Financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2021

Kestone Integrated Marketing Services Private Limited

Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
21st Floor, DLF Square
Jacaranda Marg, DLF Phase II
Gurugram - 122 002
India

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Kestone Integrated Marketing Services Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Kestone Integrated Marketing Services Private Limited (the 'Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2021, 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 the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2021, its profit (including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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 thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

4. We draw attention to Note 48 to the accompanying financial statements, which describes the uncertainties relating to COVID-19 pandemic outbreak and management's evaluation of its impact on the operations of the Company and accompanying financial statements as at the balance sheet date, the extent of which is significantly dependent on future developments as they evolve. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Information other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

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

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

Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the Members of Kestone Integrated Marketing Services Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (cont'd)

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 in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

The Director's Report is not made available to us at the date of this auditor's report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

6. The accompanying financial statements have been approved by the Company's Board of Directors. 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, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

7. 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.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

9. 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 Standards on Auditing 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.

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

    - Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;

    - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls;

    - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

- 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;

11. 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.

Other Matter

12. The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2020 were audited by the predecessor auditor, Haribhakti & Co. LLP, who have expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements vide their audit report dated 29 June 2020.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

13. Based on our audit, we report that the Company has not paid or provided for any managerial remuneration during the year. Accordingly, reporting under section 197(16) of the Act is not applicable.

14. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ('the Order') issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the Annexure I a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

15. Further to our comments in Annexure I, 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 purpose of our audit of the accompanying financial statements;

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

    c) the financial statements dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;

    d) in our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act;

    e) the matter described in paragraph 4 under the Emphasis of Matter, in our opinion, may have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Company.

    f) on the basis of the written representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act;

    g) we have also audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as on 31 March 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date and our report dated 23 June 2021 as per Annexure II expressed unmodified opinion; and

Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the Members of Kestone Integrated Marketing Services Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (cont'd)

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 31 March 2021.;

ii. the Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 March 2021;

iii. there were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2021; and

iv. the disclosure requirements relating to holdings as well as dealings in specified bank notes were applicable for the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016, which are not relevant to these financial statements. Hence, reporting under this clause is not applicable.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

Neeraj Goel
Partner
Membership No.: 099514
UDIN: 21099514AAAAEL3153

Place: Gurugram, Haryana
Date: 23 June 2021

Annexure I to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Kestone Integrated Marketing Services Private Limited, on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

Annexure I

Based on the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting a true and fair view on the financial statements of the Company and taking into consideration the information and explanations given to us and the books of account and other records examined by us in the normal course of audit, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that:

(i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets comprising of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, intangible assets and intangibles under development.

(b) The Company has a regular program of physical verification of its fixed assets comprising of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets under which these assets are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years, which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. In accordance with this program, certain fixed assets were verified during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) The Company does not hold any immovable property (in the nature of 'fixed assets'). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(i) (c) of the Order are not applicable.

(ii) The Company does not have any inventory. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ii) of the Order are not applicable.

(iii) The Company has granted interest free unsecured loan to a party covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act; and with respect to the same:

(a) in our opinion the terms and conditions of unsecured loan granted to one party in the earlier years, having outstanding balance of Rs. 40.70 lacs as at 31 March 2021, is prejudicial to the Company's interest as no interest has been charged on such loan given to the party.

(b) the schedule of repayment of principal has been stipulated wherein the principal amounts are repayable on demand and since the repayment of such loans has not been demanded, in our opinion, repayment of the principal amount is regular;

(c) there is no overdue amount in respect of loans granted to such company and to the party.

(iv) In our opinion, the Company has not entered into any transaction covered under Sections 185 of the Act. In our opinion, the Company has not complied with the provisions of Section 186 of the Act. The detail of the non-compliance is given below:

S. No.	Particulars	Name of party	Amount involved (Rs. in lacs)	Balance as on 31 March 2021 (Rs. in lacs)	Remarks
1	Loan given at a rate lower than prescribed	Career Launcher Education Foundation	Nil	40.70	Interest free loan given

(v) In our opinion, the Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable.

(vi) The Central Government has not specified maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of Company's services. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable.

Annexure I to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Kestone Integrated Marketing Services Private Limited, on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (cont'd)

(vii)(a) Undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, have not been regularly deposited to the appropriate authorities and there have been significant delays in a large number of cases. Further, no undisputed amounts payable in respect thereof were outstanding at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they become payable.

(b) There are no dues in respect of income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise and value added tax that have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

(viii) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings to any financial institution or a bank during the year. The Company did not have any loans or borrowings payable to government and no dues payable to debenture-holders during the year.

(ix) The Company did not raise moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) In our opinion, the term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.

(x) No fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the period covered by our audit.

(xi) The Company has not paid or provided for any managerial remuneration. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(xi) of the Order are not applicable.

(xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable.

(xiii) In our opinion, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the requisite details have been disclosed in the financial statements, as required by the applicable Ind AS. Further, in our opinion, the company is not required to constitute audit committee under Section 177 of the Act.

(xiv) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures.

(xv) In our opinion, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with the directors or persons connected with them covered under Section 192 of the Act.

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

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Neeraj Goel

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

Neeraj Goel
Partner
Membership No.: 099514
UDIN: 21099514AAAAEL3153

Place: Gurugram, Haryana
Date: 23 June 2021

Annexure II to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Kestone Integrated Marketing Services Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

Annexure II

Independent Auditor's Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act')

1. In conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of Kestone Integrated Marketing Services Private Limited (the 'Company') as at and for the year ended 31 March 2021, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as at that date.

