each individual investment. Current investments are stated at lower of cost and fair value, computed separately in respect of each category of investment.

2.17 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 at banks and on hand 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

2.18 Leases

Effective April 01, 2019, the Company has adopted lnd AS 116 “Leases”, applied to all lease contracts existing on April 01, 2019 using the modified retrospective method. Accordingly, the Company has recognised a lease liability measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, and right-of-use (ROU) asset at an amount equal to lease liability (adjusted for any related prepayments).

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease requires significant judgment. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate.

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. In assessing whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease.

The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics

A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the lessee is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Company as a lessee

The Company accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract and allocates the consideration in the contract to

each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

The Company recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any

and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate. For leases with reasonably similar characteristics, the Company, on a lease by lease basis, may adopt either the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease or the incremental borrowing rate for the portfolio as a whole. The lease payments shall include fixed payments, variable lease payments, residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option where the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease. The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments. The company recognises the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability due to modification as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset and statement of profit and loss depending upon the nature of modification. Where the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Company recognises any remaining amount of the re-measurement in statement of profit and loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

The Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to short-term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Company as a lessor

At the inception of the lease the Company classifies each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. The Company recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight- line basis over the lease term. In case of a finance lease,

finance income is recognised over the lease term based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the lessor's net investment in the lease. When the Company is an intermediate lessor it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sub-lease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sub-lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset. If a head lease is a short term lease to which the Company applies the exemption described above, then it classifies the sub-lease as an operating lease.

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, the Company applies Ind AS 115 'Revenue from contract with customers' to allocate the consideration in the contract.

Impact of Ind AS 116:

Ind AS 116 Leases was notified by MCA on 30th March 2019 and it replaces Ind AS 17 Leases, including appendices thereto. Ind AS 116 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019. Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model similar to the accounting for finance leases under Ind AS 17.

The Company has adopted the new standard on the required effective date using the modified retrospective method. Accordingly, the company has not restated comparative information, instead, the cumulative effect of initially applying this standard has been recognised as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings as on April 1, 2019.

2.19 Government grants

The Company recognises government grants only when there is reasonable assurance that the conditions attached to them will be complied with, and the grants will be received. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as deferred revenue in the balance sheet and transferred to profit or loss on a systematic basis when the obligation against such grant allowed has been fulfilled.

For Shaparia Mehta & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 112350W / W-100051

Sanjiv Mehta
Partner
M. No: 034950

UDIN: 20034950AAAABV4196

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th April, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Grab A Grub Services Private Limited
CIN:U74999MH0214PTC258962

Pratish Sanghvi
Director
DIN - 02215197

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th April,2020

Jignesh Patel
Director
DIN: 06658982

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th April,2020

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

3 Property, Plant and Equipment

Description	Tangible assets				Intangible assets	Finance Lease Receivables (Right of Use Assets)	Total
	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Computer and data processing units	Total	Software		
Cost or Valuation							
Balance as at 01 April 2018	**46,078**	**43,58,869**	**6,20,830**	**50,25,777**	**2,35,04,403**	**-**	**2,85,30,180**
Additions	63,862	1,02,468	-	1,66,330	-	-	1,66,330
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**1,09,940**	**44,61,337**	**6,20,830**	**51,92,107**	**2,35,04,403**	**-**	**2,86,96,510**
Additions	1,72,010	4,21,656	-	5,93,666	20,000	4,73,44,823	4,79,58,489
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2020	**2,81,950**	**48,82,993**	**6,20,830**	**57,85,773**	**2,35,24,403**	**4,73,44,823**	**7,66,54,999**
Depreciation and impairment							
Balance as at 01 April 2018	**22,780**	**37,73,646**	**5,50,156**	**43,46,581**	**93,80,791**	**-**	**1,37,27,372**
Depreciation for the year	7,433	2,24,772	19,207	2,51,411	87,66,275	-	90,17,687
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**30,213**	**39,98,417**	**5,69,362**	**45,97,992**	**1,81,47,066**	**-**	**2,27,45,059**
Depreciation for the year	41,544	2,15,450	11,658	2,68,652	51,35,368	1,10,70,399	1,64,74,419
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Balance as at 31st March 2020	**71,757**	**42,13,867**	**5,81,020**	**48,66,644**	**2,32,82,434**	**1,10,70,399**	**3,92,19,478**
Net Block							
As at 31st March 2020	**2,10,193**	**6,69,126**	**39,810**	**9,19,129**	**2,41,968**	**3,62,74,424**	**3,74,35,521**
As at 31 March 2019	**79,727**	**4,62,920**	**51,468**	**5,94,115**	**53,57,337**	**-**	**59,51,451**
As at 1st April 2018	**23,298**	**5,85,223**	**70,674**	**6,79,196**	**1,41,23,612**	**-**	**1,48,02,808**

