

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

**To The Members of Choice Consultancy Services Private Limited
Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Choice Consultancy Services Private Limited** (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2021, 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 and which includes Jointly Controlled Operations accounted on proportionate basis.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, and based on the consideration of reports of the other auditors on separate financial statements of the jointly controlled operations referred to in the Other Matters section below, 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 31st March, 2021, 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 and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their report referred to in the Other Matters section below, 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 Director's Report including annexures to Director's report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, which is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.



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- Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will 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.
- When we read the Director's Report including annexures to Director's report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance as required under SA 720 'The Auditor's responsibilities Relating to Other Information'.

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:



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- 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.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the Company and jointly controlled operations to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities or business activities included in the financial statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities or business activities included in the financial statements, which have been audited by other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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



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them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Other Matters

We did not audit the financial statements of two jointly controlled operations included in the financial statements of the Company whose financial statements reflect total assets of Rs. 189.62 lakhs as at 31st March 2021 and total revenue of Rs. 108.12 lakhs for the year ended on that date, as considered in the financial statements. The financial statements of jointly controlled operations have been audited by the other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us, and our opinion in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of jointly controlled operations and our report in terms of subsection (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid jointly controlled operations, is based solely on the report of such other auditors.

Our opinion on the financial statements and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below is not modified in respect of these matters.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report, to the extent applicable 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 and its jointly controlled operations so far as it appears from our examination of those books and the reports of the other auditors.
 - 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 relevant 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 31st March, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2021 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 / provided by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.



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- 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 does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position as at the year-end.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at the year-end.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company
2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("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)



G.K. Subramaniam
(Partner)
(Membership No. 109839)
UDIN: 21109839AAAAIO8003

Place: Mumbai
Date: 25th June, 2021

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ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' 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 **Choice Consultancy Services Private Limited** ("the Company") as of 31st March, 2021 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 (the "Guidance Note") 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 the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' 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 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 controls based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, 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 controls 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 controls 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 31st March, 2021, 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.



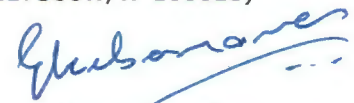
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Other Matter

The jointly controlled operations of the Company, which are not a Company incorporated in India, to whom reporting on internal financial controls system over financial reporting is not applicable and hence no reporting under the internal financial controls system over financial reporting has been made.

Our opinion on the internal financial controls system over financial reporting is not modified in respect of the matter.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)



G.K. Subramaniam
(Partner)
(Membership No. 109839)
UDIN: 21109839AAAAIO8003

Place: Mumbai
Date: 25th June, 2021

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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)

- (i) In respect of the Company's Property, Plant & Equipment:
 - (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant & Equipment.
 - (b) The Company has a program to verify Property Plant & Equipment once in every 3 years which, in our opinion, the same is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, the company had done physical verification in the financial year 18-19 and no Property Plant & Equipment were physically verified by the Management during the year.
 - (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us and based on the examination of the registered conveyance deeds provided to us, we report that, the title deeds, comprising the immovable property of land and building, which is freehold, is held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date.
- (ii) The Company does not have any inventory and hence reporting under clause (ii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has granted loans, secured or unsecured, to companies covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013, in respect of which:
 - (a) The terms and conditions of the grant of such loans are, in our opinion, *prima facie*, not prejudicial to the Company's interest.
 - (b) The schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and repayments or receipts of principal amounts and interest have been regular as per stipulations.
 - (c) There is no amount overdue for more than 90 days at the balance sheet date.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of grant of loans, making investments and providing guarantees and securities, as applicable.
- (v) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposit during the year and no order in this respect has been passed by the Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or the Reserve Bank of India or any Court or any other Tribunals in regard to the Company.
- (vi) Having regard to the nature of the Company's business / activities, reporting under clause 3(vi) of the Order with respect to maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act is not applicable.



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- (vii) According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:
- (a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax and Goods and Services Tax, Service Tax, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it to the appropriate authorities.
- We are informed that the provisions of Custom Duty is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Goods and Services Tax, Service Tax, cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at 31st March, 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (c) There are no dues of Income-tax, Goods and Services Tax and Service Tax Income as on 31st March 2021 on account of disputes.
- (viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or borrowings to financial institutions and banks. Further, the Company does not have any loans or borrowings from government and has not issued any debentures.
- (ix) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, money raised by way of term loans have been applied by the Company during the year for the purposes for which they were raised, other than temporary deployment pending application of proceeds..
- (x) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (xi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has paid /provided managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable, 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.
- (xiv) During the year the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures and hence reporting under clause (xiv) of CARO 2016 is not applicable to the Company.
- (xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or directors of its holding, subsidiary or associate company or persons

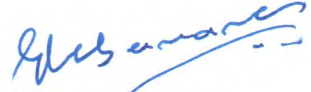


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connected with them and hence provisions of Section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable.

- (xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-I of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)



G.K. Subramaniam
(Partner)
(Membership No. 109839)
UDIN: 21109839AAAAIO8003

Place: Mumbai
Date: 25th June, 2021

Choice Consultancy Services Private Limited

Balance Sheet

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
I Assets			
1 Non - Current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant & Equipments	3	416.15	460.21
(b) Intangible Assets	4	1.08	2.19
(c) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	5	0.26	0.26
(ii) Other Financial Assets	6	105.87	64.87
(d) Income tax Asset (Net)	7	108.53	147.44
Total Non-Current Assets		631.89	674.97
2 Current Assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade Receivables	8	496.25	1,195.12
(ii) Cash and Cash equivalents	9	8.96	11.74
(iii) Bank Balances other than (ii) above	9	179.72	231.05
(iv) Loans	10	1,899.28	277.66
(v) Other Financial Assets	11	95.70	192.93
(b) Other Current Assets	12	99.81	65.76
Total Current Assets		2,779.72	1,974.26
TOTAL		3,411.61	2,649.23
II Equity & Liabilities			
1 Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	13	500.00	500.00
(b) Other Equity	14	784.80	624.42
Total Equity		1,284.80	1,124.42
2 Liabilities			
Non - Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	15	704.86	200.45
(ii) Other Financial Liabilities	16	-	248.44
(b) Provisions	17	28.03	26.00
(c) Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	18	12.29	10.28
Total Non-Current Liabilities		745.18	485.17
3 Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	19	484.87	467.28
(ii) Trade Payables	20		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		275.42	0.06
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		365.66	350.95
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	21	129.30	36.41
(b) Other Current Liabilities	22	99.78	162.94
(c) Provisions	23	26.60	22.00
Total Current Liabilities		1,381.63	1,039.64
TOTAL		3,411.61	2,649.23

Notes 1 to 46 forms part of the Financial Statements.

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
F.R.No. : 117366W/W-100018

G. K. Subramaniam
G. K. Subramaniam
Partner
Membership Number : 109839

Place : Mumbai
Date : June 25, 2021

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Kamal Poddar
Kamal Poddar
Director
DIN :- 01518700

Arjun Poddar
Arjun Poddar
Director
DIN :- 02819581

Place : Mumbai
Date : June 25, 2021

Place : Mumbai
Date : June 25, 2021

Choice Consultancy Services Private Limited

Statement of Profit and Loss

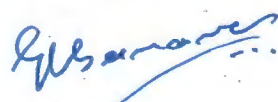
(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
I Income			
Revenue from Operations	24	3,480.10	2,213.91
Other Income	25	150.70	92.70
Total Income		3,630.80	2,306.61
II Expenses			
Operating Expenses	26	2,258.67	513.05
Employee Benefits Expenses	27	651.07	1,038.78
Finance Costs	28	88.81	94.33
Depreciation & Amortisation Expenses	3&4	39.96	57.94
Other Expenses	29	396.94	534.30
Total Expenses		3,435.45	2,238.40
III Profit Before Tax		195.35	68.21
IV Tax Expense:			
(a) Current Tax Expense		53.84	44.54
(b) Earlier Year Tax Expense		(4.12)	(3.84)
(c) Deferred Tax		(1.94)	(20.02)
		47.78	20.68
V Profit for the Year		147.57	47.53
VI Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
i) Remeasurement of net defined benefit obligations		16.76	4.31
ii) Tax effect on Above		(3.95)	(1.20)
Other Comprehensive Income net of tax		12.81	3.11
Total Comprehensive Income for the period		160.38	50.64
VII Earnings Per Equity Share (Face Value Rs. 10 Per Share):	30		
(1) Basic (Rs.)		2.95	0.95
(2) Diluted (Rs.)		2.95	0.95

Notes 1 to 46 forms part of the Financial Statements.