Responsibiliti1s of Management and Those Charged with Governance for Internal Financial Controls

2. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of the Company's business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

6. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 with reference to financial statements include 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

Annexure II to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Kestone Integrated Marketing Services Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (cont'd)

(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 with Reference to Financial Statements

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

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2021, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

Neeraj

Neeraj Goel
Partner
Membership No.: 099514
UDIN: 21099514AAAAEL3153

Place: Gurugram, Haryana
Date: 23 June 2021

Kestone Integrated Marketing Services Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021
(All amounts are in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	183.57	222.35
Right-of-use assets	4	42.11	155.45
Intangible assets	5	28.86	39.31
Intangibles under development	6	260.15	213.59
Investments	7	478.74	478.74
Financial assets			
(i) Loans	8	17.88	37.12
(ii) Other financial assets	9	57.31	554.69
Deferred tax assets (net)	10	119.24	86.16
Non-current tax assets (net)	11	1,127.03	1,633.19
Other non-current assets	12	0.84	6.32
Total non-current assets		**2,315.73**	**3,426.92**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	13	2,658.83	2,707.21
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	14	213.31	8.62
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	15	809.01	240.82
(iv) Loans	16	113.31	126.77
(v) Other financial assets	17	233.05	381.85
Other current assets	18	429.23	570.96
Total current assets		**4,456.74**	**4,036.23**
Total assets		**6,772.47**	**7,463.15**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	19	100.00	100.00
Other equity	20	3,696.91	3,565.95
Total equity		**3,796.91**	**3,665.95**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	21	95.36	274.78
(ii) Lease liabilities	22	15.95	56.71
Provisions	23	130.36	134.72
Total non-current liabilities		**241.67**	**466.21**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	24	828.79	482.48
(ii) Trade payables	25		
- dues of micro and small enterprises		-	-
- dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		1,041.68	2,011.36
(iii) Lease liabilities	26	34.13	109.47
(iv) Other financial liabilities	27	502.16	423.96
Other current liabilities	28	325.87	301.55
Provisions	29	1.26	2.17
Total Current liabilities		**2,733.89**	**3,330.99**
Total liabilities		**2,975.56**	**3,797.20**
Total equity and liabilities		**6,772.47**	**7,463.15**

Significant accounting policies 2
The accompanying notes 1 to 52 are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For **Walker Chandiok & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013

Neeraj

Neeraj Goel
Partner
Membership No.:099514

Place: Gurugram, Haryana
Date: June 23, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Kestone Integrated Marketing Services Private Limited

Satya Narayanan .R
Director
DIN: 00307326

Gautam Puri
Director
DIN: 00033548

Shikha

Shikha Sanduja
Company Secretary
ICSI M. No.: A60670

Kestone Integrated Marketing Services Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi

Place: New Delhi
Date: June 23, 2021

Kestone Integrated Marketing Services Private Limited
Statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts are in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Income			
Revenue from operations	30	6,715.12	10,669.68
Other income	31	168.11	246.06
Total income		**6,883.23**	**10,915.74**
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	32	1,588.12	1,986.21
Finance costs	33	184.92	279.57
Depreciation and amortisation expense	34	130.49	219.01
Service delivery expenses	35	4,258.73	7,116.06
Other expenses	36	569.93	1,263.41
Total expenses		**6,732.19**	**10,864.26**
Profit before tax		**151.04**	**51.48**
Tax expense:	38		
Current tax		78.20	30.25
Tax adjustment for earlier years		(6.17)	3.50
Deferred tax		(37.37)	(19.34)
Net Tax		**34.66**	**14.41**
Profit for the year (A)		**116.38**	**37.07**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans		17.01	36.72
Income tax relating to these items		(4.28)	(9.24)
Total other comprehensive income for the year (B)		**12.73**	**27.48**
Total comprehensive income for the year (A + B) (Comprising profit & other comprehensive income for the year)		**129.11**	**64.55**
Earnings per equity share (face value of Rs. 10 each)	37		
- Basic (In Rs.)		11.64	3.71
- Diluted (In Rs.)		11.64	3.71

Significant accounting policies 2
The accompanying notes 1 to 52 are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For Walker Chandiok & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013

Neeraj Goel
Partner
Membership No.:099514

Place: Gurugram, Haryana
Date: June 23, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Kestone Integrated Marketing Services Private Limited

Satya Narayanan .R
Director
DIN: 00307326

Gautam Puri
Director
DIN: 00033548

Shikha Sanduja
Company Secretary
ICSI M. No.: A60670

Place: New Delhi
Date: June 23, 2021

Kestone Integrated Marketing Services Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi

Kestone Integrated Marketing Services Private Limited
Statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts are in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Net Profit before tax	151.04	51.48
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	130.49	219.01
Sundry balances written off	4.98	62.98
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	(20.89)	(14.82)
Interest costs	182.37	275.60
Adjustment for Loan Processing Fee	2.55	3.97
Liability no longer required written back	(1.29)	(40.04)
Unwinding of interest on security deposits	(7.17)	(8.03)
Interest income on loans and fixed deposits	(79.11)	(82.63)
Loss allowance on trade receivables	9.57	9.34
Unrealised forex exchange gain (net)	0.01	(5.57)
Operating profit before working capital changes	**372.55**	**471.29**
Adjustment for (increase)/decrease in Assets		
- Trade receivables	38.80	1,404.00
- Non-current loans and other financial assets	26.41	29.83
- Current loans and other financial assets	88.15	165.58
- Other non current assets	5.48	2.64
- Other current assets	136.61	(203.81)
Adjustment for increase/(decrease) in Liabilities		
- Trade payables	(968.39)	113.04
- Provisions	11.74	33.26
- Other current financial liabilities	78.52	(173.08)
- Other current liabilities	24.32	(246.25)
Cash generated from operations	(185.81)	1,596.50
Less: Income tax paid (net of refunds)	434.13	(154.21)
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities (A)	**248.32**	**1,442.29**
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(45.87)	(40.44)
Sale of property, plant and equipment	22.41	0.10
Purchase of intangible assets	(0.02)	(2.74)
Intangible under development	(320.16)	(280.22)
Sale of intagible under development	273.60	81.40
Proceeds from maturity of fixed deposits	1,500.00	516.08
Creation of fixed deposits	(1,570.81)	(336.94)
Interest received	176.43	74.51
Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities (B)	**35.58**	**11.75**
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Repayments from short term borrowings	346.31	(910.77)
Repayments of long term borrowings	(180.56)	(233.80)
Interest expense paid	(177.13)	(263.54)
Payment of lease liability (Refer Note 40)	(67.87)	(116.75)
Net cash generated from / (used in) financing activities (C)	**(79.25)**	**(1,524.86)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**204.65**	**(70.82)**
Balance at the beginning of the year		
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	8.62	79.44
Balance at the end of the year (Refer Note 14)	**213.27**	**8.62**

CHANDIOK & CO LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Kestone Integrated Marketing Services Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi

(All amounts are in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the balance sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities:

Particulars	Non-current borrowings	Current borrowings	Interest on borrowings	Lease liabilities
For the year ended March 31, 2021				
Balance as at April 1, 2020	529.84	482.48	5.38	166.18
Interest accrued during the year	-	-	143.38	8.89
Cash outflows during the year	(180.56)	346.31	(145.11)	(67.87)
Non Cash Item:				
Reversal on account of modification/termination of lease				(57.12)
Amortisation	2.55	-	-	
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**351.83**	**828.79**	**3.65**	**50.08**
For the year ended March 31, 2020				
Balance as at April 1, 2019	759.67	1,393.25	1.81	282.94
Interest accrued during the year	-	-	220.28	23.71
Cash outflows during the year	(233.80)	(910.77)	(216.71)	(140.47)
Non Cash Item:				
Amortisation	3.97	-	-	
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**529.84**	**482.48**	**5.38**	**166.18**

There are no non-cash changes on account of effect of changes in foreign exchange rates and fair values.