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

4 Financial Assets

4.1 Loans

	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	31st March 2020	**31 March 2019**	**31st March 2020**	**31 March 2019**
Unsecured, considered good				
Loans and advances to employees	-	-	28,76,870	9,91,921
Total	**-**	**-**	**28,76,870**	**9,91,921**

4.2 Other Financial assets

	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	31st March 2020	**31 March 2019**	**31st March 2020**	**31 March 2019**
Rental & Other Deposits				
Unsecured, considered good	47,98,048	19,46,983	13,65,783	11,67,000
Doubtful	-	-	-	-
	47,98,048	**19,46,983**	**13,65,783**	**11,67,000**
Less: Provision for doubtful deposits	-	-	-	-
	47,98,048	**19,46,983**	**13,65,783**	**11,67,000**
Fixed Deposits with Banks	-	-	40,98,630	10,63,131
	-	**-**	**40,98,630**	**10,63,131**
Total Other long-term financial assets	**47,98,048**	**19,46,983**	**54,64,413**	**22,30,131**

5 Tax assets

	Non-current		Current	
	31st March 2020	**31 March 2019**	**31st March 2020**	**31 March 2019**
Advance income tax (net of provisions)	2,33,90,165	1,66,34,742	-	-
	2,33,90,165	**1,66,34,742**	**-**	**-**

6 Other assets

Unsecured considered good, unless stated otherwise

	Non-current		Current	
	31st March 2020	**31 March 2019**	**31st March 2020**	**31 March 2019**
Prepaid expenses	28,475	48,153	-	11,15,511
Interest Receivable on Fixed Deposits	-	-	1,22,977	43,633
Contract Asset (Unbilled Revenue)	-	-	2,42,27,125	44,95,657
Other Balances	-	-	8,999	43,289
Deferred Lease expense	15,34,458	2,22,754	-	-
	15,62,933	**2,70,906**	**2,43,59,100**	**56,98,090**

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

7 Financial assets

7.1 Current investments

	Units		Amount	
	31st March 2020	**31 March 2019**	**31st March 2020**	**31 March 2019**
Quoted Mutual Funds				
IDFC Mutual Funds	66,53,359	54,57,111	9,28,98,188	7,01,80,630
Aggregate book value of investments			8,71,00,000	7,00,00,000
Add: Fair Value Gain			57,98,188	1,80,630
Total Current Investments	**66,53,359**	**54,57,111**	**9,28,98,188**	**7,01,80,630**
*** Aggregate Book Value of Current Investments**			**8,71,00,000**	**7,00,00,000**

7.2 Trade receivables

	31st March 2020	**31 March 2019**
Trade Receivables considered good - Secured	-	-
Trade Receivables considered good - Unsecured	9,31,58,083	6,27,96,642
Trade Receivables which have significant increase in Credit Risk	-	-
Trade Receivables - credit impaired	52,34,760	15,08,919
	9,83,92,843	**6,43,05,561**
Provision for doubtful receivables	(52,34,760)	(15,08,919)
Total Trade receivables	**9,31,58,083**	**6,27,96,642**

7.3 Cash and bank balances

	31st March 2020	**31 March 2019**
Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks		
- On current accounts	49,92,851	1,21,94,489
Cash on hand	62,062	1,18,390
	50,54,913	**1,23,12,879**
Other bank balances		
- Deposit with original maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months	40,98,630	10,63,131
- Deposit with original maturity of more than 12 months	-	-
	40,98,630	10,63,131

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

8 Share capital

Authorised capital:

	Equity Shares	
Equity shares	**Nos**	**Amount**
At 1st April 2018	**50,000**	**5,00,000**
Increase on account of conversion of CCPS	50,000	5,00,000
Increase on account of fresh issue of equity shares	20,000	2,00,000
At 31 March 2019	**1,20,000**	**12,00,000**
Increase on account of conversion of CCPS	-	-
Increase on account of fresh issue of equity shares	-	-
At 31st March 2020	**1,20,000**	**12,00,000**

Compulsory Convertible Preference shares	Preference Shares	
	Nos	**Amount**
At 1st April 2018	**50,000**	**5,00,000**
Increase / (decrease) during the year	(50,000)	(5,00,000)
At 31 March 2019	**-**	**-**
Increase / (decrease) during the year	-	-
At 31st March 2020	**-**	**-**

Issued equity capital:

	Issued Equity Share Capital	
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up:	**Nos**	**Amount**
At 1st April 2018	**27,647**	**2,76,470**
Add: fresh issue	3,925	39,250
Add: On conversion of CCPS to equity	7,080	70,800
Add: On conversion of CCD to equity	16,423	1,64,230
Add: On exercise of ESOP options	124	1,240
At 31 March 2019	55,199	5,51,990
Add:- Fresh Issue during the year	7,851	78,510
At 31st March 2020	**63,050**	**6,30,500**

Issued preference share capital:

	Issued preference share capital	
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up:	**Nos**	**Amount**
At 1st April 2018	7,080	1,41,600
Changes during the period	(7,080)	(1,41,600)
At 31 March 2019	-	-
Changes during the period	-	-
At 31st March 2020	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

(i) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares of a class of shares

Name of shareholders	31st March 2020		31st March 2019	
	Nos	**% holding in the class**	**Nos**	**% holding in the class**
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid				
Pratish Sanghvi	3,900	6.19%	3,900	7%
Nishant Vora	3,900	6.19%	3,900	7%
Reliance Industrial Investments and Holdings Limited	53,048	84.14%	41,281	75%
Aramex Ventures LLC	-	-	3,918	7%

(ii) Reconciliation of number of the equity shares and preference shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year:

Equity Shares	31st March 2020		31st March 2019	
	No	**Amount**	**No**	**Amount**
At the beginning of the year	55,199	5,51,990	27,647	2,76,470
Add: Issued during the year	7,851	78,510	27,552	2,75,520
Outstanding at the end of the year	**63,050**	**6,30,500**	**55,199**	**5,51,990**

Compulsory Convertible Preference shares	31st March 2020		31st March 2019	
	No	**Amount**	**No**	**Amount**
At the beginning of the year	-	-	7,080	1,41,600
Issued during the period	-	-	-	-
Redeemed During the year	-	-	7,080	1,41,600
Outstanding at the end of the year	-	-	-	-

(iii) Terms and rights attached to Equity Shares

The Company has a single class of equity shares. Accordingly, all equity shares rank equally with regard to dividends and share in the Company's residual assets. The equity shares are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time subject to payment of dividend to preference shareholders. The voting rights of an equity shareholder on a poll (not on show of hands) are in proportion to its share of the paid-up equity capital of the Company. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts in proportion to their shareholding.

(iv) The Company has not issued any equity shares as bonus, neither it has issued any shares for consideration other than cash nor it has bought back any shares during the period of 5 years immediately preceding the reporting date.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

9 Other equity

Securities premium	**Amount**
At 1st April 2018	**15,68,30,139**
Share premium received	38,97,14,873
Less: Share Issue Expense	(2,00,050)
Add: Increase on exercise of shares	31,57,660
At 31 March 2019	**54,95,02,621**
Share premium received	19,99,28,070
Less: Share Issue Expense	-
Add: Increase on exercise of shares	-
At 31 March 2020	**74,94,30,691**

Employee Stock Option Reserve	**Amount**
At 1st April 2018	**26,15,674**
Add: Increase on account of issue	29,13,326
Less: Decrease on account of exercise of shares	(31,57,660)
At 31 March 2019	**23,71,340**
Add: Increase on account of issue	37,29,259
Less: Decrease on account of lapse of option (Transfer to General Reserve)	(9,19,692)
At 31 March 2020	**51,80,908**

Equity component Compulsory Convertible Preference shares	**Amount**
At 1st April 2018	**1,41,600**
Add: Issued during the year	-
Less: Redeemed during the year	(1,41,600)
At 31 March 2019	-
Add: Issued during the year	-
Less: Redeemed during the year	-
At 31 March 2020	-

Equity component of Compulsory convertible Debenture	**Amount**
At 1st April 2018	**28,03,86,725**
Add: Issued during the year	-
Less: Redeemed during the year	(28,03,86,725)
At 31 March 2019	-
Add: Issued during the year	-
Less: Redeemed during the year	-
At 31 March 2020	-

Surplus in Statement of Profit & Loss account	**Amount**
At 1st April 2018	**(34,10,85,276)**
Add: Profit during the year	(7,23,24,658)
Less: Other Adjustment	(44,83,614)
Less: Other comprehensive income	(15,45,365)
At 31 March 2019	**(41,94,38,913)**
Add: Profit during the year	(19,08,260)
Less: Transition impact of Ind AS 116	(9,13,617)
Less: Other comprehensive income	(47,21,934)
Less: Provision for Tax	(5,28,199)
Less: Other Adjustment	334
At 31 March 2020	**(42,75,10,590)**

General Reserve	**Amount**
At 1st April 2019	-
Add:- Transfer from Employee Stock Option Reserve	**9,19,692**
At 31 March 2020	**9,19,692**

Note: Nature and purpose of each reserve

Securities premium reserve - The Securities Premium is created on issue of shares.