In terms of our report attached



For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
F.R.No. : 117366W/W-100018



G. K. Subramaniam
Partner
Membership Number : 109839

Place : Mumbai
Date : June 25, 2021

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Kamal Poddar
Director
DIN :- 01518700

Place : Mumbai
Date : June 25, 2021



Arun Poddar
Director
DIN :- 02819581

Place : Mumbai
Date : June 25, 2021

Choice Consultancy Services Private Limited

Cash Flow Statement

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31,2021	For the year ended March 31,2020
A. Cash flow from Operating Activities		
Profit before tax	195.35	68.21
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation & amortisation expenses on Property, plant and equipment	39.96	57.94
Provision for employee benefits	16.73	21.04
Allowance for Credit loss	(2.55)	70.28
Sundry balances written back	(19.32)	(0.11)
(Profit)/Loss on sale of Property, Plant & Equipment	4.11	-
Finance Costs recognised in Profit and Loss account	88.81	94.33
Interest Income	(100.72)	(67.40)
Operating profit before Working Capital changes	<u>222.37</u>	<u>244.29</u>
Changes in Working Capital		
Decrease/(Increase) in Trade receivables	701.42	(869.95)
Decrease/(Increase) in loans and other financial assets	(42.00)	2.44
Decrease/(Increase) in Other current financial assets	97.23	288.58
Decrease/(Increase) in Other current assets	(34.05)	(48.09)
(Decrease)/Increase in Trade payables	309.39	69.46
(Decrease)/Increase in Other current financial liabilities	-	(3.97)
(Decrease)/Increase in Other current non financial liabilities	(63.16)	28.15
(Decrease)/Increase in Other non current liabilities	(248.44)	218.44
(Decrease)/Increase in Provisions (Long-term & Short-term)	6.66	(1.48)
Cash from / (used in) operations	<u>949.44</u>	<u>(72.13)</u>
- Income Tax Paid	(10.81)	(56.11)
Net cash flow generated/ (used in) Operating Activities	<u><u>938.63</u></u>	<u><u>(128.24)</u></u>
B. Cash flow from Investing Activities		
Interest received	104.39	55.35
Fixed deposits (lien) placed	47.66	(9.66)
Fixed deposits (lien) matured	-	-
Investment in Associate	-	(0.26)
Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment	(8.90)	(20.95)
Proceeds from Sale of Property, Plant & Equipment	10.00	-
Net cash flow generated from Investing Activities	<u>153.15</u>	<u>24.48</u>
C. Cash flow from Financing Activities		
Finance costs paid	(88.81)	(94.33)
Repayment of long term borrowings from bank	597.30	(41.29)
Proceeds from borrowings from bank (short term)	17.59	11.07
Repayment of borrowings to bank (short term)	-	-
Inter company deposits (placed with/ repaid to related party) (short term)	(1,620.64)	223.79
Repayment received from related party (short term)	-	-
Money borrowed from related party	-	-
Money (repaid) to related party	-	-
Net cash flow generated (used in) /Financing Activities	<u>(1,094.56)</u>	<u>99.24</u>
Net (decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u>(2.78)</u>	<u>(4.52)</u>
Opening Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u>11.74</u>	<u>16.26</u>
Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u>8.96</u>	<u>11.74</u>



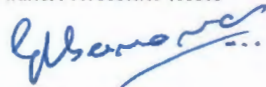
Choice Consultancy Services Private Limited

Cash Flow Statement

Particulars	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	For the year ended March 31,2021	For the year ended March 31,2020
Components of Cash and Bank Balances		
Cash-in-hand	0.34	0.31
Balance with Banks	8.62	11.43
	8.96	11.74
Fixed Deposits	179.72	231.05
Cash and Bank Balances	188.68	242.79

Notes:- The Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard - 7 on Statement of Cash Flows as specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended).

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
 Chartered Accountants
 F.R.No. : 117366W/W-100018



G. K. Subramaniam
 Partner
 Mem. No. : 103884

Place : Mumbai
 Date : June 25, 2021

For and on behalf of Board of Directors



Kamal Poddar
 Director
 DIN :- 01518700

Place : Mumbai
 Date : June 25, 2021




Arun Poddar
 Director
 DIN :- 02819581

Place : Mumbai
 Date : June 25, 2021

Choice Consultancy Services Private Limited


Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2021

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Equity Share Capital	Other Equity		Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company
		Reserves and surplus		
		Retained earnings	Other comprehensive income	
Balance as at April 01, 2019	500.00	569.47	4.31	1,073.78
Profit for the year		47.53		47.53
Other comprehensive income			3.11	3.11
Balance as at March 31, 2020	500.00	617.00	7.42	1,124.42
Profit for the year		147.57	-	147.57
Other comprehensive income			12.81	12.81
Balance as at March 31, 2021	500.00	764.57	20.23	1,284.80

The accompanying notes forms an integral part of the standalone financial statements

In terms of our report attached
 For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
 Chartered Accountants
 F.R.No. : 117366W/W-100018


 G. K. Subramaniam
 Partner
 Mem. No. : 103884

Place : Mumbai
 Date : June 25, 2021

For and on behalf of Board of Directors


 Kamal Poddar
 Director
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Place : Mumbai
 Date : June 25, 2021




 Arun Poddar
 Director
 DIN :- 02819581

Place : Mumbai
 Date : June 25, 2021

Choice Consultancy Services Private Limited

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

Background

Choice Consultancy Services Pvt. Ltd ("CCSPL", the "Company") is incorporated in India as a private limited company and registered with the ROC. The main business of the Company is to provide Project Management Consultancy Services and also to provide manpower to carry out similar activities.

1. Corporate Information

Choice Consultancy Services Private Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Company") is a private limited company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act 1956. The registered office of the Company is located at Shree Shakambhari Corporate Park, 156-158 Chakravorty Ashok Society, J.B. Nagar, Andheri (E) Mumbai Maharashtra 400099, India.

The Company is engaged in providing Government Infrastructure and Management Consulting services.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. These accounting policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented by the Company unless otherwise stated.

Basis of preparation

i. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time and other relevant provisions of the Act.

ii. Functional and presentation currency

The Company's presentation and functional currency is Indian Rupees. All figures appearing in the financial statements are in Indian rupees in lakh rounded off to two decimal places as permitted by Schedule III to the Act. Per share data are presented in Indian Rupee to two decimal places.

iii. Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis except for certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value as explained in the accounting policy. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. Further assets and liabilities are classified as per the normal operating cycle (determined as 12 months).

iv. Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received on sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Company has access at that date.

The best estimate of the fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is normally the transaction price. If the Company determines that the fair value on initial recognition differs from the transaction price and the fair value is evidenced neither by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability nor based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, then the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value on initial recognition and the transaction price. Subsequently that difference is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but no later than when the valuation is wholly supported by observable market data or the transaction is closed out.



Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 - Valuation using quoted market price in active markets: The fair value for financial instruments traded in active markets at the reporting date is based on their quoted market price, without any deduction for transaction costs. A market is regarded as active, if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.
- Level 2 - Valuation using observable inputs: If there is no quoted price in an active market, then the Company uses valuation techniques that maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates most of the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.
- Level 3 - Valuation with significant unobservable inputs: The valuation techniques are used only when fair value cannot be determined by using observable inputs. The Company regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. Level 3 assets are typically very illiquid, and fair values can only be calculated using estimates.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

v. Use of judgment and Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions in the application of accounting policies that affects the reported amount of assets, liabilities and the accompanying disclosures along with contingent liabilities as at the date of financial statements and revenue & expenses for the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes different from the estimates. Difference between actual results and estimates are recognised in the year in which the results are known or materialise i.e. prospectively.