Significant accounting policies
The accompanying notes 1 to 52 are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For Walker Chandiok & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013

Neeraj Goel

Neeraj Goel
Partner
Membership No.:099514

Place: Gurugram, Haryana
Date: June 23, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Kestone Integrated Marketing Services Private Limited

Satya Narayanan .R
Director
DIN: 00307326

Gautam Puri
Director
DIN: 00033548

Shikha Sanduja
Company Secretary
ICSI M. No.: A60670

Kestone Integrated Marketing Services Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi

Place: New Delhi
Date: June 23, 2021

Kestone Integrated Marketing Services Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts are in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

(a) Equity share capital

Particulars	Amount
Balance as at March 31, 2019	100.00
Change in equity share capital	-
Balance as at March 31, 2020/ April 1, 2020	100.00
Change in equity share capital	-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	100.00

(b) Other equity

Particulars	Attributable to owners of the company		Total
	Reserves & Surplus		
	Retained earnings	Deemed Equity	
Balance as at April 1, 2019	3,464.72	7.21	3,471.93
Impact of adoption of IND-AS 116 (Refer Note 40)	12.66	-	12.66
Profit for the year	37.07	-	37.07
Additions during the year	-	16.81	16.81
Other comprehensive income for the year			
- Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	27.48	-	27.48
Total comprehensive income for the year	77.21	16.81	94.02
Balance as at March 31, 2020 / April 1, 2020	3,541.93	24.02	3,565.95
Profit for the year	116.38	-	116.38
Additions during the year	-	1.85	1.85
Other comprehensive income for the year			
- Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	12.73	-	12.73
Total comprehensive income for the year	129.11	1.85	130.96
Balance as at March 31, 2021	3,671.04	25.87	3,696.91

Significant accounting policies
The accompanying notes 1 to 52 are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For Walker Chandiok & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013

Neeraj Goel
Partner
Membership No.:099514

Place: Gurugram, Haryana
Date: June 23, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Kestone Integrated Marketing Services Private Limited

Satya Narayanan .R
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Company Secretary
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Place: New Delhi
Date: June 23, 2021

Kestone Integrated Marketing Services Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi

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Reporting Entity

Kestone Integrated Marketing Services Private Limited ("the Company") is a company domiciled in India, with its registered office situated at Plot No. 9A, Sector 27A, Mathura Road, Faridabad - Haryana - 121003. The Company was incorporated on February 3, 1997 under the Companies Act, 1956. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of CL Educate Limited. The Company is engaged in the business of providing marketing and sales services, manpower management services and infrastructure support services.

1. **Basis of preparation.**

(i) **Statement of compliance:**

These standalone financial statements ("financial statements") of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard ("Ind AS") and comply with requirements of Ind AS notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"), read together with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time, stipulation contained in Schedule III (Revised) and other pronouncements/ provisions of applicable laws. These financial statements are authorised for issue on 23 June 2021 in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors can permit the revision to the standalone financial statements after obtaining necessary approvals or at the instance of regulatory authorities as per provisions of the Act.

These standalone financial statements have been prepared using the significant accounting policies and measurement basis summarised below. These accounting policies have been used consistently throughout all periods presented in these standalone financial statements, unless stated otherwise

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value:

i. Derivative financial instruments;
ii. Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments);
iii. Defined benefit plans- plan assets measured at fair value; and
iv. Share based payments.

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/non-current classification. An asset is treated as current if it satisfies any of the following conditions:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current if it satisfies any of the following conditions:
i. It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
ii. It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
iii. It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
iv. There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

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

The financial statements of the Company are presented in Indian Rupees (`), which is also its functional currency and all amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lacs as per the requirement of Schedule III to the Act, unless otherwise stated.

2. Significant accounting policies

(i) Fair value measurements

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value which is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between independent market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

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

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

Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable; and

Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

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. For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the balance sheet at fair value on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

(ii) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised when it is probable that the entity will receive the economic benefits associated with the transaction and the related revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, which is generally the transaction price, net of any taxes/duties and discounts.

The Company earns revenue primarily from Managed Manpower Services (MMS), Marketing & sales services (Events), Online marketing & support services (Digital).

Revenue from services

Revenue for marketing & sales service, managed manpower services and online marketing support services is recognised in profit & loss statement over the period of time by measuring progress towards satisfaction of performance obligation for the services rendered at the reporting date. The Company uses output method for measurement of revenue from such services, as per terms of respective agreements.

Revenue as an agent

The Company derives its revenue from event & managed manpower services. When the Company determines that the nature of its promise, is a performance obligation to provide the specified goods or services itself (i.e. entity is the principal), then it recognises the revenue earned as the gross amount of consideration. However, where the Company promise, is to arrange, for the customer to provide goods/services as an agent then revenue is recognised only to extent of commission/markup/charges earned by it. In such cases the Company does not control the goods and services provided to a customer. The indicators evaluated by the Company to conclude if it is an agent are the following:

(a) that another party is primarily responsible for fulfilling the contract;

(b) the Company does not have any inventory risk

(c) the Company does not have discretion in establishing prices for the other party's goods or services and, therefore, the benefit that the Company can receive from those goods or services is limited;

(d) the Company's consideration is in the form of a commission / service charge or markup; and

(e) the Company is not exposed to credit risk for the amount receivable from a customer in exchange for

the other party's goods or services.

Contract Balances

Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e. only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in section ix in Financial instruments.

Contract Assets (Unbilled Revenue)

Contract Assets is an entity's right to consideration in exchange of service that the entity has transferred to a customer when that right is conditioned on something other than the passage of time. This is recognised when there is excess of revenue earned over billings on contracts.

