

SANKHYASUTRA LABS LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2021-22

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**To The Members of SANKHYASUTRA LABS LIMITED (FORMERLY SANKHYASUTRA LABS PRIVATE LIMITED)
Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements****Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Sankhyasutra Labs Limited (formerly Sankhyasutra Labs Private Limited)** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2022, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2022, and its profit, total comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

- The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.
- Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.
- In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.
- If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company

and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and

in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:

- a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
- c. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- d. In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
- e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
- f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
- g. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended,
In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.
- h. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

- iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the notes to accounts, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities.
(b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the notes to accounts, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entities.
(c) Based on the audit procedures that has been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that cause us to believe that the representation given by the Management under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
 - v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the current period.
2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Shreedhar Ghanekar

(Partner)

(Membership No. 210840)

(UDIN: 22210840AHBSFQ6711)

Place: Bengaluru

Date: 13 April 2022

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Sankhyasutra Labs Limited (formerly Sankhyasutra Labs Private Limited)** ("the Company") as of 31 March 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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

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

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2022, based on the criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**

Chartered Accountants

(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Shreedhar Ghanekar

(Partner)

(Membership No. 210840)

(UDIN: 22210840AHBSFQ6711)

Place: Bengaluru

Date: 13 April 2022

ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

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

- (i)(a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
- (i)(a) (B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- (i)(b) The Property, Plant and Equipment were physically verified during the year by the Management which, in our opinion, provides for physical verification at reasonable intervals. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (i)(c) The Company does not have any immovable properties and hence reporting under clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (i)(d) The Company has not revalued any of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during the year.
- (i)(e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at 31 March 2022 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder, and hence, reporting under clause 3(i)(e) of the Order is not applicable.
- (ii)(a) The Company does not have any inventory and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (ii)(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, at any point of time of the year, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital facility from banks or financial institutions and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (iii) The Company has not made any investments in, provided any guarantee or security, and granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties during the year, and hence reporting under clause 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (iv) The Company has not granted any loans, made investments or provided guarantees or securities and hence reporting under clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits during the year nor has any unclaimed deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act. Hence, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vi) The maintenance of cost records has not been specified for the activities of the Company by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013.
- (vii)(a) In respect of statutory dues:

Undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Services tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to the Company have generally been regularly deposited by it with the appropriate authorities during the year.

There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Services tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of

Excise, Value Added Tax, cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at 31 March 2022 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- (vii)(b) Details of statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited as on 31 March 2022 on account of disputes are given below:

Name of Statute	Nature of the Dues	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Period to which the Amount Relates	Due Date	Date of payment	Remarks, if any
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	73	2016-17	Not Applicable	February 15, 2019	Amount Disputed Rs. 73 lakhs of which Rs. 15 lakhs has been paid under protest.

- (viii) According to the information and explanations provided to us, there were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that were surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) during the year.
- (ix)(a) The Company has not taken any loans or other borrowings from any lender. Hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (ix)(b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (ix)(c) The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no unutilised term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (ix)(d) The Company has not raised funds on short-term basis and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (ix)(e) The Company did not have any subsidiary or associate or joint venture during the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable.
- (ix)(f) The Company has not raised any loans during the year and hence reporting on clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.
- (x)(a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer/ further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (x)(b) During the year the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xi)(a) To the best of our knowledge, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (xi)(b) To the best of our knowledge, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.
- (xi)(c) As represented to us by the Management, there were no whistle blower complaints received by

the Company during the year.

- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with section 188 of the Companies Act for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- (xiv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations provided to us, internal audit system under section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company. Hence, reporting under clauses 3(xiv)(a) and 3(xiv)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xv) In our opinion, during the year, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.

As represented by the management, the Group does not have any Core Investment Company (CIC) as part of the Group as per the definition of Group contained in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016 and hence the reporting under clause (xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year and we have taken into consideration the issues, objections or concerns raised by the outgoing auditors.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) The Company was not having net worth of rupees five hundred crore or more, or turnover of rupees one thousand crore or more or a net profit of rupees five crore or more during the immediately preceding financial year and hence, provisions of Section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the Company during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**

Chartered Accountants

(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Shreedhar Ghanekar

(Partner)

(Membership No. 210840)

(UDIN: 22210840AHBSFQ6711)

Place: Bengaluru

Date: 13 April 2022

SANKHYASUTRA LABS LIMITED
(Formerly Sankhyasutra Labs Private Limited)
CIN: U72200KA2015PLC082760
Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2022

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st Mar 2022	As at 31st Mar 2021
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	2	1,576	1,938
Intangible Assets	2	94	115
Intangible Assets Under Development	2	4,459	2,544
Financial Assets			
Other Financial Assets	3	62	58
Other Non-Current Assets	4	531	521
Total Non-Current Assets		6,722	5,176
Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
Investments	5	631	591
Trade Receivables	6	36	2
Cash and Cash Equivalents	7	23	121
Other Current Assets	8	19	8
Total Current Assets		709	722
Total Assets		7,431	5,898
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	9	11	11
Other Equity	10	6,969	5,431
Total Equity		6,980	5,442
LIABILITIES			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Provisions	11	68	70
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	12	3	-
Total Non-Current Liabilities		71	70
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Trade Payables Due to:	13		
Micro and Small Enterprises		-	-
Other than Micro and Small Enterprises		101	52
Other Financial Liabilities	14	197	160
Other Current Liabilities	15	62	170
Provisions	16	20	4
Total Current Liabilities		380	386
Total Liabilities		451	456
Total Equity and Liabilities		7,431	5,898

Significant Accounting Policies

1

See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements

2 to 39

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Reg. No. : 117366W/W-100018

Shreedhar Ghanekar

Partner

Membership No. : 210840

Nachiket Urdhwareshe

Whole -Time Director

Sunil Dattatraya Sherlekar

Whole -Time Director

Santosh Ansumali

Director

Date : 13 April 2022

SANKHYASUTRA LABS LIMITED

(Formerly Sankhyasutra Labs Private Limited)