General Reserve: The General Reserve comprises of transfer of profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes. The reserve can be distributed/utilised by the Company in accordance with the Companies Act, 2013.

Employee Stock Options Reserve: The Employee Stock Options Reserve represents reserve in respect of equity settled share options granted to the Company's employees in pursuance of the Employee Stock Option Plan.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

10 Other financial liabilities

	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	31st March 2020	31 March 2019	31st March 2020	31 March 2019
Finance Lease Obligation (Refer note: 25 to financial statements)	3,87,01,591	-	-	-
Employees dues payable	-	-	1,63,51,085	1,07,85,360
Directors remuneration payable	-	-	14,96,570	16,52,959
Rent Straightlining - Outstanding	-	8,38,050	-	-
Total other financial liabilities	**3,87,01,591**	**8,38,050**	**1,78,47,655**	**1,24,38,319**

11 Provisions

	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	31st March 2020	31 March 2019	31st March 2020	31 March 2019
A. Net Employment benefit liabilities				
Gratuity (defined benefit plan) (Refer note 21(d) to the financial statements)	1,03,46,639	47,57,682	27,48,890	7,003
Compensated absence	13,42,777	21,03,736	43,86,990	6,64,774
B. Taxes				
Provision for tax	-	-	5,28,199	-
	1,16,89,416	**68,61,418**	**76,64,079**	**6,71,777**

12 Other liabilities

	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	31st March 2020	31 March 2019	31st March 2020	31 March 2019
Statutory dues payable	-	-	63,87,893	85,70,673
Advance from customers	-	-	8,31,751	4,85,524
Accrual for expenses	-	-	74,63,578	40,52,818
	-	**-**	**1,46,83,222**	**1,31,09,016**

13 Trade payables

	31st March 2020	31 March 2019
Due to Micro and small enterprises (refer note.24 to the financial statements)	-	-
Other than Micro and small enterprises	80,15,536	1,21,08,758
Trade payables to related parties	-	-
	80,15,536	**1,21,08,758**

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

14 Revenue from operations

	31st March 2020	31 March 2019
Sale of services		
(includes revenue from food services, e-commerce, online platform, groceries etc.)	59,51,46,349	43,85,49,442
	59,51,46,349	**43,85,49,442**
Other operating revenue		
Setup Fee	47,000	1,39,000
	47,000	**1,39,000**
Total revenue	**59,51,93,349**	**43,86,88,442**

15 Other income

	31st March 2020	31 March 2019
Other non-operating income:		
Interest Income on		
- Income tax refund	4,64,810	-
- Bank deposits	1,51,693	1,07,233
- Notional Interest on Security Deposit	4,82,403	1,31,855
Dividend from mutual Funds	-	3,05,735
Profit on sale of mutual Funds	35,21,329	7,63,097
Fair Value Loss on MF	-	(3,66,987)
Liabilities no longer required written back	-	39,76,194
Advance Written off	-	13,34,359
Miscellaneous income	18,249	16,65,179
	67,34,713	**80,97,295**

16 Employee benefits expense

	31st March 2020	31 March 2019
Salaries, wages and bonus	3,66,54,072	3,77,29,636
Directors remuneration	1,47,65,507	1,34,57,809
Contributions to provident and other funds (refer note 21(a) to the financial statements)	14,43,002	25,532
Gratuity expense (refer note 21(c) to the financial statements)	36,08,910	16,04,334
Compensated absences (refer note 21(b) to the financial statements)	29,61,257	(6,43,529)
Employee compensation expense (refer note 28 to the financial statements)	37,30,499	29,13,326
Staff welfare expenses	14,37,416	20,99,818
	6,46,00,663	**5,71,86,926**

17 Depreciation and amortisation

	31st March 2020	31 March 2019
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment**	1,19,47,395	90,17,686
	1,19,47,395	**90,17,686**

** Depreciation is net of capitalisation of Rs. 45,27,026 which pertains to portion attributable to project development which is shown as part of "Intangible assets under development".