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The key areas involving estimation uncertainty, higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions are significant to the financial statements include:

- i) Impairment of financial assets
- ii) Estimation of fair value measurement of financial assets and liabilities
- iii) Effective interest rate
- iv) Business model assessment
- v) Provisions and Contingencies
- vi) Useful life and expected residual value of assets
- vii) Tax position for current tax and recognition of deferred tax assets/liabilities
- viii) Measurement of Defined Benefit Obligations and actuarial assumptions
- ix) Classification of lease and related discount rate

A. Summary of significant accounting policies

1. Current versus non-current classification

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

An asset is treated as current when it is:

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



Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

Based on the nature of products and services offered by the Company, operating cycle determined is 12 months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents,

2. Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured and there exists reasonable certainty of its recovery.

Sale of services

The Company is engaged in providing Project Management Consultancy for Government contracts, it is also engaged in providing professional manpower services for such related projects. The Company recognizes revenue on accrual basis when the significant terms of the arrangement are enforceable, services have been delivered and the collectability is reasonably assured. The method of recognizing the revenues and costs depends on the nature of the services rendered. Revenue is recognized when no significant uncertainty exists as to its realization or collection.

Interest Income

Interest income from financial assets is recognized when it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial assets to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Dividend Income

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the amount of income can be measured reliably).

3. Property, Plant and Equipment

Land and buildings held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, are stated in the Balance Sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Freehold land is not depreciated.

All items of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Such cost includes the cost of replaced part of the property, plant and equipment and borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition,



Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

construction or production of a qualifying property, plant and equipment. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Properties in the course of construction for production, supply or administrative purposes are carried at cost, less any recognized impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalized in accordance with the company's accounting policy. Such properties are classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Subsequent to recognition, property, plant and equipment (excluding freehold land) are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced in intervals, the company recognizes such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciation respectively. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement cost only if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over the useful lives as prescribed in Schedule II of to the Companies Act, 2013, using the straight- line method ("SLM"). Residual value is considered nil case of Computers, Server and network and 5% is considered in case of other assets.

Description of Asset	Useful Life
Buildings	60 Years
Computers and Printers, including Computer Peripherals	3 Years
Office Equipments	5 Years
Furniture & Fixtures	10 Years
Motor Vehicles (Motor Car)	8 Years
Motor Vehicles (Motor Cycle)	10 Years
Server & Network	6 Years

The carrying values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

The residual values, useful life and depreciation method are reviewed at each financial year-end to ensure that the amount, method and period of depreciation are consistent with previous estimates and the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the items of property, plant and equipment.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between sale proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

4. Investment Properties-

Investment properties are properties that is held for long-term rentals yields or for capital appreciation (including property under construction for such purposes) or both, and that is not occupied by the Company, is classified as investment property. Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated impairment loss, if any. Though the Group measures investment property using cost based measurement, the fair value of investment property is disclosed in the notes. Fair values are determined based on an annual evaluation performed by an accredited external independent valuer. Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in profit or loss in the period of derecognition.



5. Intangible Assets

Intangible asset including intangible assets under development are stated at cost, net of accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The amortization period and the amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each financial year. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with infinite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

6. Segment Reporting

The main business of the Company is to provide Government Infrastructure and management consultancy. Further, all activities are carried out within India. Hence, there are no separate reportable segments as per Indian Accounting Standard (Ind As)-108 on "Operating Segments".

7. Foreign exchange transactions and translations

- a) **Initial recognition:** Transactions in foreign currencies are recognised at the prevailing exchange rates between the reporting currency and a foreign currency on the transaction date.
- b) **Conversion:** Transactions in currencies other than Company's functional currency are recorded on initial recognition using the exchange rate at the transaction date. At each Balance Sheet date, foreign currency monetary items are reported at the prevailing closing spot rate. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are generally recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities are carried at historical cost using exchange rates as on the date of the respective transactions and are not retranslated at the reporting date.

8. Taxation

Current taxes

Income tax expense is recognized in net profit in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income or equity, in which case it is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity respectively. Current income tax is recognized at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. The Company offsets, on a year to year basis, the current tax assets and liabilities, where it has legally enforceable right to do so and where it intends to settle such assets and liabilities on a net basis.

The promulgated Taxation Law (Amendment) Ordinance 2019 has inserted section 115BBA in the Income Tax Act, 1961 providing existing domestic companies with an option to pay tax at a concessional rate of 22% plus applicable surcharge and cess. The Company has irreversibly opted for the new tax rate i.e. 25.17% .

Deferred taxes

Deferred tax is recognized on 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 and are accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences, and deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset is realised, based on the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside the profit and loss is recognised outside profit and loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity)

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

9. Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized in the profit or loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

10. Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial Assets

a) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at:



Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

- Amortised cost
- FVOCI – debt instruments
- FVOCI – equity instruments
- FVTPL

Amortised cost - The Company's business model is not assessed on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but at a higher level of aggregated portfolios being the level at which they are managed. The financial asset is held with the objective to hold financial asset in order to collect contractual cash flows as per the contractual terms that give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payment of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding. Accordingly, the Company measures Bank balances, Loans, Trade receivables and other financial instruments at amortised cost.

FVOCI - debt instruments - The Company measures its debt instruments at FVOCI when the instrument is held within a business model, the objective of which is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and the contractual terms of the financial asset meet the SPPI test.

FVOCI - equity instruments - The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value through profit or loss, unless the Company's management has elected to classify irrevocably some of its equity instruments at FVOCI, when such instruments meet the definition of Equity under Ind AS 32 Financial Instruments and are not held for trading.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business mode, for managing financial assets.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets.

b) Subsequent measurement

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. Any gain and loss on derecognition is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Debt investment at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income under effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in Statement of profit and loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss.

For equity investments, the Company makes selection on an instrument-by-instrument basis to designate equity investments as measured at FVOCI. These selected investments are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the reserves. The cumulative gain or loss is not reclassified to Statement of profit and loss on disposal of the investments. These investments in equity are not held for trading. Instead, they are held for strategic purpose. Dividend income received on such equity investments are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. Equity investments that are not designated as measured at FVOCI are designated as measured at FVTPL and subsequent changes in fair value are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial assets at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

c) De-recognition of financial assets

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

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

The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the company has



Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset

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

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

d) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises impairment loss applying the expected credit loss (ECL) model on the financial assets measured at amortised cost, debt instruments at FVTOCI, lease receivables, trade receivables, other contractual right to receive cash or other financial asset and financial guarantee not designated as at FVTPL.

Expected credit losses are the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights.

The Company measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12 months expected credit losses.

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or other financial assets that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115, the Company always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Further, for the purpose of measuring lifetime expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables, the Company applies 'simplified approach' permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments. This expected credit loss allowance is computed based on a provision matrix which takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information.

In view of the fact that the entire trade receivables are from its subsidiaries and other group companies, there is no lifetime credit losses expected by the Company.

Write offs – The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written-off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off and when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery from the collaterals held. However, financial assets that are written-off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the Balance Sheet – Loss allowances for ECL are deducted from the gross carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortised cost.

11. Financial Liabilities

a) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.



b) Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind-AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk is recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for contingent consideration recognized in a business combination which is subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss. For 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.

12. Loans and borrowings

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

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Such amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

13. Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are initially measured at their fair values and, if not designated as at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at the higher of:

- the amount of loss allowance determined in accordance with impairment requirements of Ind AS 109; and
- the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of Ind AS 115.

c) Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when and only when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss



Offsetting of financial instruments

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

14. Leases

The Company has adopted Ind AS 116 'Leases' with the date of initial application being April 1, 2019. The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for Premises. The Company, at the inception of a contract, assesses whether the contract is a lease or not lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a time in exchange for a consideration. This policy has been applied to contracts existing and entered into on or after April 1, 2018.