Contract Liabilities (Unearned Revenue)

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. Amounts billed and received or recoverable prior to the reporting date for services and such services or part of such services are to be performed after the reporting date are recorded as contract liabilities as per the provisions of the Ind AS-115 and shown in other current liabilities.

Interest income

Interest income on time deposits is recognised using the effective interest method.

The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

(iii) Property, plant and equipment

Measurement at recognition:

Property, plant and equipment and capital work-in progress are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Cost comprises the purchase price, borrowing costs if capitalisation criteria are met and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be recognised as an asset if, and only if:

a) it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity; and
b) the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of property, plant and equipment is added to its book value only if it increased the future benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance. All other expenses on existing assets, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss for the period during which such expenses are incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual value over their useful life using straight line method, and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

The estimated useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment for the current and comparative periods are as under and the same are equal to lives specified as per schedule II of the Act.

Property, plant and equipment	Useful lives (in years)
Furniture and fixtures	10
Office equipment - Electric	10
Office equipment - Other	5
Vehicle	8
Computer equipment	3

Based on technical evaluation and consequent advice, the management believes that its estimates of useful lives as given above best represent the period over which management expects to use these assets. Depreciation on addition to property, plant and equipment is provided on pro-rata basis from the date the assets are ready for intended use. Depreciation on sale/discard from property, plant and equipment is provided for up to the date of sale, deduction or discard of property, plant and equipment as the case may be.

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end, and changes, if any, are accounted for prospectively.

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(iv) **Intangible assets**

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

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

The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

Amortisation is calculated over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method having below useful life

Intangible assets	Useful Life (in years)
Acquired and internally generated software	5

An intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising upon derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss. when the asset is derecognised.

Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred. Development expenditure is capitalised as part of the cost of the resulting intangible asset only if the expenditure can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable, and the Company intends to and has sufficient resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset. Otherwise, it is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, the asset is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

(v) **Income taxes**

Tax expense is the aggregate amount included in the determination of profit or loss for the period in respect of current tax and deferred tax.

Current income tax

Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961 and rules thereunder. Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date. Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in OCI or in equity).

Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their book bases. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

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

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

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Minimum Alternate Tax ("MAT") credit is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the relevant members of the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. Such asset is reviewed at each reporting period end and the adjusted based on circumstances then prevailing.

(vi) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the

Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's ("CGU") fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use.

Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets.

When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded Company's or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Company extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the entity operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

Impairment losses, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

An assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

(vii) Financial instruments

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

Financial assets
Initial recognition and measurement
All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified as follows:

a) Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost where the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows; and contractual terms of the asset give rise to cash flows on specified dates that are solely payments of principal and interest.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

b) Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cashflows and for selling the financial assets, where the cash flow represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"). The Company has not designated any debt instrument in this category.

c) Debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss

Fair Value Through Profit or Loss ("FVTPL") is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorisation as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The Company has not designated any debt instrument in this category.

d) Equity instruments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 'Business Combinations' applies are Ind AS classified as at FVTPL. Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair values. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

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

De-recognition

A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or the Company has transferred its rights to receive the contractual cash flows from the asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset are transferred.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company measures the Expected Credit Loss ("ECL") associated with its assets based on historical trends, industry practices and the general business environment in which it operates. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recognised as income/ expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss under the head 'other expenses'.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

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

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

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

a) Financial liabilities at FVTPL

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Financial liabilities at FVTPL 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 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.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such 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 are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except for those attributable to changes in own credit risk, which are recognised in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

b) Financial liabilities at amortised cost

After initial recognition, financial liabilities designated at amortised costs are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.
Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

De-recognition

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date of executing a derivative contract and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative. Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

(viii) Leases

The Company as a lessee

The Company enters into an arrangement for lease of buildings. Such arrangements are generally for a fixed period but may have extension or termination options. In accordance with Ind AS 116 - Leases, at inception of the contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains a lease. A lease is defined as 'a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to control the use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration'.

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

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a) The contract involves the use of an identified asset - this may be specified explicitly or implicitly, and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified;

b) The Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and

c) The Company assesses whether it has the right to direct 'how and for what purpose' the asset is used throughout the period of use. At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of land and buildings in which it is a lessee, the Company has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

Measurement and recognition of leases as a lessee

The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses (unless such right of use assets fulfills the requirements of Ind AS 40 - Investment Property and is accounted for as there under), if any and adjusted for any re-measurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use asset is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. Right-of-use asset are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

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

a) Fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
b) Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
c) Amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
d) The exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero, as the case may be.

The Company presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property and lease liabilities as a separate line item in the standalone financial statements of the Company.

The Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 - Leases to short-term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is

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of low value. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(ix) Investment in subsidiaries

An investor, regardless of the nature of its involvement with an entity (the investee), shall determine whether it is a parent by assessing whether it controls the investee. An investor controls an investee when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

Thus, an investor controls an investee if and only if the investor has all the following:
a) power over the investee;
b) exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
c) the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns.

The Company has elected to recognise its investments in subsidiary at cost in accordance with the option available in Ind AS 27, 'Separate Financial Statements'.

Investment carried at cost is tested for impairment as per Ind-AS 36.

(x) Employee benefits

Contribution to provident and other funds

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. Both the employee and the employer make monthly contributions to the plan at a predetermined rate as per the provisions of The Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952except for Employees Deposit Linked Insurance (EDLI), where a policy is taken from Life Insurance Corporation of India. The Company has no obligation under these plans beyond its monthly contributions. The Company recognises contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognised as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognised as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

Gratuity

Gratuity is a defined benefit scheme. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method. The Company recognises termination benefit as a liability and an expense when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the termination benefits fall due more than twelve months after the balance sheet date, they are measured at present value of future cash flows using the discount rate determined by reference to market yields at the balance sheet date on government bonds.

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

Past service costs are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss on the earlier of:
- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the Company recognises related restructuring cost

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset.