18 Finance costs

	31st March 2020	31 March 2019
Interest expense		
Interest on debentures	-	5,04,431
Interest Expenses for Leasing Arrangements	19,82,863	-
Bank charges	63,754	45,388
	20,46,617	**5,49,818**

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

19 Other expenses

	31st March 2020	31 March 2019
Service and rider cost	42,49,23,020	32,41,16,686
Advertising expenses	1,45,051	1,61,779
Payment to auditors (refer note below)	6,75,829	8,13,659
Brokerage and commission	3,65,845	1,50,000
Computer hiring charges	18,69,458	22,92,393
Server Expenses (refer note.23 to the financial statements)	-	24,25,255
Branding Exp	2,56,630	4,00,000
Conveyance expenses	3,06,622	7,90,862
Courier charges	4,65,206	3,00,807
Delivery expenses	8,40,63,003	9,66,36,195
Donation	-	29,100
Electricity expenses	7,77,997	11,06,944
Travelling Expenses	4,32,324	6,11,956
Interest on late payment of TDS	1,46,353	4,77,361
Interest on late payment of Indirect taxes	1,37,606	22,72,903
Insurance expenses	14,79,974	9,00,251
Communication charges	7,84,199	15,52,859
Office expenses	4,66,079	3,82,983
Rent	-	76,77,364
Notional Interest Expense on Security Deposit	5,39,712	1,29,930
Printing and stationery	1,72,578	3,68,991
Professional fees	8,55,018	52,37,772
Rates and taxes	1,49,067	1,07,539
ROC expenses	37,450	12,670
Repairs and maintenance - others	5,13,014	2,80,607
Security services	-	5,58,430
Provision for bad and doubtful debts (refer note below)	40,21,171	58,677
Bad debts	2,07,115	13,47,891
Miscellaneous expenditure	14,51,328	11,54,101
	52,52,41,648	**45,23,55,964**

Note:	**31st March, 2020**	**31 March 2019**
Payment to Auditors		
- Statuary audit fees	6,50,000	7,50,000
- Others	25,829	63,659
Total	**6,75,829**	**8,13,659**

Note:	**31st March, 2020**	**31 March 2019**
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	40,21,171	15,08,919
Provision for doubtful debts no longer required written back	-	(14,50,241)
Total	**40,21,171**	**58,677**

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

20 Capital and Other commitments

Particulars	**31-Mar-20**	**31-Mar-19**
(a) Financial guarantees		
The Company has provided following guarantees as at:		
Bank guarantees	37,00,000	7,00,000
	37,00,000	7,00,000

21 Employee benefits:

(a) Contribution to provident and other funds (defined contribution)

The Company's provident fund scheme (including pension fund scheme for eligible employees) and Employees' State Insurance Corporation is a defined contribution plan. The expense charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss under the head contribution to provident and other funds is Rs.14,43,002 (31 March 2019: Rs 25,532)

(b) Compensated absences:

The leave wages are payable at basic salary for maximum of 30 days privilege leave outstanding at the year end based on 18 paid working days. An amount of Rs.29,61,257 (31 March 2019: Rs. (643,529)) has been recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(c) Gratuity (defined benefit)

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on death or resignation or retirement at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of services, the gratuity payable to the employee is limited to a maximum of Rs. 20 lakhs (31 March 19: 20 lakhs) . During the year, the Company has recognised Rs. 36,08,910 towards contribution to gratuity in the Statement of Profit and Loss. (31 March 2019: Rs.16,04,334).

(d) The following table sets forth the status of the Gratuity Plan of the Company and the amounts recognised in the balance sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss.

		Gratuity (Non-funded)	
		31-Mar-20	**31-Mar-19**
I)	**Change in benefit obligation**		
	Liability at the beginning of the year	47,64,678	16,39,549
	Interest cost	3,10,905	1,12,801
	Current service cost	32,98,005	14,66,972
	Past service cost	-	
	Benefit paid	-	
	Unrecognised Past Service Cost- non vested benefits	-	
	Actuarial loss / (gain) on obligations	47,21,934	15,45,356
	Liability at the end of the year	1,30,95,522	47,64,678
II)	**Change in fair value of plan assets**		
	Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	-	-
	Adjustment to Opening Balance	-	-
	Expected return on plan assets	-	-
	Contributions	-	-
	Benefit paid	-	-
	Actuarial gain / (loss) on plan assets	-	-
	Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	-	-
III)	**Amount recognised in the balance sheet**		
	Liability at the end of the year	1,30,95,522	47,64,678
	Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	-	-
	Amount recognised in the balance sheet	1,30,95,522	47,64,678