The Company evaluates each contract or arrangement, whether it qualifies as lease as defined under Ind AS 116. The Company as a lessee The Company assesses, whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract involves— a) the use of an identified asset, b) the right to obtain substantially all the economic benefits from use of the identified asset, and c) the right to direct the use of the identified asset.

The Company at the inception of the lease contract recognises a Right-of-Use (RoU) asset at cost and a corresponding lease liability, for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with term of less than twelve months (short term) and low-value assets (assets of less than Rs. 10 Lakhs in value). Certain lease arrangements includes the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

The cost of the ROU assets comprises the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the inception date of the lease plus any initial direct costs, less any lease incentives received. Subsequently, the right-of-use assets is measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The ROU assets is depreciated using the straightline method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of ROU assets.

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

For lease liabilities at inception, the Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate is readily determined, if that rate is not readily determined, the lease payments are discounted using the incremental borrowing rate.

The Company recognises the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability as an adjustment to the ROU assets. Where the carrying amount of the ROU assets is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Company recognises any remaining amount of the remeasurement in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

For short-term and low value leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

15. Finance Costs

Finance costs include interest expense computed by applying the effective interest rate on respective financial instruments measured at amortised cost. Financial instruments include debt and borrowing, Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss. Ancillary and other borrowing costs are amortised on straight line basis over the tenure of the underlying debt and borrowing.



16. Goods and Service Input Tax Credit

Goods and Services tax input credit is accounted for in the books in the period in which the supply of goods or service received is accounted and when there is no uncertainty in availing/utilising the credits.

17. Dividend distribution to equity holders of the Company

The Company recognises a liability to make distributions to equity holders of the Company when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the Act, final dividend is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders and interim dividend is authorised when it is approved by the Board of Directors of the Company

18. Provisions

Provisions are recognised only when:

- an entity has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event; and
- it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and
- a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation

These are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

Further, long term provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost. A provision for onerous contracts is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Company recognises any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

Contingent liability is disclosed in case of:

- a present obligation arising from past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and
- a present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate is possible.

Contingent Assets:

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements

19. Commitments:

Commitments are future liabilities for contractual expenditure, classified and disclosed as follows:

- estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for;
- uncalled liability on loan sanctioned and on investments partly paid; and
- other non-cancellable commitments, if any, to the extent they are considered material and relevant in the opinion of management.

20. Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account

- The after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and
- Weighted average number of equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all the dilutive potential equity.



21. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), and highly liquid time deposits that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

22. Statement of Cash Flow

Statement of Cash Flows is prepared segregating the cash flows into operating, investing and financing activities. Cash flow from operating activities is reported using indirect method adjusting the net profit for the effects of:

- i. changes during the period in inventories and operating receivables and payables transactions of a noncash nature;
- ii. non-cash items such as depreciation, provisions, deferred taxes, unrealised foreign currency gains and losses, and undistributed profits of associates and joint ventures; and
- iii. all other items for which the cash effects are investing or financing cash flows.

Cash and cash equivalents (including bank balances) shown in the Statement of Cash Flows exclude items which are not available for general use as on the date of Balance Sheet.

23. Employee Benefits

Short term employee benefits

Employee benefits falling due wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short term employee benefits and are expensed in the period in which the employee renders the related service. Liabilities recognised in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

Long Term employee benefits

Company's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. Long-term employee benefit primarily consists of Leave encashment benefits wherein employees are entitled to accumulate leave subject to certain limits for future encashment/availment. Long-term compensated absences are provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation at the end of each financial year using Projected Unit Credit (PUC) Method. Actuarial gains/losses, if any, are recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss

Post-employment benefits

a) **Defined contribution Plans**

Provident fund: Contributions as required under the statute, made to the Provident Fund (Defined Contribution Plan) are recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss. There is no obligation other than the monthly contribution payable to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner.

ESIC and Labour welfare fund: The Company's contribution paid/payable during the year to Employee state insurance scheme and Labour welfare fund are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

b) **Defined benefit Plans**

Gratuity liability is defined benefit obligation and is provided on the basis of an actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary based on projected unit credit method, at the end of each financial year.



Choice Consultancy Services Private Limited

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

- i) Service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements)
- ii) Net interest expense or income
- iii) Re-measurement

Re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised in OCI, net of taxes. The Company determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Company's net obligation in respect of gratuity (defined benefit plan), is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that the employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets. The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the Balance Sheet represents the actual deficit or surplus in the company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is recognised as an asset to the extent of present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in the future contribution to the plans.

24. Collateral

To mitigate its credit risks on financial assets, the Company seeks to use collateral, where possible. The collateral comes in various forms, such as securities, letter of credit/guarantees, receivables, inventories, other non-financial assets and credit enhancements such as netting arrangements.

The Company provides fully secured, partially secured and unsecured loans to Corporates and individual.



Choice Consultancy Services Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 3: Property, Plant and Equipment

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Office Premises*	Computer Hardwares	Server & Network	Furniture & Fittings	Motor Car	Motor Cycle	Office Equipments	Total
Cost as at April 01, 2019	406.18	115.57	2.12	10.91	131.25	0.45	23.28	689.76
Additions / Transfer	-	17.36	-	0.26	-	-	3.33	20.95
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cost as at March 31, 2020	406.18	132.93	2.12	11.17	131.25	0.45	26.61	710.71
Additions / Transfer	-	6.84	-	-	-	-	2.06	8.90
Disposals	-	-	-	-	62.14	-	-	62.14
Cost as at March 31, 2021	406.18	139.77	2.12	11.17	69.11	0.45	28.67	657.47
Accumulated depreciation as at April 01, 2019	35.38	91.27	1.13	3.03	57.53	0.06	12.71	201.11
Depreciation charge during the year	6.43	21.07	0.34	1.05	15.60	0.04	4.86	49.39
Accumulated depreciation on deletions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	41.81	112.34	1.47	4.08	73.13	0.10	17.57	250.50
Depreciation charge during the year	6.43	11.52	0.34	1.06	15.14	0.04	4.32	38.85
Accumulated depreciation on deletions	-	-	-	-	(48.03)	-	-	(48.03)
As at March 31, 2021	48.24	123.86	1.81	5.14	40.24	0.15	21.89	241.32
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2021	357.94	15.91	0.31	6.03	28.87	0.30	6.78	416.15
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2020	364.37	20.59	0.66	7.09	58.12	0.34	9.05	460.21

*The Office premises is placed as mortgaged against term loan taken from Axis Bank.



Choice Consultancy Services Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 4: Intangible Assets

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Computer Softwares	Total
Cost as at April 01, 2019	69.62	69.62
Additions / Transfer	-	-
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	69.62	69.62
Additions / Transfer	-	-
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	69.62	69.62
Amortisation as at April 01, 2019	58.89	58.89
Amortisation charge during the year	8.54	8.54
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	67.43	67.43
Amortisation charge during the year	1.11	1.11
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	68.54	68.54
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2021	1.08	1.08
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2020	2.19	2.19



Choice Consultancy Services Private Limited

Notes to financial statements

Note 5 - Investments

Particulars	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Investment at Amortised Cost		
Investment in Equity Instruments		
Investment in Associate		
Unquoted		
2600 shares (PY - 2600) Samekit Learning Management Private Limited (Formerly known as Gravotix Tehnologies Private Limited) @ Rs. 10 each	0.26	0.26
	<u>0.26</u>	<u>0.26</u>

Note 6 - Other Financial Assets- Non Current

Particulars	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Security Deposits	104.98	64.70
Prepaid Deposit	0.89	0.17
	<u>105.87</u>	<u>64.87</u>

Note 7 - Income Tax Assets-Non Current

Particulars	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Advance taxes (net of provisions)*	108.53	147.44
	<u>108.53</u>	<u>147.44</u>

*Advance tax is net of provision of Rs.53.84 lakhs (March 31, 2020: Rs.44.54 lakhs).