CIN: U72200KA2015PLC082760

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2022

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	2021-22	2020-21
INCOME			
Revenue from Operations	17	174	132
Other Income	18	38	144
Total Income		212	276
EXPENSES			
Employee Benefits Expense	19	75	104
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	2	10	8
Other Expenses	20	75	93
Total Expenses		160	205
Profit before tax		52	71
Tax Expenses	21		
Current Tax		16	-
Deferred Tax		3	-
Profit for the Year		33	71
Other Comprehensive Income	22		
Items that will not to be reclassified to the profit or loss		5	22
Total Other Comprehensive Income for the year		5	22
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		38	93
Earnings per equity share of face value of Re. 1/- each	23		
Basic (in Re.)		3.11	6.68
Diluted (in Re.)		3.09	6.66

Significant Accounting Policies

1

See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements

2 to 39

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Reg. No. : 117366W/W-100018

Shreedhar Ghanekar

Partner

Membership No. : 210840

Nachiket Urdhwareshe

Whole -Time Director

Sunil Dattatraya Sherlekar

Whole -Time Director

Santosh Ansumali

Director

Date : 13 April 2022

SANKHYASUTRA LABS LIMITED

(Formerly Sankhyasutra Labs Private Limited)

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31st March 2022

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Balance as at 1st April 2020	Changes during the year 2020-21	Balance as at 31st March 2021	Change during the year 2021-22	Balance as at 31st March 2022
Equity Shares	11	-	11	-	11
Total	11	-	11	-	11

B. OTHER EQUITY

As at 31st March 2022

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Balance as at 1st April 2021	Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	Preferential allotment of shares	On Employee Stock Options	Balance as at 31st March 2022
RESERVES AND SURPLUS					
Securities Premium	5,498	-	1,498	-	6,996
Share Based Payments Reserve	58	-	-	2	60
Retained Earnings	(125)	38	-	-	(87)
Total	5,431	38	1,498	2	6,969

As at 31st March 2021

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Balance as at 1st April 2020	Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	Preferential allotment of shares	On Employee Stock Options	Balance as at 31st March 2021
RESERVES AND SURPLUS					
Securities Premium	5,498	-	-	-	5,498
Share Based Payments Reserve	52	-	-	6	58
Retained Earnings	(218)	93	-	-	(125)
Total	5,332	93	-	6	5,431

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. : 117366W/W-100018

Shreedhar Ghanekar
Partner
Membership No. : 210840

Nachiket Urdhwareshe
Whole -Time Director

Sunil Dattatraya Sherlekar
Whole -Time Director

Santosh Ansumali
Director

Date : 13 April 2022

SANKHYASUTRA LABS LIMITED

(Formerly Sankhyasutra Labs Private Limited)

CIN: U72200KA2015PLC082760

Cash Flow Statements for the year ended 31st March 2022

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st Mar 2022	For the year ended 31st Mar 2021
A CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net profit before tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss	52	71
Adjustments for:		
- Depreciation and Amortization Expense	10	8
- Employee Stock Option Expense	2	6
- Interest Income	(4)	(4)
- Other Comprehensive Income/Foreign Withholding Taxes	-	-
- Profit on sale of current investments	(34)	(140)
Operating profit before working capital changes	26	(59)
Changes in working capital:		
Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets:		
Other non-current financial assets	(4)	(4)
Other non-current assets	(26)	(427)
Trade receivables	(34)	162
Other current financial assets	-	111
Other current assets	(11)	(19)
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Trade payables	50	4
Other current liabilities	(108)	162
Other current financial liabilities	37	-
Non-current provision	3	18
Current provision	16	10
Cash generated from operations	(51)	(42)
Direct Taxes paid (net of refunds)	-	-
Net cash used in operating activities	(51)	(42)
B CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Capital expenditure for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(1,543)	(3,358)
Purchase of investments	(1,631)	(7,785)
Proceeds from sale of investments	1,625	7,347
Interest income	4	4
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,545)	(3,792)
C CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from issue of share capital	1,498	-
Net cash from financing activities	1,498	-
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(98)	(3,834)
Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	121	3,955
Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents (Refer Note No. 7)	23	121

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Reg. No. : 117366W/W-100018

Shreedhar Ghanekar

Partner

Membership No. : 210840

Nachiket Urdhwaresh

Whole -Time Director

Sunil Dattatraya Sherlekar

Whole -Time Director

Santosh Ansumali

Director

Date : 13 April 2022

SANKHYASUTRA LABS LIMITED

(Formerly Sankhyasutra Labs Private Limited)

CIN: U72200KA2015PLC082760

Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2022

Note 1**Significant Accounting Policies**

A. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Sankhyasutra Labs Limited (formerly Sankhyasutra Labs Private Limited) ('the Company') was incorporated on 9th September, 2015 under the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act'). The registered office of the Company is located at C/o Incubex Business Consulting Services Private Limited, 13th Floor, M2 Block, North Avenue, Manyata Embassy Business Park, Outer Ring Road, Manyata Tech Park, Nagavara, Bengaluru – 560045, India. The Company is established to provide consultancy & software development services.

B. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**B.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION**

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

- i) Certain Financial Assets and Liabilities (including derivative instruments),
- ii) Defined Benefit Plans–Plan Assets and
- iii) Equity settled Share Based Payments

The Financial Statements of the Company have been prepared to comply with the Indian Accounting standards ('IndAS'), including the rules notified under the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, amended from time to time.

The Company's Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees, which is also its functional currency.

B.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**(a) Current and Non-Current Classification**

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on Current/Non- Current classification.

ASSETS:

An asset is treated as Current when it is –

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as Non-Current.

LIABILITY:

A liability is Current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

SANKHYASUTRA LABS LIMITED

(Formerly Sankhyasutra Labs Private Limited)

CIN: U72200KA2015PLC082760

Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2022

Note 1**Significant Accounting Policies**

b. Property, Plant and Equipment

Plant and Equipment are stated at cost, net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebates less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes purchase price, borrowing cost and any cost directly attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use, net charges on foreign exchange contracts and adjustments arising from exchange rate variations attributable to the assets.

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

Property, Plant and Equipment which are significant to the total cost of that item of Property, Plant and Equipment and having different useful life are accounted separately.

Other Indirect Expenses incurred relating to project, net of income earned during the project development stage prior to its intended use, are considered as pre-operative expenses and disclosed under Capital Work-in-Progress.