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

		Gratuity (Non-funded)	
		31-Mar-20	**31-Mar-19**
IV)	**Expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss**		
	Current service cost	32,98,005	14,66,972
	Interest cost	3,10,905	1,12,801
	Past Service Cost (Non vested benefits)	-	24,563
	Unrecognised Past Service Cost- non vested benefits	-	-
	Expected return on plan assets	-	-
	Net actuarial loss / (gain) to be recognized	-	-
	Expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	36,08,910	16,04,336
V)	**Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)**		
	Actuarial (Gain)/Loss recognized for the period	47,21,934	15,45,356
	Asset limit effect	-	-
	Return on Plan Assets excluding net interest	-	-
	Unrecognized Actuarial (Gain)/Loss from previous period	-	-
	Total Actuarial (Gain)/Loss recognized in (OCI)	47,21,934	15,45,356
VI)	**Balance sheet reconciliation**		
	Opening net liability	47,64,678	16,14,986
	Adjustment to opening balance	-	-
	Expense recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss	36,08,910	16,04,336
	Contribution Paid	-	-
	Other Comprehensive Income(OCI)	47,21,934	15,45,356
	Closing net liability	1,30,95,522	47,64,678
VII)	**Experience adjustments**		
	Defined benefit obligation at end of the year	1,30,95,522	47,64,678
	Plan assets at the end of the year	-	
	Funded/ (Unfunded)	-1,30,95,522	-47,64,678
	Experience gain / (loss) adjustments on plan liabilities		
	Experience gain / (loss) adjustments on plan assets	47,21,934	15,45,356

VIII) Actuarial Assumptions

The principal assumptions are the discount rate and salary growth rate. The discount rate is based upon the prevailing market yields of Indian government securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of the obligation. Estimates of future salary increases considered takes into account the inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment.

	31-Mar-20	**31-Mar-19**
Discount rate per annum	5.29%	6.53%
Salary escalation rate per annum	17%	17%
Mortality	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ult	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ult

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

22 Earnings per share ('EPS')

The computation of basic earnings per share is set out below:

Basic earnings per share

	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
(Loss) after tax available for equity shareholders (A)	(71,58,394)	(7,38,70,023)
Calculation of weighted average number of equity shares of Rs 10 each		
Number of shares at the beginning of the year	55,199	27,647
Shares issued during the year	78,510	27,552
Number of shares at the end of the year	1,33,709	55,199
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year (based on date of issue of shares) - (B)	56,955	27,916
Basic earnings per share (A) / (B)	(126)	(2,646)
Diluted earnings per share	(113)	(2,646)
Face value per share	10	10

23 Expenditure in foreign currency

	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-18
Server charges*	23,02,800	18,54,838

Note: * - Server charges are capitalised under 'Intangible assets under development'

24 Dues to micro and small enterprises

Based on the information presently available with the management, there are Rs. Nil (31 March 2019 Rs. NIL) outstanding to the micro and small enterprises covered under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. The disclosures in respect of the amounts payable to the micro and small enterprises as at 31 March 2020 have been made in the financial statements, to the extent of information available in this regard. In view of the management, the impact of interest, if any, that may be payable in accordance with the provisions of the Act to these and the other enterprises who have not yet responded to the Company's letter is not expected to be material.

Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year	-	-
Amount of interest paid by the Company along with the amounts of payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
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 this Act	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the 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	-	-

25 Ind AS 116 - Leases

Operating lease commitments - As lessee

On transition, the Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to leases which are expiring within 12 months from the date of transition by class of asset and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value on a lease-by-lease basis.

The Company recognised a lease liability measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments. The right-of-use asset is recognised at its carrying amount as if the standard had been applied since the commencement of the lease, but discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate as at April 1, 2019. Accordingly, a right-of-use asset of Rs.3,62,74,424 and a corresponding lease liability of Rs.3,87,01,591 has been recognized. The cumulative effect on transition in retained earnings net off taxes is Rs. 9,13,617. The principal portion of the lease payments have been disclosed under cash flow from financing activities. The lease payments for operating leases as per Ind AS 17 - Leases, were earlier reported under cash flow from

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

operating activities. The weighted average incremental borrowing rate of 10.65% has been applied to lease liabilities recognised in the balance sheet at the date of initial application.