Note 8 - Trade Receivables

Particulars	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(Unsecured)		
Considered Good	577.21	1,270.76
Less: Allowance for credit Losses	(80.96)	(75.64)
	<u>496.25</u>	<u>1,195.12</u>

Note 9- Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(I) Cash & Cash Equivalents		
(a) Balances with Banks :		
- Current Accounts	8.62	11.43
(b) Cash-in-hand	0.34	0.31
Total	<u>8.96</u>	<u>11.74</u>
(B) Bank Balances other than (A) above		
Fixed Deposits (Lien)*	179.72	231.05
Total	<u>179.72</u>	<u>231.05</u>

* Fixed Deposits are under Lien with Banks for Bank Guarantees.



Choice Consultancy Services Private Limited

Notes to financial statements

Note 10 - Loans- Current

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
At Amortised Cost		
(i) Loan to Related Parties		
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Dues from related parties	1,888.66	268.03
(ii) Other Loans and Advances		
Loans to employees	10.62	9.63
	1,899.28	277.66

Note 11- Other Financial Assets- Current

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Security Deposits	85.47	33.07
Unbilled Revenue	-	157.51
Less- Allowance for Credit Loss	-	(7.88)
Retention money receivable	10.23	10.23
	95.70	192.93

Note 12- Other Current Assets

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Prepaid Expenses	1.16	1.17
Other Advances	14.35	-
Advances to others	71.93	60.46
Balance with revenue authorities	12.37	4.13
	99.81	65.76



Notes to financial statements

Note 13- Equity Share Capital

(a) - Equity share capital

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	Number of shares (in lakhs)	Amount
As at April 01, 2019	50.00	500.00
Increase during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	50.00	500.00
Increase during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	50.00	500.00

(ii) Paid up Equity share capital (Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	Number of shares (in lakhs)	Amount
As at April 01, 2019	50.00	500.00
Issued during the year	-	-
Exercise of options	-	-
Other movements	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	50.00	500.00
Issued during the year	-	-
Exercise of options	-	-
Other movements	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	50.00	500.00

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Number of shares (in lakhs)	% Holding	Number of shares (in lakhs)	% Holding
Choice International Limited (& it's nominee)	50.00	100.00%	50.00	100.00%

(b) Terms / rights attached to Equity Shares:

The Company has only one class of Equity Shares having a par value of Rs.10/- per share. Each holder of Equity Share is entitled to one vote per share. The Shareholders are entitled to interim dividend if proposed by the Board of Directors. The Final dividend is subject to approval of the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of Equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of Equity shares held by the shareholders.



Choice Consultancy Services Private Limited

Notes to financial statements

Note 14 - Other Equity

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Reserve and Surplus		
A Surplus in Statement of Profit and Loss -		
Opening Balance	617.00	569.47
Add : Profit for the year	147.57	47.53
	764.57	617.00
B Other Comprehensive Income		
Opening Balance	7.42	4.31
Add : Addition during the year	12.81	3.11
	20.23	7.42

Note 15 - Borrowings- Non Current

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Measured at Amortised Cost		
Secured loans		
Term loan from Bank*	834.16	236.86
Less: Current maturity of long term borrowings	129.30	36.41
	704.86	200.45

*The outstanding amount loan of Rs.500.00 lakhs (March 31, 2020 - Nil) (Sanction amount is 1000.00 lakhs) was taken from Aditya Birla Finance Limited and will be secured by way of first charge on office premises at Mumbai which is in process. The said loan carries interest at 10.50%. The loan is repayable in Equated monthly installments ("EMI") ending in June 2029.

*The outstanding amount loan of Rs.203.33 lakhs (March 31, 2020 - Rs.229.88 lakhs) was taken from Axis Bank Limited and is secured by way of first charge on office premises at Mumbai. The said loan carries interest @ 1 Year MCLR +1.75% (presently at 10%). The loan is repayable monthly ending in October 2026.

*The outstanding amount loan of Rs.6.33 lakhs (March 31, 2020- Rs.8.27 lakhs) was taken from HDFC Bank and is secured by way of first charge on Vehicle at Mumbai. The loan is repayable in Equated Monthly Installments ("EMI") of Rs. 0.22 lakhs ending in December 2023.

Note 16 - Other Financial Liabilities- Non Current

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Rent Deposit	-	195.65
Deferred Income	-	52.79
	-	248.44

Note 17- Provision- Non Current

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Provision for employee benefits-		
Provision for Gratuity	28.03	26.00
	28.03	26.00



Choice Consultancy Services Private Limited

Notes to financial statements

Note 18- Deferred Tax Liabilities

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(A) Deferred tax liability -		
Property, Plant & Equipment	36.33	40.09
Amortisation of loan as per EIR	2.71	0.38
Deferred tax asset -		
Provision for employee benefit expenses	(16.42)	(14.42)
Provision for employee benefit expenses through OCI	6.81	2.86
Allowance for Expected Credit Loss	(17.14)	(18.63)
	12.29	10.28

Movement in Deferred Tax Liabilities/ (Assets)

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Property, Plant and Equipment	Amortisatio n of as per EIR	Employee Benefit Expense	Provision for Expenses	Allowance for Expected Credit Loss	Total
As at April 01, 2019	41.24	0.51	(9.10)	(3.93)	0.38	29.10
Charged/ (Credited):						
To Profit or Loss	(1.15)	(0.14)	(3.65)	3.93	(19.01)	(20.02)
To Other Comprehensive Income			1.20			1.20
As at March 31, 2020	40.09	0.38	(11.56)		(18.63)	10.28
Charged/ (Credited):						
To Profit or Loss	(3.76)	2.33	(2.00)		1.49	(1.94)
To Other Comprehensive Income	-		3.95			3.95
As at March 31, 2021	36.33	2.71	(9.61)		(17.14)	12.29



Choice Consultancy Services Private Limited

Notes to financial statements

Note 19 - Borrowings -Current

Particulars	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Measured at Amortised Cost		
Secured Loans		
Bank Overdraft*	481.22	467.28
Unsecured Loans		
Loan from Others	3.65	-
	484.87	467.28

* The bank overdraft facility taken from Axis Bank Limited is secured by way of hypothecation of current assets.

Note 20 - Trade Payables

Particulars	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Dues to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises*	275.42	0.06
Other than Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	365.66	350.95
	641.08	351.01

Based on information received by the Company from its suppliers regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Development Act, 2006. No interest has been paid/is payable by the Company during /for the year to these 'Suppliers'. The above information takes into account only those suppliers who have submitted their registration details or has responded to the inquiries made by the Company for this purpose. This has been relied upon by the Auditors.

S. No.	Particulars		
(i)	Principal Amount Outstanding	275.42	0.06
(ii)	Interest due on above and unpaid	-	-
(iii)	Interest due and payable for the period of delay	-	-
(iv)	Interest accrued and remaining unpaid	-	-

Note 21 - Other Financial Liabilities -Current

Particulars	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Current maturity of long term borrowings	129.30	36.41
	129.30	36.41

Note 22 - Other Non Financial Liabilities -Current

Particulars	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Other liabilities & statutory dues	40.54	157.38
Advance received from customers	59.24	5.56
	99.78	162.94

Note 23 -Provision-Current

Particulars	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for Gratuity	12.35	15.53
Provision for Leave Encashment	14.25	6.46
Provision for Tax	-	0.01
	26.60	22.00



Choice Consultancy Services Private Limited

Notes to financial statements

Note 24 -Revenue From Operations

Particulars	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Revenue from sale of services	3,480.10	2,213.91
	<u>3,480.10</u>	<u>2,213.91</u>

Note 25 -Other Income

Particulars	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
(i) Interest Income on		
-Bank Deposits	11.72	14.79
-Loans	88.80	52.39
Interest on Rent Deposit	0.20	0.22
Interest on IT Refund	3.26	-
(i) Other Income		
- Rent Received	26.47	25.19
- Sundry Balances written back	19.32	0.11
- Miscellenous Income	0.93	-
	<u>150.70</u>	<u>92.70</u>