Kestone Integrated Marketing Services Pvt. Ltd. * New Delhi

Walker Chandiok & Co LLP * Chartered Accountants

The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income

Compensated absences

Benefits under the Company's leave encashment scheme constitute other employee benefitswhich are provided to the employees of specific projects only. The liability in respect of leave encashment is provided on the basis of an actuarial valuation done by an independent actuary at the end of the accounting period. Actuarial gain and losses are recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to Ind AS 19, 'Employee Benefits', in connection with accounting for plan amendments, curtailments and settlements requiring an entity to determine the current service costs and the net interest for the period after the remeasurement using the assumptions used for the remeasurement; and determine the net interest for the remaining period based on the remeasured net defined benefit liability or asset. There is no impact on the financial statement due to this amendment.

(xi) Foreign exchange transactions and translations

Initial recognition

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the reporting currency, by applying the foreign currency amount of exchange rate between the reporting currency and foreign currency at the date of transaction.

Conversion

Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities outstanding as at balance sheet date are restated/translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities which are measured in terms of historical cost denomination in foreign currency, are reported using the exchange rate at the date of transaction except for non-monetary item measured at fair value which are translated using the exchange rates at the date when fair value is determined.

Exchange difference arising on the settlement of monetary items or on restatement of the Company's monetary items at rates different from those at which they initially recorded during the year or reported in previous financials statement (other than those relating to fixed assets and other long term monetary assets) are recognised as income or expenses in the year in which they arise.

Foreign operations:

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into INR the functional currency of the Company, at the exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated into INR at the exchange rates at the dates of the transaction or an average rate if the average rate approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

(xii) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand, cheques on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above.

(xiii) Provisions

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

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

(xiv) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

In accordance with Ind AS 108 - Operating Segments, the operating segments used to present segment information are identified on the basis of internal reports used by the Company's Management to allocate resources to the segments and assess their performance.

The Board of Director(s) are collectively the Company's 'Chief Operating Decision Maker' or 'CODM' within the meaning of Ind AS 108.

(xv) Contingent liabilities

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

(xvi) Earnings per share

Basic earnings/ (loss) 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. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for events, other than conversion of potential equity shares, that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding without a corresponding change in resources.

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

(xvii) Significant management judgement in applying accounting policies and estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements. Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

In particular, the Company has identified the following areas where significant judgements, estimates and assumptions are required. Further information on each of these areas and how they impact the various accounting policies are described below and also in the relevant notes to the financial statements. Changes in estimates are accounted for prospectively.

i) **Judgements**

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

a) **Contingencies**

Contingent liabilities may arise from the ordinary course of business in relation to claims against the Company, including legal, contractor, land access and other claims. By their nature, contingencies will be resolved only when one or more uncertain future events occur or fail to occur. The assessment of the existence, and potential quantum, of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgments and the use of estimates regarding the outcome of future events.

b) **Recognition of deferred tax assets**

The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognised is based on an assessment of the probability that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax loss carry-forward can be utilised. In addition, significant judgement is required in assessing the impact of any legal or economic limits or uncertainties in various tax jurisdictions.

ii) **Estimates and assumptions**

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

a) **Useful lives of tangible/intangible assets**

The Company reviews its estimate of the useful lives of tangible/intangible assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets.

b) **Defined benefit obligation**

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

c) **Fair value measurement of financial instruments**

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

(All amounts are in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

3 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Vehicles	Computers	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipments	Total
Gross carrying amount					
Balance as at April 1, 2019	62.21	242.44	154.63	161.28	620.56
Additions	-	30.90	3.99	5.55	40.44
Disposals	-	(0.89)	-	-	(0.89)
Balance as at March 31, 2020 / April 1, 2020	62.21	272.45	158.62	166.83	660.11
Additions	-	30.05	-	15.82	45.87
Disposals	(40.37)	(10.89)	(14.70)	(52.95)	(118.91)
Balance as at March 31, 2021	21.84	291.61	143.92	129.70	587.07
Accumulated depreciation					
Balance at April 1, 2019	19.87	187.56	47.25	102.79	357.47
Depreciation for the year	7.96	27.60	16.69	28.87	81.12
Disposals	-	(0.83)	-	-	(0.83)
Balance as at March 31, 2020 / April 1, 2020	27.83	214.33	63.94	131.66	437.76
Depreciation for the year	6.22	27.72	16.87	10.43	61.24
Disposals	(26.87)	(10.21)	(9.09)	(49.33)	(95.50)
Balance as at March 31, 2021	7.18	231.84	71.72	92.76	403.50

Net carrying amount					
As at March 31, 2020	34.38	58.12	94.68	35.17	222.35
As at March 31, 2021	14.66	59.77	72.20	36.94	183.57

Note: 1. All the present and future movable fixed assets are subject to collateral charge to secure the Company's current borrowings referred in notes as cash credit from bank (refer note 24).

2. Vehicles are hypothecated for the vehicle loans from bank. Refer note 21.

3. For depreciation and useful life, please refer accounting policy note no. 2 (iii).

4 Right-of-use assets

Particulars	Right-of-use assets	Total
Gross carrying amount		
Balance as at April 1, 2019	282.94	282.94
Additions	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2020 / April 1, 2020	282.94	282.94
Additions	-	-
Reversal on account of modification/termination of lease	(210.03)	(210.03)
Balance as at March 31, 2021	72.91	72.91
Accumulated depreciation		
Depreciation for the year	127.49	127.49
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2020 / April 1, 2020	127.49	127.49
Depreciation for the year	58.78	58.78
Reversal on account of modification/termination of lease	(155.47)	(155.47)
Balance as at March 31, 2021	30.80	30.80

Net carrying amount		
As at March 31, 2020	155.45	155.45
As at March 31, 2021	42.11	42.11

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(All amounts are in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

5 Intangible assets

Particulars	Computer software	Total
Gross carrying amount		
Balance as at April 1, 2019	55.59	55.59
Additions	2.74	2.74
Balance as at March 31, 2020 / April 1, 2020	58.33	58.33
Additions	0.02	0.02
Balance as at March 31, 2021	58.35	58.35
Accumulated amortisation		
Balance as at April 1, 2019	8.62	8.62
Amortisation charged for the year	10.40	10.40
Balance as at March 31, 2020 / April 1, 2020	19.02	19.02
Amortisation charged for the year	10.47	10.47
Balance as at March 31, 2021	29.49	29.49
Net carrying amount		
As at March 31, 2020	39.31	39.31
As at March 31, 2021	28:86	28.86