The details of the right of use asset held by the company is as follow:	**Additions year ended 31 March, 2020**	**Net carrying amount as at 31 March, 2020**
Building premises	4,73,44,823	3,62,74,424
Furniture and fixtures	-	-
Office equipment	-	-
Computer and data processing units	-	-

Depreciation on right of use assets is as follow:	**Year ended 31 March 2020**
Building premises	1,10,70,399
Furniture and fixtures	-
Office equipment	-
Computer and data processing units	-

Amounts recognised in profit and loss		
Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets		1,10,70,399
Interest expense on lease liabilities		33,54,705
Expense relating to short-term leases		-
Expense relating to leases of low value assets		-
Expense relating to variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability		-
Income from subleasing right-of-use assets	-	

26 Related party disclosures

(A) List of related parties

Name of related party	**Nature of Relationship**
Pratish Sanghvi	Director and key management personnel (KMP)
Nishant Vora	Director and key management personnel (KMP)
Jignesh Patel	Director and key management personnel (KMP)
Grab A Grub Employee Welfare Trust	ESOP Trust

(B) Transactions with related parties

Nature of transactions	**Related party**	**31-Mar-20**	**31-Mar-19**
Remuneration			
Pratish Sanghvi	Director and key management personnel (KMP)	1,09,97,904	52,06,492
Nishant Vora	Director and key management personnel (KMP)	1,09,97,902	52,06,492
Jignesh Patel	Director and key management personnel (KMP)	74,97,900	30,44,825
Exercise of options from ESOP trust	ESOP Trust	-	1,240
Reimbursement of Expenses			
Pratish Sanghvi	Director and key management personnel (KMP)	21,036	-
Nishant Vora	Director and key management personnel (KMP)	8,136	-
Jignesh Patel	Director and key management personnel (KMP)	8,136	-
Balances as at the year end			
Grab A Grub Employee Welfare Trust		13,260	13,260
Payables:			
Pratish Sanghvi	Director and key management personnel (KMP)	5,50,426	6,38,523
Nishant Vora	Director and key management personnel (KMP)	5,49,007	6,15,865
Jignesh Patel	Director and key management personnel (KMP)	3,97,137	3,98,571

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

27 Unhedged foreign currency exposure

The Company does not enter into forward contracts to hedge its risks associated with foreign currency fluctuations having underlying transaction and relating to highly probable forecast transactions.
The details of un-hedged exposure as at balance sheet date is as follows:-

	31-Mar-20		31-Mar-19	
Particulars	**Foreign currency**	**In Rs.**	**Foreign currency**	**In Rs.**
Payables in USD				
		-		-

28 Employee share based payments

As at 31 March 2020, the Company has following share-based payment arrangements for employees.

Employees Stock Option Scheme 2016 ('the Plan')

The Plan had been formulated by the Board of Directors of the Company pursuant to the resolution passed in the Extra Ordinary General meeting of the shareholders held on 27 January 2016. The Plan entitles senior employees to purchase shares in the Company at the stipulated exercise price, subject to compliance with vesting conditions. As per the plan, holders of vested options are entitled to purchase on equity share for every option at an exercise price of Rs 10.

The Company has constituted Grab Employees Welfare Trust for implementation of the Plan.

Employees entitled	No. of Options granted initially	Vesting conditions	Contractual life of an option
Senior employees	385	Continued employment with the Company	3 years

	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Employee compensation expense	37,30,499	29,13,326
Employees Stock Option Outstanding A/c	51,80,908	29,13,326

Total expense recognized under 'employee benefits expense'

The activity in the Plan during the year ended 31 March 2020 is set out below:

Particulars	31-Mar-20		31-Mar-19	
	No. of options	**Weighted average exercise price**	**No. of options**	**Weighted average exercise price**
Outstanding at 1 April	186	10	310	10
Granted	251	-	-	-
Forfeited/ Lapsed	10	10		
Exercised	-	10	124	10
Outstanding at 31 March	437	10	186	10
Exercisable at 31 March	-	-	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

The options outstanding at 31 March 2020 have an exercise price and a weighted average contractual life as given below:

Particulars	No. of options outstanding	Exercise price	Weighted average remaining life
Grant I - 01 Jan 2017	40	10	-
Grant II - 01 Jan 2018			
- to be vested as on 01 Jan 2020	62	10	-
- to be vested as on 01 Jan 2021	84	10	0.75
Grant III - 03 April 2019			
- to be vested as on 03 Apr 2020	45	10	0.01
- to be vested as on 03 Apr 2021	45	10	1
- to be vested as on 03 Apr 2022	45	10	2
- to be vested as on 03 Apr 2023	61	10	3
Grant IV - 01 October 2019			
- to be vested as on 30 Sept 2020	13	10	0.5
- to be vested as on 30 Sept 2021	13	10	1.5
- to be vested as on 30 Sept 2022	14	10	2.5
- to be vested as on 30 Sept 2023	15	10	3.5

29 Intangible Assets under Development

a) Company operates in the business of logistics and last mile movement of goods and is currently into the development phase of a comprehensive logistics platform which would serve as the supply chain solution for new commerce initiatives of Reliance Industries Limited.