Note 26 -Operating Expenses

Particulars	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Professional Fees and Sub Contract Charges	2,258.67	513.05
	<u>2,258.67</u>	<u>513.05</u>

Note 27 -Employee Benefit Expenses

Particulars	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Salaries, allowances and incentives	632.67	1,011.11
Contribution to Provident & other funds	18.40	27.67
	<u>651.07</u>	<u>1,038.78</u>

Note 28 -Finance Cost

Particulars	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Interest on borrowings from-		
-Banks	68.88	82.71
-Other borrowing costs	6.30	-
Interest on rent deposit taken	13.63	11.62
	<u>88.81</u>	<u>94.33</u>



Choice Consultancy Services Private Limited

Notes to financial statements

Particulars	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Rent	130.00	142.96
Business Support Expenses	18.93	33.17
Travelling & Conveyance Expenses	37.15	76.14
Business promotion expenses	39.82	51.50
Legal and professional fees	47.07	30.18
Repairs & maintenance charges	33.91	22.16
Refreshment Expenses	8.39	23.80
Printing and stationery	4.52	13.99
Bank charges	2.33	1.61
Bad debts written off	-	1.67
Insurance Expenses	0.73	2.67
Communication expenses	0.55	2.19
Rates & taxes	22.52	0.96
Payment to Auditors		
Statutory Audit Fees	7.00	9.00
Tax Audit Fees	0.30	0.25
Guest House Expenses	12.09	21.32
Loss on sale of fixed assets	4.11	-
Miscellaneous expenses	30.07	32.13
Allowances for Credit Loss	(2.55)	68.60
	396.94	534.30

Note 30- Earning Per Equity Share

Profit attributable to Equity shareholders	147.57	47.53
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	50.00	50.00
Basic/Diluted Earnings Per Share after effect of right shares	2.95	0.95
Face value per Share	10.00	10.00



Choice Consultancy Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements

Note 31 - Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

A Contingent Liabilities- Nil

B Capital Commitments- Nil

Note 32 - Expenditure in Foreign Currency - Nil

Note 33 : Expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibility:

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, the company is not mandatorily required to spend on corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities.

Note 34 - Reconciliation of Tax Expenses and the accounting profit multiplied by India's Tax Rate

(Rs. In Lakhs)

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Profit Before Tax	195.35	68.21
Enacted Income Tax Rate	25.17%	27.82%
Tax @ 22 % (PY 25%) plus surcharge and education cess	49.17	18.98
Tax effects of adjustments to reconcile expected Income tax expenses to reported income tax expenses :		
Expenses that are not deductible for tax purpose	17.14	44.26
Deductions available under income tax	(12.47)	(18.70)
Total	53.84	44.54
Income tax for earlier year	(4.12)	(3.84)
Income tax Expenses recognised in profit & loss	53.84	44.54
Deferred tax recognised in profit & loss	(1.94)	(20.02)
Tax Recognised in profit & loss	47.78	20.68
Actual Effective Income Tax Rate (%)	24.46%	30.32%

Note 35 - Employee Benefit Obligations

1. Defined Contribution Plan

During the year, the Company has incurred and recognised the following amounts in the Statement of Profit and Loss:

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Employer's Contribution to Provident Fund	14.77	21.65
Employer's Contribution to ESIC	3.60	5.99
Total	18.37	27.64

2. Defined benefit plans

Gratuity (post-employment benefits)

The Company provides for gratuity to employees in India as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/termination is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied for the number of years of service. The gratuity plan is a funded plan and the Company makes contributions to recognised/approved funds in India. The Company does not fully fund the liability and maintains a target level of funding to be maintained over a period of time based on estimations of expected gratuity payments.



Choice Consultancy Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements

Gratuity

The following table sets out the amount recognised in the balance sheet and the movements in the net defined benefit obligations over the year are as follows:

	(Rs. In Lakhs)		
	Present value of obligation	Fair value of Plan assets	Net amount
As at April 01, 2019	33.70	(0.97)	32.73
Transfer (Out) Obligation	(1.17)		(1.17)
Current Service cost	12.08		12.08
Interest expense/(income)	2.56	(0.06)	2.50
Sub Total	14.64	(0.06)	14.58
Remeasurements			
Return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest (income)	-	(0.01)	(0.01)
Due to change in financial assumptions	4.87		4.87
Due to change in demographic assumptions	(0.05)		(0.05)
Due to experience adjustments	(9.12)		(9.12)
Sub Total	(4.30)	(0.01)	(4.31)
Benefit payments	(0.29)	-	(0.29)
As at March 31, 2020	42.58	(1.04)	41.54

	Present value of obligation	Fair value of Plan assets	Net amount
As at April 01, 2020	42.58	(1.04)	41.53
Transfer (Out) Obligation	(0.12)		(0.12)
Current Service cost	14.42		14.42
Interest expense/(income)	2.89	(0.58)	2.31
Sub Total	17.31	(0.58)	16.73
Remeasurements			
Return on plan assets, excluding amounts included	-	0.89	0.89
Due to change in financial assumptions	-		-
Due to change in demographic assumptions	-		-
Due to experience adjustments	(17.65)		(17.65)
Sub Total	(17.65)	0.89	(16.76)
Benefit payments	(1.02)	-	(1.02)
As at March 31, 2021	41.10	(0.74)	40.36

The net liability disclosed above relates to funded plans are as follows:

	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Present value of funded obligations	41.10	42.58
Fair value of plan assets	(0.74)	(1.04)
Net Liability	40.36	41.54

Significant estimates- actuarial assumptions and sensitivity

The significant actuarial assumptions were as follows:

	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Discount rate	6.85%	6.85%
Salary growth rate (per annum)	6.00%	6.00%
Withdrawal rate (per annum)	5% at younger ages reducing to 1% at older ages	5% at younger ages reducing to 1% at older ages
Expected rate of return	6.85%	6.85%
Mortality Table	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Table	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Table



Choice Consultancy Services Private Limited

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Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is:

	Change in assumption		Impact on defined benefit obligation		
	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20	Increase in assumption		
Discount rate	-0.50%	-0.50%	Decrease by	-7.48%	-7.38%
Salary growth rate	0.50%	0.50%	Increase by	6.19%	5.53%
Withdrawal rate	W.R. x 110%	W.R. x 110%	Increase by	0.42%	0.32%

	Change in assumption		Impact on defined benefit obligation		
	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20	Decrease in assumption		
Discount rate	0.50%	0.50%	Increase by	8.37%	8.24%
Salary growth rate	-0.50%	-0.50%	Decrease by	-6.29%	-5.65%
Withdrawal rate	W.R. x 90%	W.R. x 90%	Decrease by	-0.46%	-0.36%

The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in the balance sheet.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the prior period.

Risk Exposure

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

Investment risk	The present value of 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. Most of the plan asset investment is in fixed income securities with high grades and in government securities which are subject to interest rate risk. A portion of the funds are invested in equity securities. The Company intends to maintain the above investment mix in the continuing years.
Interest risk	A decrease in the market yields in the government bond 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 defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.
Salary risk	The present value of defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate which is determined 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.

Maturity profile of gratuity liability and Employer contribution

Expected contributions to post-employment benefit plans for the next year ending 31 March 2021 are Rs.12.35 lakhs (as at March 31, 2020: Rs. 15.54 lakhs).