Note: 1. All the present and future movable fixed assets are subject to collateral charge to secure the Company's current borrowings referred in notes as cash credit from bank (Refer Note 24).
2. For amortisation and useful life, please refer accounting policy note no. 2(iv).
3. Refer note 'a' below for internally generated intangible assets.

a. Details of internally generated intangible assets

Particulars	Recruitment software (Sofi)	Total
Gross carrying amount		
Balance as at April 1, 2019	49.17	49.17
Additions	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2020/ April 1, 2020	49.17	49.17
Additions	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	49.17	49.17
Accumulated amortisation		
Balance as at April 1, 2019	2.45	2.45
Amortisation for the year	9.86	9.86
Balance as at March 31, 2020/ April 1, 2020	12.31	12.31
Amortisation for the year	9.84	9.84
Balance as at March 31, 2021	22.16	22.16
Net Carrying amount		
As at March 31, 2020	36.86	36.86
As at March 31, 2021	27.01	27.01

Sofi is a recruitment software and is capitalized on December 31, 2018 and it is a high-end resource matching solution for any company looking to hire technical and IT manpower that immediately analyses high volumes of IT personnel's CVs, evaluates, filters and sorts the most suitable candidates.
The cost of Sofi is the employee cost incurred in respect of the development of the software.
Sofi will help in;
i) Using customer requirements as the basis for filtering through an unlimited number of CVs
ii) Sorting through the CVs and suggesting the most relevant candidates
iii) Contacting the best applicants & track applications

6 Intangibles under development

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Opening Balance	213.59	213.59
Additions	320.16	-
Disposals	(273.60)	-
Closing balance	260.15	213.59

7 Investments

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Investment in equity instruments (unquoted)		
Investments in subsidiary (measured at cost) - trade 946,560 (March 31, 2020: 946,560) fully paid up equity shares of SGD 1 each of Kestone CL Asia Hub Pte Limited (Formerly known as Career Launcher Asia Educational Hub Pte Limited)	478.74	478.74
	478.74	478.74
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	478.74	478.74

There are no significant restrictions on the right of ownership, realizability of investments or the remittance of income and proceeds of disposal.

Name of entity	Relationship	Place of business	% of ownership interest
Kestone CL Asia Hub Pte Limited	Subsidiary	Singapore	100%

8 Loans - non-current financial asset

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Unsecured, considered good		
Security deposits	17.88	37.12
	17.88	37.12

For explanation on the company credit risk management process. (Refer Note 46)

9 Other non-current financial assets

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Deposits with remaining maturity for more than 12 months from reporting date	57.31	554.69
	57.31	554.69

Note:
Fixed deposits amounting Rs 50.00 lakhs (March 31, 2020 Rs. 525.00 lakhs) are under lien, out of which fixed deposits amounting Rs. Nil (March 31, 2020 Rs. 150.00 lakhs) are under lien towards cash credit facility from IndusInd Bank taken by the Company, fixed deposits amounting Rs. 50.00 lakhs (March 31, 2020 Rs 375.00 lakhs) are under lien towards term loan facility from Tata Capital Financial Services Ltd. Refer note 21 and 24 respectively.

10 Deferred tax asset (net)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Deferred tax asset (net) (Refer Note 38)	119.24	86.16
	119.24	86.16

(All amounts are in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

11 Non current tax assets (net)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Advance tax (net of provisions)	1,127.03	1,633.19
	1,127.03	**1,633.19**

12 Other non-current assets

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Prepaid rent	0.84	3.10
Prepaid financial guarantee commission	-	3.22
	0.84	**6.32**

13 Trade receivables

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Considered good - Unsecured	2658.83	2,707.21
Credit Impaired	13.42	10.08
	2,672.25	2,717.29
Less: Allowances for Credit impairment	(13.42)	(10.08)
	2,658.83	**2,707.21**
Trade receivables from related parties (included above)	1677.74	1,322.03
	1,677.74	**1,322.03**

Note : 1. For trade receivables from related parties Refer Note 43.

2. The Company has measured Expected Credit Loss of trade receivable based on simplified approach as per Ind-AS 109 "Financial Instruments" except on related party customers. (Refer Note 46)

3. For explanation on the Company credit risk management process (Refer Note 46)

4. No trade or other receivable are due from director or other officer of the Company and firms or private companies in which any director is a partner, a director or a member either jointly or severally with other persons except as stated above.

5. Trade receivable are pledged as securities for borrowings taken from bank (Refer Note 24)

14 Cash and cash equivalents

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Balance with banks:		
- on current account	13.31	8.62
Deposits with original maturities of less than 3 months	200.00	-
	213.31	8.62

For explanation on the company credit risk management process (Refer Note 46).

15 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Deposits with original maturity for more than 3 months but remaining maturity of less than 12 months from the reporting date	809.01	240.82
	809.01	240.82

Note:

Fixed deposits amounting Rs 745.00 lakhs (March 31, 2020 Rs. 220.00 lakhs) are under lien, out of which fixed deposits amounting Rs. 370.00 lakhs (March 31, 2020 Rs. 220.00 lakhs) are under lien towards cash credit facility from IndusInd Bank taken by the company, fixed deposits amounting Rs. 375.00 lakhs (March 31, 2020 Rs Nil) are under lien towards term loan facility from Tata Capital Financial Services Ltd.

For explanation on the company credit risk management process (Refer Note 46).

16 Current financial asset - loans

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Unsecured, considered good		
Security deposits	46.29	67.86
Loan to related parties	40.70	40.70
Loan to employees	26.32	18.21
	113.31	126.77

Note : 1. For loan to related parties (Refer Note 43)
2. For explanation on the company credit risk management process (Refer Note 46)

17 Other current financial assets

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Contract Assets*	164.93	216.50
Credit impaired	(0.14)	(0.23)
	164.79	216.27
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	4.27	21.22
Interest accrued on loan given to related parties (Refer Note 43)	34.79	115.16
Amount recoverable from Non Banking Financial Company	0.31	0.31
Other receivable (Refer Note 43)	28.89	28.89
	233.05	381.85

For explanation on the company credit risk management process (Refer Note 46)
*For movement of contract assets, Refer Footnote 30 (iii)

18 Other current assets

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Advances to suppliers	289.49	236.79
Prepaid expenses	19.98	33.08
Prepaid financial guarantee commission	3.22	5.12
Advances to employees	5.59	11.14
Prepaid rent	2.01	5.87
Balances recoverable from government authorities	108.94	278.96
	429.23	570.96

(All amounts are in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

19 Share capital

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Authorised		
1,000,000 (March 31, 2020: 1,000,000) equity shares of Rs 10 each	100.00	100.00
Issued, subscribed and paid-up		
1,000,000 (March 31, 2020 : 1,000,000) equity shares of Rs 10 each	100.00	100.00

a. Terms and rights attached to equity shares

Voting

Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share held.