Depreciation is provided based on useful life of the assets as prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Tangible assets carrying value under previous GAAP is recognized as deemed cost.

Type of the Asset	Estimated useful life (in years)
Computers and Accessories	3
Servers – HP Cluster Systems	6
Furnitures	5
Office Equipment	5

Property, Plant and Equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

SANKHYASUTRA LABS LIMITED

(Formerly Sankhyasutra Labs Private Limited)

CIN: U72200KA2015PLC082760

Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2022

Note 1**Significant Accounting Policies**

c. Leases

The Company, as a lessee, recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for its leasing arrangements, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset.

The contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, if it involves the use of an identified asset and the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset and has right to direct the use of the identified asset. The cost of the right-of-use asset 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 plus any initial direct costs incurred. 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 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.

The Company, as a lessor, classifies a lease either as an operating lease or a finance lease. Leases are classified as finance lease whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

d. Intangible Assets

Intangible Assets acquired separately: Intangible Assets are recorded at the consideration paid for acquisition of such assets and are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment. Intangible Assets subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost can be measured reliably.

Internally-generated intangible assets: An internally generated intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised if, and only if, all the following have been demonstrated:

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- The intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- The ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- How the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- The availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and
- The ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

The amount initially recognised for internally generated intangible assets is the sum of the expenditure incurred from the date when the intangible asset first meets the recognition criteria listed above. Where no internally generated intangible asset can be recognised, development expenditure is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which it is incurred.

SANKHYASUTRA LABS LIMITED

(Formerly Sankhyasutra Labs Private Limited)

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Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2022

Note 1**Significant Accounting Policies**

Other Indirect Expenses incurred relating to project, net of income earned during the project development stage prior to its intended use, are considered as pre-operative expenses and disclosed under Intangible Assets Under Development. It comprises the cost of intangible assets that are not yet ready for their intended use at the reporting date.

Useful lives of other intangible assets :

Intangible Assets are amortized over the estimated useful life of the assets. In respect of Intangible Asset of the Company has estimated the useful life of the asset as follows:

Type of the Intangible Asset	Estimated useful life (in years)
Softwares	3
Intellectual Property	10

e. Research and Development Expenditure

Revenue expenditure pertaining to research is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as and when incurred.

"Intangible Asset Under Development" are recognized when it can be demonstrated that the project is expected to generate Future Economic Benefits and that it is probable that Future Economic Benefits will flow to the Company. The cost of development comprise of those which are directly attributable to such Intangible Asset or else it is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

f. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash on hand, cash at banks, short-term deposits and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

g. Impairment of Non-Financial Assets- Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that any Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets or group of Assets, called Cash Generating Units(CGU) maybe impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is estimated to determine the extent of impairment, if any. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the CGU to which the asset belongs.

An impairment loss is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss to the extent, asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is higher of an asset's fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. Value in use is based on the estimated future cashflows, discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risk specific to the assets.

The impairment loss recognized in prior accounting period is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount.

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Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2022

Note 1**Significant Accounting Policies**

h. Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) 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. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

i. Contingent Liabilities

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

j. Employee Benefit Expense**(i) Short Term Employee Benefits**

The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees are recognized as an expense during the period when the employees render the services.

(ii) Post Employment Benefits**A. Defined Contribution Plans**

The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

B. Defined Benefit Plans

The Company pays gratuity to the employees who have completed five years of service with the Company at the time of resignation/superannuation. The gratuity is paid @15 days basic salary for every completed year of service as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The liability in respect of gratuity and other post-employment benefits is calculated using the Projected Unit Credit Method and spread over the period during which the benefits expected to be derived from employees' services.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in the period in which they occur in Other Comprehensive Income.

Provision for leave encashment is made based on unavailed leave standing to the credit of the employees as on balance sheet date. Provision for leave encashment is accrued based on actuarial valuation by an independent actuary carried out at the balance sheet date.

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Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2022

Note 1**Significant Accounting Policies**

k. Tax Expenses

The tax expenses for the period comprises of current tax and deferred income tax. Tax is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in the Other Comprehensive Income. In which case, the tax is also recognized in Other Comprehensive Income.

(i) Current Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the Income Tax authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

(ii) Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Financial Statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax losses can be utilized. Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The carrying amount of deferred tax liabilities and assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

l. Share Based Payments

Equity-settled share based payments to employees are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. Details regarding the determination of the fair value of equity-settled share based payments transactions are set out in notes of accounts (Refer Note no 27).

The fair value determined at the granted date of the equity-settled share based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Company's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in equity. At the end of each reporting period, the Company revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss such that the cumulative expenses reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the Share Based Payments Reserve.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share.

m. Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency closing rates of exchange at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent of exchange differences which are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on foreign currency borrowings that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets which are capitalized as cost of assets.

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Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2022

Note 1**Significant Accounting Policies**

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are recorded using the exchange rates at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e. translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognized in Other Comprehensive Income or Statement of Profit and Loss are also recognized in Other Comprehensive Income or Statement of Profit and Loss, respectively).

In case of an asset, expense or income where a non-monetary advance is paid/received, the date of transaction is the date on which the advance was initially recognized. If there were multiple payments or receipts in advance, multiple dates of transactions are determined for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

n. Revenue Recognition

Revenue from fixed-price contracts, including software development, and integration contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time, are recognized using the "percentage-of-completion" method. Percentage of completion is determined based on project costs incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated project costs required to complete the project. The cost expended (or input) method has been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity. If the Company is not able to reasonably measure the progress of completion, revenue is recognized only to the extent of costs incurred for which recoverability is probable. When total cost estimates exceed revenues in an arrangement, the estimated losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of income in the period in which such losses become probable based on the current contract estimates as an onerous contract provision.

Revenue from Software Development on time and material contracts is recognized based on the specific contracts as and when the related services are rendered.

Unbilled Revenue is recognized when there is an enforceable right to demand for payment up to date.

Other Income is recognized as and when it is accrued.

Contract Balances**Trade Receivables**

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional.

Contract Liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognized when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier).

Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

Interest Income

Interest Income from a Financial Assets is recognized using effective interest rate method

Dividend Income

Dividend Income is recognized when the Company's right to receive the amount has been established.