The weighted average duration (based on discounted cash flows) of the defined benefit obligation is 17.51 years (16.96 years- 2020). The expected maturity analysis of undiscounted gratuity is as follows

	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	2020-21	2019-20
Less than one year	0.69	0.66
Between 1-2 years	1.43	0.90
Between 2-5 years	5.61	6.41
Between 6-10 years	10.41	10.46
Total	18.14	18.43



Choice Consultancy Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements

Note 36 : In Respect of Joint Controlled Operations , the Company's share of assets, liabilities, income and expenditure of the joint venture entity ie. Thought Consultants Jaipur P L in JV with CCCSPL and CCSPL- I & R JV is as follows-

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Name of Entity	Thought Consultants Jaipur PL in JV wth CCSPL		CCSPL- I & R JV	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(i) Assets				
Non Current Assets				
Property, Plant and Equipments	-	-	6.11	-
Deferred Tax Assets (net)	0.13	0.48		
Current Tax Assets (net)			1.84	-
Financial Assets				
Loans	-	-	0.09	-
Current Assets				
Financial Assets				
(i) Trade Receivables	1.67	6.43	53.17	-
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	0.50	0.29	2.44	-
(iii) Bank Balance other than above(ii)	-	-	7.99	-
Other Current Assets	10.96	10.96	9.91	-
(ii) Liabilities				
Non Current Liabilities				
Deferred Tax Liabilities	-	-	0.07	-
Current Liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings			3.65	-
Trade Payables.	1.85	7.37	21.59	-
Other Current Liabilities	-	-	58.19	-
Provisions	-	0.01	-	-

(b) Details of Income and Expenditures:

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Name of Entity	Thought Consultants Jaipur PL in JV wth CCSPL		CCSPL- I & R JV	
	For the Year Ended March 31, 2021	For the Year Ended March 31, 2020	For the Year Ended March 31, 2021	For the Year Ended March 31, 2020
(i) Income	0.00	0.97	54.06	-
(ii) Expenses	(1.12)	0.94	55.93	-



Choice Consultancy Services Private Limited

Notes to financial statements

Note 37 - Related Party Disclosure

(i) Details of related parties

Description of Relationship	Names of Related Parties	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
a. Holding Company	Choice International Limited	✓	✓
b. Fellow Subsidiaries	Choice Capital Advisors Private Limited	✓	✓
	Choice Corporate Services Private Limited	✓	✓
	Choice Portfolio Management Services Private Limited	✓	✓
	Choice Equity Broking Private Limited	✓	✓
	Choice Wealth Private Limited (Formerly known as Choice Wealth Management Private Limited)	✓	✓
	Choice Finserv Private Limited	✓	✓
	Choice Techlab Solutions Private Limited	✓	✓
	Choice Retail Solutions Private Limited	✓	✓
c. Associate Company	Samekit Learning Management Private Limited (Formerly known as Gravotix Technology Private Limited)	✓	✓
d. Key Management Personnel (KMP) and their relatives	Kamal Poddar (Director)	✓	✓
	Santosh Poddar (Relative of KMP)	✓	✓
	Manju Poddar (Relative of KMP)	✓	✓
	Arun Poddar (Director)	✓	✓
	Sonu Poddar (Relative of Director)	✓	✓
	Hemlata Poddar (Relative of KMP)	✓	✓
	Meenu Bajaj (Relative of KMP)	✓	✓
	Amit Soni (Company Secretary till September 09, 2020)	-	✓
	Rajendra Soni (Relative of KMP till September 09, 2020)	-	✓
	Sumneshnandini Soni (Relative of KMP till September 09, 2020)	-	✓
e. Enterprises over which KMP exercises significant influence	Samank Consumer Products Private Limited	✓	✓
	Samank Apperals Private Limited	✓	✓
	Choice Insurance Broking India Private Limited	✓	✓
	Choice Peers International Private Limited	✓	-
	Farmer's Evolvment Foundation	✓	-
	Wheresmypanidit.Com Private Limited	✓	✓
	Rupang Properties Private Limited	✓	✓
	Maruti Nandan Colonizers Private Limited	✓	-
	SK Patodia & Associates	✓	✓
	Choice Strategic Advisors LLP	✓	✓
	Lions Mumbai Choice Foundation	✓	✓
	Lions Club of Mumbai Choice	✓	✓
	Kamal Poddar HUF	✓	✓
	Arun Poddar HUF	✓	✓



Choice Consultancy Services Private Limited

Notes to financial statements

(ii) Details of Related Party transactions for year ended March 31, 2021

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiaries	Associate Company	Relative of KMP	Enterprises over which KMP exercises significant influences	Total
Transactions						
Loan Given						
Choice Finserv Private Limited	-	1,620.64	-	-	-	1,620.64
Loan taken						
Choice Finserv Private Limited	-	49.97	-	-	-	49.97
Loan repaid						
Choice Finserv Private Limited	-	49.97	-	-	-	49.97
Rent Deposit returned						
Choice International Limited	250.00	-	-	-	-	250.00
Operating Expenses						
Choice Techlab Solutions Private Limited		134.77				134.77
Rent including lease rentals						
Choice International Limited	96.00	-	-	-	-	96.00
Business Support Service						
Choice International Limited	18.93	-	-	-	-	18.93
Repair & Maintenance Expenses						
Choice Techlab Solutions Private Limited	-	3.33	-	-	-	3.33
Rental Income						
Choice International Limited	11.00	-	-	-	-	11.00
Interest on Loan						
Choice Finserv Private Limited		88.80	-	-	-	88.80
Balances outstanding at the end of the year						
Investment						
Samokit Learning Management Private Limited	-	-	0.26	-	-	0.26
Loans - Current						
Choice Finserv Private Limited		1,888.66	-	-	-	1,888.66
Trade Payable						
Choice International Limited	7.21	-	-	-	-	7.21
Choice Techlab Solutions Private Limited	-	152.89	-	-	-	152.89
SK Patodia & Associates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Current Liabilities						
Choice Retail Solutions Private Limited	-	0.12	-	-	-	0.12

(iii) Details of Related Party transactions for year ended March 31, 2020

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiaries	Associate Company	Relative of KMP	Enterprises over which KMP exercises significant influences	Total
Transactions						
Loan Given						
Choice Finserv Private Limited	-	741.85	-	-	-	741.85
Repayment received						
Choice Finserv Private Limited	-	965.67	-	-	-	965.67
Income from Services rendered						
Choice Capital Advisors Private Limited SK Patodia & Associates	-	70.00	-	-	-	70.00
Rent including lease rentals						
Choice International Limited	111.60	-	-	-	-	111.60
Business Support Service						
Choice International Limited	33.17	-	-	-	-	33.17
Computer Software Expenses						
Choice Techlab Solutions Private Limited	-	11.88	-	-	-	11.88
Rental Income						
Choice International Limited	12.00	-	-	-	-	12.00
Interest on Loan						
Choice Finserv Private Limited		46.95	-	-	-	46.95



Choice Consultancy Services Private Limited

Notes to financial statements

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiaries	Associate Company	Relative of KMP	Enterprises over which KMP exercises significant influences	Total
Balances outstanding at the end of the year						
Investment						
Samekit Learning Management Private Limited (Formerly known as Gravotix Technology Private Limited)	-	-	0.26	-	-	0.26
Loans- Current						
Choice Finserv Private Limited		268.03	-	-	-	268.03
Trade Receivables						
Choice Capital Advisors Private Limited	-	81.20	-	-	-	81.20
Choice International Limited	1.08	-	-	-	-	1.08
Other Financial Liabilities						
Rent Deposit						
Choice International Limited	250.00	-	-	-	-	250.00
Trade Payable						
Choice International Limited	86.04	-	-	-	-	86.04
Choice Techlab Solutions Private Limited	-	0.12	-	-	-	0.12
SK Patodia & Associates					0.50	0.50
Other Current Liabilities						
Choice Equity Broking Private Limited	-	0.15	-	-	-	0.15
Choice Retail Solutions Private Limited	-	0.45	-	-	-	0.45
Choice Insurance Broking India Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.39	0.39

Note- The Company is showing the loan transactions on net on basis.