Dividends

The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to approval of the shareholders in ensuing Annual General Meeting except in the case where interim dividend is distributed. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend since its incorporation.

Liquidation

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares shall be entitled to receive all of the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts, if any. Such distributed amounts will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

b. Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year :

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
At the beginning/end of the year	1,000,000	1,000,000

c. Details of shares held by holding company and shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of CL Educate Limited contributing to 100% of the share capital of the company.

	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	No. of Shares	Percentage holding	No. of Shares	Percentage holding
CL Educate Limited and its nominees* (Holding Company)	1,000,000	100%	1,000,000	100%
	1,000,000	**100%**	**1,000,000**	**100%**

* None of the nominees individually own more than 5% of the total shares issued by the Company.

d. No class of shares have been allotted as fully paid up pursuant to contract(s) without payment being received in cash, allotted as fully paid up by way of bonus shares or bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding to the balance sheet date.

20 Other equity

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Retained earnings		
Opening balance	3,541.93	3,464.72
Impact of adoption of IND-AS 116 (Refer Note 40)	-	12.66
(+) Net profit for the period	116.38	37.07
Other comprehensive income for the year		
- Remeasurement of defined benefit plans, net of tax	12.73	27.48
Closing balance	3,671.04	3,541.93
Deemed equity contribution		
Opening balance	24.02	7.21
Additions	1.85	16.81
Closing balance	25.87	24.02
	3,696.91	3,565.95

Nature and purpose of other reserves/ other equity

Retained earnings

Retained earnings created from profit/loss of the Company.

Deemed equity

The Company has received guarantee from its holding Company and promoters on the borrowings of Company. The fair valuation of the financial guarantee has resulted in the creation of deemed equity.

21 Non-current borrowings

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Secured		
Term Loan from financial institutions	344.37	517.34
Vehicle Loan		
- From Banks	7.46	12.50
Total non-current borrowings	**351.83**	**529.84**
Less: Current maturities of non-current borrowing from financial institutions (included in note 27)	250.96	250.01
Less: Current maturities of non-current vehicle loan from banks (included in note 27)	5.51	5.05
	95.36	**274.78**

Note:
i. Vehicle loans from bank are secured against hypothecation of concerned vehicles.
ii. Term loan from financial institution.

Collateral security (to Tata Capital)
a. Lien on fixed deposits amounting Rs. 375.00 lakhs (March 31, 2020: Rs 375.00 lakhs) (Refer Note 9 and 15)

Guarantees
a. The Loan from Tata Capital is further secured by personal guarantees of directors of the company i.e. by, Mr. Gautam Puri and Mr. Nikhil Mahajan.
b. Aggregate amount of loans guaranteed by directors of the Company as at year end Rs. 750.00 lakhs (March 31, 2020: Rs.750.00 lakhs)

Terms and conditions of outstanding borrowings are as follows:

For amount outstanding as at March 31 , 2021

Loan	Outstanding amount	Equal monthly installment (EMI)	Rate of interest	Date of last EMI
Loan from HDFC Bank Limited	3.73	0.25	8.76%	7-Jul-22
Loan from HDFC Bank Limited	3.73	0.25	8.76%	7-Jul-22
	7.46			

Loan	Outstanding amount	Equal monthly Principal (EMP)	Rate of interest	Date of last EMI
Loan from TATA Capital	344.37	20.83	12.00%	1-Apr-22
	344.37			

For amount outstanding as at March 31, 2020

Loan	Outstanding amount	Equal monthly installment (EMI)	Rate of interest	Date of last EMI
Loan from HDFC Bank Limited	6.25	0.25	8.76%	7-Jul-22
Loan from HDFC Bank Limited	6.25	0.25	8.76%	7-Jul-22
	12.50			

Loan	Outstanding amount	Equal monthly Principal (EMP)	Rate of interest	Date of last EMI
Loan from TATA Capital	517.34	20.83	12.00%	1-Apr-22
	517.34			

Company's exposure to liquidity risk is disclosed in Note 46.

22 Non-current lease liabilities

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Lease liabilities (Refer Note 40)	15.95	56.71
	15.95	**56.71**

23 Non-current provisions

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity (Refer Note 42)	126.71	132.15
Compensated absences (Refer Note 42)	3.65	2.57
	130.36	**134.72**

24 Current borrowings

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Secured		
Loan repayable on demand		
Cash credit from bank	828.79	482.48
Total current borrowings	**828.79**	**482.48**

Note:

Details of these loans are as follows:

Primary security

First and exclusive charge on entire current assets of the Company both present and future for Cash credit from Indusind Bank.

Collateral security (to Indusind bank)

a. Corporate guarantee of CL Educate Limited (Holding Company) amounting Rs. 1,850.00 lakhs (March 31, 2020 : Rs 1,850.00 lakhs)

b. Lien on fixed deposits amounting Rs. 370.00 lakhs (March 31, 2020: Rs 370.00 lakhs) (Refer Note 9 and 15)

c. First and exclusive charge on movable fixed assets of the Company both present and future.

Interest rates

a. 11.50% p.a from September 26, 2017 which was further reduced to 10.65% p.a from October 04, 2020 on CC Limit from Indusind Bank.

c. 0.75% p.a. over and above the FD Interest rate on Overdraft facility from ICICI Bank.

Guarantees

a. Aggregate amount of loans guaranteed by directors of the Company as at year end Rs. 828.79 lakhs (March 31, 2020: Rs.482.48 lakhs)

Note : Company's exposure to liquidity risk is disclosed in Note 46.

25 Trade payables

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Trade payables		
- to micro and small enterprises	-	-
- to others	1,041.68	2,011.36
	1,041.68	**2,011.36**

(i) Refer Note 45 for dues to micro and small enterprises

(ii) Refer Note 43 for payable to related parties

(iii) Company's exposure to liquidity risk related to trade payables is disclosed in note 46.