SANKHYASUTRA LABS LIMITED

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Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2022

Note 1**Significant Accounting Policies**

o. Financial Instruments**i) Financial Assets****A. Initial recognition and measurement:**

All financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities, which are not at fair value through profit or loss, are adjusted to the fair value on initial recognition. Purchase and sale of financial assets are recognized using trade date accounting.

B. Subsequent measurement**a) Financial assets carried at amortized cost**

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

b) Financial assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)

A financial asset is measured at FVTOCI if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

c) Financial assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are measured at FVTPL.

C. Impairment of Financial Assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company uses 'Expected Credit Loss' (ECL) model, for evaluating impairment of Financial Assets other than those measured at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL).

Expected Credit Losses are measured through a loss allowance amount equal to:

- The 12-months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date); or
- Full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument).

For Trade Receivables the Company applies 'simplified approach' which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognized from initial recognition of the receivables.

The Company uses historical default rates to determine impairment loss on the portfolio of trade receivables. At every reporting date these historical default rates are reviewed and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

For other assets, the Company uses 12 month ECL to provide for impairment loss where there is no significant increase in credit risk. If there is significant increase in credit risk full lifetime ECL is used.

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Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2022

Note 1**Significant Accounting Policies**

ii) Financial Liabilities**A. Initial recognition and measurement**

All financial liabilities are recognized at fair value and in case of loans, net of directly attributable cost. Fees of recurring nature are directly recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss as finance cost.

B. Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. For interest free loans payable on demand, trade and other payables maturing within one year from the Balance Sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

All financial liabilities are recognized at fair value and in case of loans, net of directly attributable cost. Fees of recurring nature are directly recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss as finance cost.

iii) Offsetting

Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the amount and it intends, either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

p. Earning Per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year adjusted for bonus element in equity share. Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as at the beginning of the period unless issued at a later date.

C. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of the Company's Financial Statement requires management to make judgement, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosures. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in next financial years.

(A) Property Plant and Equipment/ Intangible Assets

Estimates are involved in determining the cost attributable to bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the management. Property, Plant and Equipment/Intangible Assets are depreciated/amortised over their estimated useful life, after taking into account estimated residual value. Management reviews the estimated useful life and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation/ amortisation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful life and residual values are based on the Company's historical experience with similar assets and take into account anticipated technological changes. The depreciation/amortisation for future periods is revised if there are significant changes from previous estimates.

(B) Recoverability of Trade Receivables

Judgments are required in assessing the recoverability of overdue trade receivables and determining whether a provision against those receivables is required. Factors considered include the credit rating of the counterparty, the amount and timing of anticipated future payments and any possible actions that can be taken to mitigate the risk of non-payment.

SANKHYASUTRA LABS LIMITED

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Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2022

Note 1**Significant Accounting Policies****(C) Provisions**

The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability (including litigations) requires the application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. The carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and revised to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

(D) Impairment of financial and non-financial assets

The impairment provisions for Financial Assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected cash loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward-looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

In case of non-financial assets company estimates asset's recoverable amount, which is higher of an asset's or Cash Generating Units (CGU's) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account, if no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

(E) Recognition of Deferred tax Assets and Liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses for which there is probability of utilisation against the future taxable profit. The Company uses judgement to determine the amount of deferred tax that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits and business developments.

(F) Fair Value Measurement

For estimates relating to fair value of financial instruments refer note 29 of Financial Statements.

(G) RECOVERABILITY OF INTANGIBLE ASSETS UNDER DEVELOPMENT

Capitalisation of cost in intangible assets under development is based on management's judgement that technological and economic feasibility is confirmed and asset under development will generate economic benefits in future. Based on evaluations carried out, the Company's management has determined that there are no factors which indicates that these assets have suffered any impairment loss.

D. STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT EFFECTIVE

On March 23, 2022, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022. This notification has resulted into amendments in the following existing accounting standards which are applicable to company from April 1, 2022.

- i. Ind AS 101 – First time adoption of Ind AS
- ii. Ind AS 103 – Business Combination
- iii. Ind AS 109 – Financial Instrument
- iv. Ind AS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment
- v. Ind AS 37 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets
- vi. Ind AS 41 – Agriculture

Application of above standards are not expected to have any significant impact on the company's financial statements.

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Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2022

2. PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT, INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS UNDER DEVELOPMENT

(₹ in lakhs)

Description	GROSS BLOCK			DEPRECIATION/AMORTIZATION				NET BLOCK		
	As at 1st April 2021	Additions	Deletions / Written off	As at 31st March 2022	As at 1st April 2021	Depreciation for the year	Deletions	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Property, Plant and Equipment										
Computer & Accessories	67	7	-	74	52	10	-	62	12	15
Computer Equipment - HPC Cluster	2,152	-	-	2,152	230	359	-	588	1,564	1,922
Furniture and Fixtures	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-
Office Equipment's	4	-	-	4	3	1	-	4	-	1
Total (A)	2,223	7	-	2,230	285	369	-	654	1,576	1,938
Intangible Assets:										
Software	1	2	-	3	-	1	-	1	2	1
Intellectual Property	220	-	-	220	106	22	-	128	92	114
Total (B)	221	2	-	223	106	23	-	129	94	115
Total (A+B)	2,444	9	-	2,453	391	392	-	783	1,670	2,053
Previous Year	283	2,162	-	2,445	129	263	-	392	2,053	154
Intangible Assets Under Development										
Internally Generated Software									4,459	2,544

Note : Out of the total depreciation of Rs. 392 lakhs (Previous Year Rs. 263 lakhs) for the year ended 31st March, 2022, an amount of Rs.382 lakhs (Previous year Rs. 255 lakhs) is transferred to Intangible Assets Under Development and balance amount of Rs.10 lakhs (Previous Year Rs. 8 lakhs) debited to Statement of Profit and Loss

2.1. Intangible Assets Under Development (IAUD):

(a) Ageing schedule as at 31st March,2022:

(₹ in lakhs)

Intangible assets under development	Amount in IAUD for period of				Total
	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	
Projects in progress	-	1,915	1,452	1,092	4,459
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,915	1,452	1,092	-	4,459

(b) Ageing schedule as at 31st March,2021:

(₹ in lakhs)

Intangible assets under development	Amount in IAUD for period of				Total
	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	
Projects in progress	-	1,452	1,092	-	2,544
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,452	1,092	-	-	2,544

2.2. Cost of Intangible Capitalized / Transferred to Intangible Asset Under Development

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2022				For the Year Ended March 31, 2021			
	Total Expense Incurred	Capitalized	Under Development	Amount Charged to Statement of Profit and Loss	Total Expense Incurred	Capitalized	Under Development	Amount Charged to Statement of Profit and Loss
Balance at the Beginning of the Year	-	-	2,544	-	-	-	1,092	-
Add: Directly Attributable Costs								
Employee Benefits Expense	1,124	-	1,049	75	1,002	-	898	104
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	392	-	382	10	263	-	255	8
Other Expenses	560	-	485	75	392	-	299	93
	2,076	-	1,915	160	1,657	-	1,452	205
Less: Capitalized from Opening Balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Balance at the End of the Year	-	-	4,459	-	-	-	2,544	-

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Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2022

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st Mar 2022	As at 31st Mar 2021
3 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS		
<i>Unsecured, considered good</i>		
Security Deposits	62	58
TOTAL	62	58

4 OTHER NON CURRENT ASSETS

<i>Unsecured, considered good</i>		
Prepaid Rent	-	3
<u>Balance with government authorities</u>		
GST Credit Receivable	514	485
Advance Income Tax & TDS (Net of Provision - CY 'Nil' and PY 16 lakhs)	2	18
Taxes paid under protest	15	15
TOTAL	531	521

5 INVESTMENTS

<i>Investments measured at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)</i>		
Investment in Mutual Fund - Quoted	631	591
TOTAL	631	591

6 TRADE RECEIVABLES

<i>Unsecured and Considered Good</i>		
Trade Receivables	36	2
TOTAL	36	2

6.1 Trade Receivables ageing schedule as at 31st March, 2022:

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding from due date of payment					Total
	< 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	> 3 year	
Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-

6.2 Trade Receivables ageing schedule as at 31st March, 2021:

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding from due date of payment					Total
	< 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	> 3 year	
Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	2	-	-	-	-	2
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	-	-	-	-	2

7 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Balances with Banks	23	121
TOTAL	23	121

8 OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

<i>Unsecured, considered good</i>		
Other Loans and Advances	2	-
Prepaid Expenses	17	8
TOTAL	19	8

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(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at	
	31st Mar 2022	31st Mar 2021
9 SHARE CAPITAL		
9.1 Authorized Share Capital		
30,00,000 Equity Shares of Re.1/- each (Previous Year 30,00,000 Equity Shares of Re.1/- each)	30	30
Issued and Subscribed		
2,03,793 Equity Shares of Re.1/- each	2	2
9,54,198 Equity Shares of Re.1/- each	10	10
Paid Up		
2,03,793 Equity Shares of Re.1/- each	2	2
9,54,198 Equity Shares of Re.1/- each (Partly paid up Re. 0.90/- each share)	9	9
TOTAL	11	11

Particulars	As at 31st Mar 2022		As at 31st Mar 2021	
	No of Shares of	Amount	No of Shares of Rs.	Amount
	Rs. 1/- Each		1/- Each	
Equity Shares at the beginning of the year	11,57,991	11	11,57,991	11
Add: Shares Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Equity Shares at the end of the year	11,57,991	11	11,57,991	11

9.3

a. The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Re. 1/- per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share.

b. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

9.4 There are no forfeited shares.**9.5 No shares were allotted as fully paid up by way of bonus shares. No shares were bought back.****9.6 Shareholding of Promoter****As at 31st March 2022**

Class of Equity Shares	Promoter's Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Fully paid-up equity shares of Re.1 each	Jio Platforms Limited	50,957	-	50,957	4.40%	0%
Partly paid-up equity shares of Re.1 each, Rs. 0.90 paid-up	Jio Platforms Limited	9,54,198	-	9,54,198	82.40%	0%

As at 31st March 2021

Class of Equity Shares	Promoter's Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Fully paid-up equity shares of Re.1 each	Jio Platforms Limited	50,957	-	50,957	4.40%	0%
Partly paid-up equity shares of Re.1 each, Rs. 0.90 paid-up	Jio Platforms Limited	9,54,198	-	9,54,198	82.40%	0%

9.7 THE DETAILS OF SHAREHOLDERS HOLDING MORE THAN 5% SHARES

Name of the Shareholders	As at 31st Mar 2022		As at 31st Mar 2021	
	No. Of Shares	Percentage (%)	No. Of Shares	Percentage (%)
Jio Platforms Limited (Holding Company)	10,05,155	86.80%	10,05,155	86.80%
Mr. Santosh Ansumali	70,116	6.05%	70,116	6.05%

10 OTHER EQUITY

As at 31st Mar 2022 As at 31st Mar 2021

a) Securities Premium

Opening Balance	5,498	5,498
Additions during the year	1,498	-
Closing Balance	6,996	5,498

b) Stock Option Outstanding Account

Opening Balance	58	52
Share Based Compensation for the year	2	6
Closing Balance	60	58

c) Retained Earnings

Opening Balance	(125)	(218)
Add: Surplus/(Loss) in the Statement of Profit and Loss	33	71
Add: Other Comprehensive Income	5	22
Closing Balance	(87)	(125)

TOTAL	6,969	5,431
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(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st Mar 2022	As at 31st Mar 2021
11 NON CURRENT PROVISIONS		
Provision for Compensated Absences	21	22
Provision for Gratuity (Refer note No. 25)	47	48
TOTAL	68	70

12 DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES (NET)

The movement on the deferred tax account is as follows:

At the start of the year	-	-
Charge to Statement of Profit and Loss	3	-
At the end of year	3	-

COMPONENT OF DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES/(ASSET)

	As at 31st March,2021	Charge/(Credit) to Statement of Profit and Loss	As at 31st March, 2022
Deferred tax liabilities / (asset) in relation to:			
Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Asset	-	(378)	(378)
Deferred tax liabilities	-	(378)	(378)
Brought forward losses	-	353	353
Provision for employee benefits	-	22	22
Deferred tax assets	-	375	375
TOTAL	-	(3)	(3)