The new commerce initiative of Reliance under the grocery delivery platform 'JioMart' includes setting up of Smart Point Stores and Smart Delivery Points together with building the goods fulfilment chain including warehousing/storage, distribution, line haul and last mile consumer deliveries, along with building related technologies for seamless movement of goods.

b) An asset is considered to be available for use at the point when it reaches 'commercial production'. As a general rule, commercial production may be deemed to have been achieved when the assets are operating at a predetermined percentage of production capacity which can be defined in the form of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs).

c) The expenses capitalized by the Company for the development of Comprehensive Logistics Platform (Project) will be shown as Intangible Assets under Development, until the predetermined scale or predefined KPIs are achieved or the determined end state of 2023 is reached for the Platform.

30 Fair value

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

1. Fair value of cash and short-term deposits, trade and other short term receivables, trade payables, other current liabilities, short term loans from banks and other financial institutions approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.
2. Financial instruments with fixed and variable interest rates are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates and individual credit worthiness of the counter party. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken to account for the expected losses of these receivables.

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly

Level 3: techniques which use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

Particulars	Total	Quoted price in active market (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (level 3)
	31-Mar-20			
FVTPL Financial Investments				
- Quoted Mutual Funds	9,28,98,188	9,28,98,188	-	-

Particulars	Total	Quoted price in active market (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (level 3)
	31-Mar-19			
FVTPL Financial Investments				
- Quoted Mutual Funds	7,01,80,630	7,01,80,630	-	-

31 Capital management

The Company's capital management strategy is to effectively determine, raise and deploy capital so as to create value for its shareholders.
The same is done through a mix of either equity and/or preference and/or convertible and/or combination of short term/long term debt as may be appropriate.
The Company determines the amount of capital required on the basis of its services, working capital gaps, capital expenditure, operations and investment plans. The same is funded through a combination of capital sources be it either equity and/or preference and/or convertible and/ or combination of short term/long term debt as may be appropriate.
The capital structure is monitored on the basis of net debt to equity and maturity profile of overall debt portfolio of the Company.

Net Debt and Equity is given in the table below:

Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Total Shareholders' Equity as reported in Balance Sheet	32,86,51,201	13,29,87,038
Net Debt		
Short term debt	-	-
Long term debt (including current portion of long term debt)	-	-
Gross Debt	-	-
Less:		
Current Investments	9,28,98,188	7,01,80,630
Cash and Bank balances	50,54,913	1,23,12,879
	9,79,53,101	8,24,93,509
Net Debt	-9,79,53,101	-8,24,93,509
Total Capital Deployed	23,06,98,100	5,04,93,529

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

32 Financial Risk Management Framework

In the course of its business, the Company is exposed to certain financial risks namely credit risk, interest risk, currency risk & liquidity risk.

The Company's primary focus is to achieve better predictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

The financial risks are managed in accordance with the Company's risk management policy.

Market Risk:

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates etc. could affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments including cash flow. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while maximising the return.

Currency Risk:

The Company's exposure to currency risk relates primarily to the Company's operating activities including anticipated sales, purchases and borrowings where the transactions are denominated in a currency other than the Company's functional currency.

The Company's foreign currency exposures will be monitored closely and if required it will be managed through forwards covers.

The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency exposure at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Particulars	**US Dollar**	
	31-Mar-20	**31-Mar-19**
Financial assets	-	-

Credit Risk:

Credit Risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company has adopted a policy of dealing with creditworthy counterparties and the business of the Company gives it sufficient collateral, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Company's exposure are continuously monitored.

33 Segment Reporting

As the Company's business activity falls within a single business segment i.e. 'providing logistics services in India, to restaurants, online platforms, e-commerce, retail outlets and other establishments who seek delivery of their products' and the sales being in the domestic market, the financial statement are reflective of the information required by IND AS 108 "Operating Segments".

34 Other matters

Information with regard to the other additional information and other disclosures to be disclosed by way of notes to Statement of Profit and Loss as specified in the Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 is either 'nil' or 'not applicable' to the Company for the year.

35 Grouping / re-grouping of previous years comparatives

The Company has grouped/ re-grouped the previous years figures as required in conformity with current year figures wherever required.

In terms of our report attached.

For Shaparia Mehta & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm reg no: 112350W / W-100051

Sanjiv Mehta
Partner
M. No: 034950

UDIN: 20034950AAAABV4196

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th April, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Grab A Grub Services Private Limited
CIN:U74999MH0214PTC258962

Pratish Sanghvi
Director
DIN - 02215197

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th April,2020

Jignesh Patel
Director
DIN: 06658982

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th April,2020