Choice Consultancy Services Private Limited

Notes to financial statements

Note 38:- Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 1 " Presentation of financial statements"

(a) Current Assets expected to be recovered within twelve months and after twelve months from the reporting date:

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2021			As at March 31, 2020		
		Within twelve months	After Twelve months	Total	Within twelve months	After Twelve months	Total
Trade Receivables	8	496.25	-	496.25	1,195.12	-	1,195.12
Loans	10	1,899.28	-	1,899.28	277.66	-	277.66
Other Financial Assets	11	95.70	-	95.70	192.93	-	192.93
Other Current Non Financial Assets	12	99.81	-	99.81	65.76	-	65.76

(b) Current Liabilities expected to be settled within twelve months and after twelve months from the reporting date:

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2021			As at March 31, 2020		
		Within twelve months	After Twelve months	Total	Within twelve months	After Twelve months	Total
Borrowings	19	484.87	-	484.87	467.28	-	467.28
Trade Payable	20						
(a) Dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		275.42	-	275.42	0.06	-	0.06
(b) Dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		365.66	-	365.66	350.95	-	350.95
Other Financial Liabilities	21	129.30	-	129.30	36.41	-	36.41
Other Current Liabilities	22	99.78	-	99.78	162.94	-	162.94
Provisions	23	26.60	-	26.60	22.00	-	22.00

(c) Quantitive Disclosures of carrying value / fair Value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities

(Rs. In Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Balance as per Books	Fair Value	Balance as per Books	Fair Value
Financial Assets at Amortised Cost				
Non Current				
Investment in Associates	0.26	-	0.26	-
Other Financial Assets	105.87	-	64.87	-
Current				
Trade Receivables	496.25	-	1,195.12	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	8.96	-	11.74	-
Bank Balance	179.72	-	231.05	-
Loans	1,899.28	-	277.66	-
Other Financial Assets	95.70	-	192.93	-



Choice Consultancy Services Private Limited

Notes to financial statements

Note 39:- Financial Assets at Amortised Cost Method

The carrying value of the following financial assets recognised at amortised cost:

Particulars	(Rs. In Lakh)	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Non Current Financial Assets		
Investments	0.26	0.26
Other Financial Assets	105.87	64.87
Current Financial Assets		
Trade receivables	496.25	1,195.12
Cash and Cash Equivalnets	8.96	11.74
Other bank balances	179.72	231.05
Loans	1,899.28	277.66
Other current financial assets	95.70	192.93
Total	2,786.04	1,973.63

Note: The fair value of the above financial assets are approximately equivalent to carrying values as recognised above.

Note 40:- Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost Method

The carrying value of the following financial liabilities recognised at amortised cost:

Particulars	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Non Current Financial Liabilities		
Borrowings	704.86	200.45
Other Financial Liabilities	-	248.44
Current Financial Liabilities		
Borrowings	484.87	467.28
Trade Payable	641.08	351.00
Other Financial Liabilities	129.30	36.41
Total	1,960.11	1,303.58

Note: The fair value of the above financial liabilities are approximately equivalent to carrying values as recognised above.

Note 41:- Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

There are no such investments measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss.

Note 42 : Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise of loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations directly or indirectly. The Company's principal financial assets include investments, loans, trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The below note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk :

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit Risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, financial instruments, Fixed Deposit with Banks, financial assets measured at amortised cost.	Aging analysis and Credit ratings	Diversification of Existing credit limits Unutilised from Consortium Bankers.
Liquidity Risk	Borrowings and other liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities
Market Risk - foreign exchange	Future commercial transactions. Recognised financial liabilities not denominated in Indian Rupee (INR)	Cash flow forecasting and Sensitivity analysis	Forward foreign exchange contracts.
Market Risk - interest rate	Long-Term borrowings at variable rates	Sensitivity analysis	Interest rate swaps



Choice Consultancy Services Private Limited

Notes to financial statements

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including Fixed deposits with banks and financial institutions and other financial instruments.

Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed by the management on regular basis with market information and individual credit limits are defined accordingly. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored and any further services to major customers are approved by the senior management.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major customers. In addition, a large number of minor receivables are grouped into homogenous groups and assessed for impairment collectively. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in Note 6.

On account of adoption of Ind-AS 109, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss or gain. The Company uses a provision matrix to compute the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables. The provision matrix takes into account available external and internal credit risk factors and the Company's historical experience for customers.

Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's finance department in accordance with the Company's policy. The investment limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss to make payments for vendors.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020 is the carrying amounts as stated in balance sheet.

Liquidity Risk

The Company monitors its risk of a shortage of funds using a liquidity planning tool.

The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank loans and unsecured loans. The Company has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding which can be rolled over with existing lenders. The Company believes that the working capital is sufficient to meet its current requirements.

The table below provides details regarding the maturities of significant financial liabilities as of March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020:

	(Rs. In Lakhs)				
Particulars	0-1 Year	1 to 3 Year	3 to 5 years	After 5 year	Total
Year ended March 31, 2021					
Secured Loans	573.04	258.00	208.97	275.37	1,315.38
Unsecured Loans	3.65	-	-	-	3.65
Trade Payables	641.08	-	-	-	641.08
Others	229.07	-	-	-	229.07

Particulars	0-1 Year	1 to 3 Year	3 to 5 years	After 5 year	Total
Year ended March 31, 2020					
Secured Loans	500.66	74.56	71.01	57.92	704.15
Unsecured Loans	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	351.01	-	-	-	351.01
Others	199.35	-	248.44	-	447.79

Market Risk

Market risk comprises two types of risk: interest rate risk and currency risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings and deposits

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates.

The Company manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate loans and borrowings. The Company's policy is to keep balance between its borrowings at fixed rates of interest. The difference between fixed and variable rate interest amounts calculated by reference to an agreed-upon notional principal amount.



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The exposure of the Company to interest rate changes at the end of the reporting period are as under:

Particulars	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Variable Rate Borrowing	834.16	236.86
Total	834.16	236.86

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings affected, after the impact of hedge accounting. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

Particulars	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	Increase/ Decrease in basis points	Effect on Profit before Tax
March 31, 2021	+100	8.34
	-100	8.34
March 31, 2020	+100	2.37
	-100	(2.37)

Note 43 : Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity share capital, securities premium and all other reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the value of the share and to reduce the cost of capital.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company can adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, issue new shares, etc. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total equity. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents.

Particulars	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
A) Net Debt		
Borrowings (Current and Non-Current)	1,189.73	667.73
Cash and cash equivalents	8.96	11.74
Net Debt (A)	1,180.77	655.99
B) Equity		
Equity share capital	500.00	500.00
Other Equity	784.80	624.42
Total Equity (B)	1,284.80	1,124.42
Gearing Ratio (Net Debt / Capital) i.e. (A / B)	91.90%	58.34%

Note 44 : Segment Information:

Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise for which discrete financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker, in deciding how to allocate resources and assessing performance. The Company's chief operating decision maker is the Board of Directors. The main Business of the Company is providing management and Government Infrastructure consultancy services. All other activities revolve around the main business. Further all activities are carried out within India. As such there are no separate reportable segments Segment Reporting in accordance with Ind Accounting Standard - 108 "Operating Segment".

Note 45 : COVID Impact:

The COVID -19 pandemic continues to spread across the globe and India, which has contributed to a significant volatility in global and Indian financial markets. The financial statements, includes the potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Company's financial statements which are dependent on future developments, which are highly uncertain, including, among other things, any new information concerning the severity of the second wave of COVID-19 pandemic and any action to contain its spread or mitigate its impact whether Government mandated or elected by the Company and its subsequent impact on the recoverability's on the Company's assets. The Company has, based on current available information and based on the policy approved by the board, determined the provision for impairment of financial assets including the additional overlay for uncertainty over the potential macro-economic impact of the pandemic.

Based on the current indicators of future economic conditions, the Company considers this provision to be adequate and expects to recover the carrying amount of these financial assets. Given the uncertainty over the potential macro-economic condition, the impact of the global health pandemic may be different from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements and the Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.



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Notes to financial statements

Note 46 : Previous Years' Figures:

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (Ind-AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 and other recognised accounting practices and policies to the extent applicable. The previous period's figures have been regrouped or rearranged wherever necessary.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

For and on behalf of Board of Directors



Kamal Poddar Arun Poddar
Director Director
DIN :- 01518708 DIN :- 02819581

Place : Mumbai Place : Mumbai
Date : June 25, 2021 Date : June 25, 2021