13 TRADE PAYABLES DUE TO

Micro and Small Enterprise	-	-
Other than Micro and Small Enterprise	101	52
TOTAL	101	52

13.1 TRADE PAYABLES AGEING AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2022

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	>3 years	
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

13.2 TRADE PAYABLES AGEING AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2021

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	>3 years	
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

14 OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Payable to Employees	197	160
TOTAL	197	160

15 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Statutory Dues Payable	38	10
Deferred Revenue	24	160
TOTAL	62	170

16 CURRENT PROVISIONS

Provision for Compensated Absences	6	3
Provision for Gratuity (Refer note No. 25)	14	1
TOTAL	20	4

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(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
17 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS		
<u>Sale of Services</u>		
Software Development Service	159	252
Increase/(Decrease) of Unbilled Revenue	-	(120)
HPC Computing Services	4	-
<u>Sale of Products</u>		
Software License	11	-
TOTAL	174	132
18 OTHER INCOME		
Profit on Sale of Current Investment	34	140
Other Interest Income	4	4
TOTAL	38	144
19 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE		
Salaries and Allowances	1,085	968
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	19	13
Gratuity Expense	17	15
Staff Welfare Expenses	1	-
Employee Stock Option Expenses	2	6
Transfer to Project Development Expenses	(1,049)	(898)
TOTAL	75	104
20 OTHER EXPENSES		
Rent	105	111
Legal and Professional Charges	398	225
Travelling and Conveyance	5	1
Repairs and Maintenance - IT & Infrastructure	11	11
Rates and Taxes	1	13
Bank Charges	-	1
Communication Cost	10	9
Foreign Exchange Loss	1	8
Miscellaneous Expenses	29	13
Transfer to Project Development Expenses	(485)	(299)
TOTAL	75	93
20.1 Legal & Professional Charges includes payments to auditors		
Statutory Audit	8	1
Limited Review (Rs. 30,000 paid to erstwhile	3	1
Other Services (Paid to erstwhile auditors)	1	1
TOTAL	12	3

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(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
21 TAX EXPENSES		
Current Tax		
Current tax expenses	16	-
	16	-
Deferred tax benefit		
Deferred tax expense /(benefit)	3	-
	3	-
Net tax expense	19	-
Profit before income taxes	52	71
Indian statutory income tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Expected income tax expense	13	18
Tax effect of adjustments to reconcile expected income tax expense to reported income tax:		
Others (net)	6	(18)
TOTAL INCOME TAX EXPENSE	19	-
Refer note 12 for significant components of deferred tax assets and liabilities		
22 OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
<u>Items that will not to be reclassified to the profit or loss in</u>		
Re-measurement gains/(losses) on Mutual Fund	-	13
Re-measurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans	5	9
TOTAL	5	22

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(₹ in lakhs)

23 EARNINGS PER SHARE	2021-22	2020-21
Net profit/(Loss) for the year attributable to equity shareholders	33	71
Weighted average number of equity shares of Re. 1/- each used for calculation of basic earning per share	10,62,571	10,62,571
Weighted average number of equity shares of Re. 1/- each used for calculation of diluted earning per share	10,66,387	10,66,387
Basic earnings per share (in Re.)	3.11	6.68
Diluted earnings per share (in Re.)	3.09	6.66

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Reconciliation of Weighted average number of shares outstanding		
Weighted average number of equity shares used as denominator for calculating basic EPS	10,62,571	10,62,571
Total weighted average potential equity shares	3,816	3,816
Weighted average number of equity shares used as denominator for calculating diluted EPS	10,66,387	10,66,387

24 DUES TO MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISES

The Management has identified enterprises which have provided goods and services to the Company and which qualify under the definition of micro and small enterprises, as defined under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium enterprises has issued an office Memorandum dated 26 August 2008 which recommends that the Micro and Small enterprises should mention in their correspondence with its customers the entrepreneur's Memorandum number as allocated after filing of the Memorandum.

	2021-22	2020-21
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year;	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the Company along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the period;	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the period) but without adding the interest specified under this Act;	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the period;	-	-
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 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES**(i) List of related parties**

Name of the Party	Relationship
Mr. Nachiket Urdhwareshe	Whole -Time Director
Mr. Sunil Dattatraya Sherlekar	Whole -Time Director
Mr. Santosh Ansumali	Director
M/s Jio Platforms Limited	Holding Company
M/s Reliance Industries Limited	Ultimate Holding Company
M/s Reliance Jio Infocomm Limited	Fellow Subsidiary

(ii) Transactions with related parties

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
(i) Remuneration Paid to Key Management Personnel		
Mr. Nachiket Urdhwareshe	158	161
Mr. Sunil Dattatraya Sherlekar	158	161
Mr. Santosh Ansumali	68	156
(ii) Reimbursement of expenses paid to Key Management Personnel		
Mr. Santosh Ansumali	-	1
(iii) Proceeds from issue of equity shares		
M/s Jio Platforms Limited	1,498	-
(iv) Communication Cost		
M/s Reliance Jio Infocomm Limited	9	12

(iii) Balances as at 31st March 2022**a. Compensation of key managerial personnel**

The compensation of directors and other member of Key Managerial Personnel during the year as follows

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
(i) Short-term benefits		
Mr. Nachiket Urdhwareshe	54	38
Mr. Sunil Dattatraya Sherlekar	54	38
Mr. Santosh Ansumali	-	33
(ii) Post employment benefits		
Mr. Nachiket Urdhwareshe	15	14
Mr. Sunil Dattatraya Sherlekar	15	13
Mr. Santosh Ansumali	-	8

26 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

- A** The Company has a gratuity plan for all employees. Every employee who has completed 5 years or more of service is eligible for gratuity on separation, which is worked out at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service.

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The following table set out the status of the gratuity plan as required under Ind AS 19.

Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of Defined Benefit Obligation

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Defined Benefit Obligation at beginning of the year	49	41
Current Service Cost	13	12
Interest cost	4	3
Actuarial (Gain) / Loss	(5)	(7)
Defined Benefit Obligation at end of the year	61	49

Reconciliation of fair value of Assets and Obligations

Fair value of Plan Assets	-	-
Present value of Obligation	61	49
(Liability)/ Assets recognised in Balance Sheet	(61)	(49)

Expenses recognised during the year**In Income Statement**

Current Service Cost	13	12
Interest cost	4	3

Net Cost for the year recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss

Actuarial (Gain) / Loss	(5)	(7)
Net (Income)/ Expense for the year recognised in OCI	(5)	(7)

Actuarial assumptions

Discount Rate (per annum)	7.56%	7.17%
Expected rate of return on Plan Assets (per annum)	0.00%	0.00%
Rate of escalation in Salary (per annum)	10.00%	10.00%
Rate of employee turnover (per annum)	5.00%	5.00%
Retirement age	65 Years	65 Years

B SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

Significant Actuarial Assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate, expected salary increase and employee turnover. The sensitivity analysis below, have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant. The result of Sensitivity analysis is given below:

Particulars	(₹ in lakhs)			
	As at 31st March 2022		As at 31st March 2021	
	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase
Impact of Change in the Discount Rate of 1%	6	7	4	5
Impact of Change in the Salary Growth Rate of 1%	3	3	3	4
Impact of Change in the Attrition Rate of 1%	-	-	-	-

These plans typically expose the Company to actuarial risks such as: Investment Risk, Interest Risk, Longevity Risk and Salary Risk.

Investment Risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds.
Interest Risk	A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt investments.
Longevity Risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability
Salary Risk	The present value of the defined plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

27 EMPLOYEES STOCK OPTION PLAN

The Shareholders in the Extra-ordinary General Meeting held on 06th March, 2017 have approved the Sankhyasutra Labs Employees Stock Option Plan 2017 (ESOP 2017 Plan). In accordance with the said ESOP 2017 Plan, the Board of Directors have constituted Compensation Committee to fix the eligibility criteria and to administer the ESOP 2017 Plan.

Pursuant to the ESOP 2017 Plan, the Company granted 3,840 options till 31st March, 2022. The options will vest over a period of four years in equal proportion of 25% each year. The exercise price will be Rs.10/- per share. The stock compensation cost is computed based on fair value of equity instruments granted and is been recognized over the vesting period. For the period ended 31st March, 2022, the Company has recorded Employee Stock Option compensation expenses of Rs. 1,19,880/- based on fair value of Rs. 1,565.65/- per share being the fair value arrived by the valuer dated 03.10.2015 which has been considered by the Board/Compensation Committee to estimate the fair value of equity instruments granted.

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Outstanding Options at the beginning of the year	3,840	3,840
Options granted during the year	-	-
Options forfeited during the year	-	-
Options granted closing balance	3,840	3,840
Options vested	3,429	2,470
Options exercised	-	-
Options expired during the period	-	-
Options exercisable at the end of the period	3,429	2,470

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Fair value on the grant date :-

The fair value is determined using "Discounted Cash Flow Method" which takes into account the exercise price, term of the option, share price at grant date and cost of equity-ke, growth rate and the risk free rate for the term of the option.

The model inputs for options granted during the year ended 31st March, 2018 included as mentioned below. Further no new stock options were granted during FY 2021-22;

- Weighted average exercise price INR 10/-
- Grant date: 03.04.2017 & 03.04.2018
- Vesting year: 2018-19 to 2022-23
- Share Price at grant date: INR 1,565.65 at 03.04.2017 & INR 1,565.65 at 03.04.2018
- Risk free interest rate: 7.89%
- Cost of equity -ke: 17.97%
- Growth rate of Perpetuity: 5%

The expected price volatility is based on the historic volatility (based on remaining life of the options).

28 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS**Contingent Liabilities**

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Claims / disputed liabilities against the Company not acknowledged as debts - Income tax demand for the AY 2016-17.	73	73

During the FY 2015-16 i.e. relevant to AY 2016-17 the Company had allotted 11,16,389 Redeemable fully convertible preference shares of Rs 1 face value at a share premium of Rs 24 per preference share. The said preference shares were issued at value of Rs 25 based on the share valuation report from merchant banker. The merchant banker adopted discounted cash flow method to determine the value of share. The number of shares issued to the residents and non-residents during the FY 2015-16 were 928,000 and 188,389 respectively. The amount of share premium received from residents and non-residents was Rs 223 lakhs and Rs 45 lakhs respectively. During the course of assessment proceedings, the AO disregarded the valuation methodology of Discounted Cash Flow adopted by the Merchant Banker and valued the shares based on Net Asset Method. Accordingly the share premium received from the residents amounting to Rs. 223 lakhs is added to the total income of the Company under Section 56(2)(viib) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 ('the Act')

- 29 The Company has recognized expenses incurred by technology groups towards software products and technologies amounting to Rs.4,459/- lakhs (Rs. 2,544 lakhs upto 31st March,2021) up to 31st March, 2022 as Intangible Assets under Development as these expenses will have future economic benefits and has fulfilled the recognition criteria as envisaged under Ind AS 38, Intangible Assets.

30 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**A. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT HIERARCHY**

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022			As at 31st March, 2021				
	Carrying Amount	Level of input used in			Carrying Amount	Level of input used in		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets								
At Amortised Cost								
Trade Receivables	36	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	23	-	-	-	121	-	-	-
Other Financial Assets	62	-	-	-	58	-	-	-
At FVTPL								
Investments	631	631	-	-	591	591	-	-
Financial Liabilities								
At Amortised Cost								
Trade Payables	101	-	-	-	52	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	197	-	-	-	160	-	-	-

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

Level 2: Inputs other than the quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3: Inputs based on unobservable market data.

Valuation Methodology

All financial instruments are initially recognised and subsequently re-measured at fair value as described below:

- The fair value of investment in quoted Equity Shares, Bonds, Government Securities, Treasury Bills, Certificate of Deposit and Mutual Funds is measured at quoted price or NAV
- The fair value of Interest Rate Swaps is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows based on observable yield curves
- The fair value of Forward Foreign Exchange contracts and Currency Swaps is determined using observable forward exchange rates and yield curves at the balance sheet date
- The fair value of over-the-counter Foreign Currency Option contracts is determined using the Black Scholes valuation model
- Commodity derivative contracts are valued using available information in markets and quotations from exchange, brokers and price index developers
- The fair value for level 3 instruments is valued using inputs based on information about market participants assumptions and other data that are available
- The fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis
- All foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities are translated using exchange rate at reporting date

B. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The company's activities expose it to variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. Within the boundaries of approved Risk Management Policy framework The Company uses derivative instruments to manage the volatility of financial markets and minimize the adverse impact on its financial performance

i) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk.

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a) Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the Fair Value or Future Cash Flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign currency rates. Exposures can arise on account of the various assets and liabilities which are denominated in currencies other than Indian Rupee.

The following table shows foreign currency exposures in US Dollar, Euro and Japanese Yen on financial instruments at the end of the reporting period. The exposure to all other foreign currencies are not material.

Particulars	Foreign Currency Exposure	
	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
	USD	USD
Trade and Other Payables	35	4
Exposure	35	4

(₹ in lakhs)

Sensitivity analysis of 5% change in exchange rate at the end of reporting period

Particulars	Foreign Currency Sensitivity	
	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
	USD	USD
5% Depreciation in INR		
Impact on P&L	-2	-
Total	-2	-
5% Appreciation in INR		
Impact on P&L	2	-
Total	2	-

31 IMPACT OF COVID-2019 ON FINANCIAL REPORTING

The Company has given the following note to disclose the impact of the Covid-19 outbreak on the financial statements: The Company has considered the possible effects that may result from the pandemic relating to COVID-19 on the carrying amounts of its assets. In developing assumptions relating to the possible future uncertainties because of this pandemic, the Company, as at the date of approval of these financial statements has used internal and external sources of information. The Company, based on current estimates, expects the carrying amount of its assets will be recovered. The impact of COVID-19 on the Company's financial statements may differ from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements

32 SEGMENT REPORTING

The Company provides consultancy & software development services. The Company has single segment as per the requirements of Ind AS 108 for "Operating Segment". The assets and liabilities of the Company as on 31st March, 2022 predominantly relate to this segment.

33 DETAILS OF LOANS GIVEN, INVESTMENTS MADE AND GUARANTEE GIVEN COVERED U/S 186 (4) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013

No Investments are made, no loans and guarantees are given by the Company as at 31st March 2022 (Previous Year NIL)

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(Formerly Sankhyasutra Labs Private Limited)

CIN: U72200KA2015PLC082760

Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2022

34 RATIO ANALYSIS:

Sr. No.	Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
1	Current Ratio	0.02	0.02
2	Return on Equity Ratio*	0.61%	1.72%
3	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio#	9.16	1.59
4	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio^	7.32	11.88
5	Net Capital Turnover Ratio%	0.52	0.06
6	Net Profit Ratio&	18.97%	53.79%
7	Return on Capital Employed (Excluding Working Capital Financing)\$	-0.02%	-0.60%
8	Return on Investment !	5.56%	6.17%

* Return on Equity Ratio reduced due to decrease in Profit after Tax for the current year

Trade Receivables Turnover ratio increased due to increase in receivables

^ Trade Payables Turnover ratio decreased due to certain payments are being aged longer than the normal pay cycle

% Return on capital turnover ratio is increased due to Increase in revenue

& Net profit ratio is decreased due to decrease in current year profit

\$ Return on capital employed is decreased due to decrease in current year revenue and increase in total capital employed

! Return on investment is decreased due to decrease in other income

SANKHYASUTRA LABS LIMITED

(Formerly Sankhyasutra Labs Private Limited)

CIN: U72200KA2015PLC082760

Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2022

34.1 FORMULA FOR COMPUTATION OF RATIOS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Sr. No.	Particulars	Formula
1	Current Ratio	$\frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$
2	Return on Equity Ratio	$\frac{\text{Profit After Tax (Attributable to Owners)}}{\text{Average Net Worth}}$
3	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	$\frac{\text{Value of Sales and Services}}{\text{Average Trade Receivables}}$
4	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	$\frac{\text{Other Expenses}}{\text{Average Trade Payables}}$
5	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	$\frac{\text{Value of Sales and Services}}{\text{Average Working capital (Current Assets - Current Liabilities)}}$
6	Net Profit Ratio	$\frac{\text{Profit After Tax}}{\text{Value of Sales \& Services}}$
7	Return on Capital Employed (Excluding Working Capital Financing)	$\frac{\text{Net Profit After Tax + Deferred Tax Expense/(Income) (-) Other Income}}{\text{Average Capital Employed}}$
8	Return on Investment	$\frac{\text{Other Income}}{\text{Average Cash, Cash Equivalents \& Other marketable Securities}}$

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

36 Other Statutory Information

- (i) There are no balance outstanding on account of any transaction with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act,2013 or section 560 of Companies Act,1956
- (ii) The Company do not have any Capital-work-in progress or intangible assets under development, whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan.
- (iii) The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries)with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
 - (a) Directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries)or
 - (b) Provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (iv) The Company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party)with the understanding (whether recorded inwriting or otherwise) that the Company shall:
 - (a) Directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries)or
 - (b) Provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (v) The Company have not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income-tax Act. 1961.

37 RECENT PRONOUNCEMENT:

On March 23, 2022, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) issued certain amendments and annual improvements to Ind AS. These amendments are applicable for accounting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2022:

- Ind AS 103 – Business Combinations – Reference to conceptual framework added
- Ind AS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment – Accounting for proceeds before an asset's intended use
- Ind AS 37 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets – Assessing if the contract is onerous
- Annual improvements to Ind AS – Improvements added in Ind AS 101 (First time adoption of Ind AS), Ind AS 109 (Financial Instruments), Ind AS 116 (Leases) and Ind AS 41 (Agriculture)

The Company will evaluate the impact of the above, where applicable, on the financial statements and give impact of the same in the relevant period.

38 The figures for the year ended March 31, 2021 have been audited by SSB & Associates, Chartered Accountants, the predecessor auditor who have expressed an unmodified opinion.

39 APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on April 13, 2022

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. : 117366W/W-100018

Shreedhar Ghanekhar
Partner
Membership No. : 210840

Nachiket Urdhwareshe
Whole -Time Director

Sunil Dattatraya Sherlekar
Whole -Time Director

Santosh Ansumali
Director

Date : 13 April 2022