(All amounts are in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

26 Current lease liabilities

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Lease liabilities (Refer Note 40)	34.13	109.47
	34.13	109.47

27 Other current financial liabilities

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Current maturities of non-current vehicle loan from banks (refer note 21)	5.51	5.05
Current maturities of non-current loan from others (refer note 21)	250.96	250.01
Interest accrued	3.65	5.38
Employees related payables	170.16	150.63
Receipts on behalf of clients	71.88	12.89
	502.16	423.96

Note : Company's exposure to liquidity risk is disclosed in Note 46.

28 Other current liabilities

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Contract Liabilities*	240.36	248.98
Statutory dues payable	85.51	52.57
	325.87	301.55

*For movement of contract liabilities. Refer Footnote - 30 (ii)

29 Current provisions

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity (Refer Note 42)	1.19	2.13
Compensated absenses (Refer Note 42)	0.07	0.04
	1.26	2.17

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(All amounts are in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

30 Revenue from operations

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Sale of services	6,715.12	10,669.68
	6,715.12	10,669.68

Notes:

i. **Disaggregated revenue information**

Set out below is the disaggregation of the revenue from contracts with customers:

a. Year ended March 31, 2021

Category	Events	Digital	MMS	Total
Type of goods or service				
Sale of Services	3,318.90	2,072.85	1,323.37	6,715.12
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**3,318.90**	**2,072.85**	**1,323.37**	**6,715.12**
Geographical markets				
India	3,283.01	2,062.76	1,286.13	6,631.90
Overseas	35.89	10.09	37.24	83.22
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**3,318.90**	**2,072.85**	**1,323.37**	**6,715.12**

b. Year ended March 31, 2020

Category	Events	Digital	MMS	Total
Type of goods or service				
Sale of Services	6,372.44	2,861.40	1,435.84	10,669.68
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**6,372.44**	**2,861.40**	**1,435.84**	**10,669.68**
Geographical markets				
India	6,242.35	2,800.69	1,435.84	10,478.88
Overseas	130.09	60.71	-	190.80
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**6,372.44**	**2,861.40**	**1,435.84**	**10,669.68**

ii. **Changes in contract liablity are as follows:-**

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Balance at the beginning of the year	**248.98**	**350.77**
Revenue recognised that was deducted from trade receivables as unearned revenue balance at the beginning of the year	(248.98)	(350.77)
Increase due to invoicing during the year,excluding amount recognised as revenue during the year	240.36	248.98
Balance at the end of the year	**240.36**	**248.98**

The transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations (unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied)	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Within one year	240.36	248.98
More than one year	-	-

iii. **Changes in contract assets are as follows:-**

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Balance at the beginning of the year	**216.50**	**697.51**
Revenue recognised that was added to trade receivables as unbilled revenue balance at the beginning of the year	(216.50)	(697.51)
Increase due to amount not recognised as revenue during the year	164.93	216.50
Credit impaired contract assets	(0.14)	(0.23)
Balance at the end of the year	**164.79**	**216.27**

iv. Operating segments are the components of entity whose results are regularly reviewed by the entity's chief operating decision maker. The company has different categories of revenue but due to absence of discrete information about the expense incurred to earn that revenue is not sufficient for decision making with regard to resource allocation and performance measurement of a segment. Hence the company has not considered any revenue related information to be treated as operating segment.

v. It includes revenue from Related Party. (Refer Note 43)

(All amounts are in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

vi. **Revenue as an agent**

The Company is involved in marketing and sale services. Such activities interalia involves, working at times, as an agent of the customers for certain events or for certain activities in an event. For example the customer at times request for collection of registration fees for the event, which is collected by the Company and paid to the customers. In such cases normally there are, either the related event revenue or normal fees/commission. In such case the revenue disclosed in the financials includes only the amount of the fees/commission in accordance with para 34 to 38 of Ind As 115. During the financial year 2020-21 the details of the collectable amount on behalf of the customers are detailed as under. Such amount is generally paid as and when collected and balance if any is disclosed under "Receipts on behalf of clients" as other current financial liability.

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Amount collected/collectable on behalf of various customers	808.74	334.77
Amount of fees/commission/related charges forming part of the revenue for the year	26.21	29.21

The Company is involved in marketing and sale services. Such activities interalia involves, working at times, as agent of the customers for certain events or for certain activities in an event. For example the customer at times request for payment to various vendors for the services rendered to them, which is paid by the Company to various vendors and collected from customers. In such cases normally there are, either the related event revenue or normal fees/commission. In such case the revenue disclosed in the financials includes only the amount of the fees/commission in accordance with para 34 to 38 of Ind As 115. During the financial year 2020-21 the details of the amount paid/ payable on behalf of the customers are detailed as under. Such amount is generally collected from client as and when paid and balance if any is disclosed under current financial assets.

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Amount paid/payable on behalf of various customers during the year	-	592.28
Amount of fees/commission/related charges forming part of the revenue for the year	-	63.43

31 Other income

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Interest income from financial assets		
-Security deposits	7.17	8.03
-Bank deposits	79.11	73.24
-Income tax Refund	49.65	75.84
-Loans to related parties (Refer Note 43)	-	9.39
-Others	3.71	18.62
Liabilities no longer required written back	1.29	40.04
Net gain on foreign exchange transaction	-	3.89
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment	20.89	14.82
Gain on lease modification/termination of lease	2.57	-
Miscellaneous income	3.72	2.19
	168.11	246.06

32 Employee benefits expense

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Salaries and wages	1457.72	1,798.70
Contribution to provident and other funds (Refer Note 42)	65.14	72.45
Expenses related to post-employment defined benefit plan (Refer Note 42)	37.43	43.33
Expenses related to compensated absences (Refer Note 42)	1.55	0.11
Staff welfare expenses	26.28	71.62
	1,588.12	1,986.21

33 Finance costs

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Interest expense on borrowings	145.93	224.25
Interest on lease liabilities	8.89	23.71
Commission expense on financial guarantees	6.97	8.48
Other borrowing costs	23.13	23.13
	184.92	279.57

(All amounts are in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

34 Depreciation and amortisation expense

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	61.24	81.12
Depreciation on right-of-use assets (Refer Note 40)	58.78	127.49
Amortisation of intangible assets	10.47	10.40
	130.49	219.01

35 Service delivery expenses

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Banquet and hotel expense	33.72	1,224.07
Giveaways	1,732.67	1,699.54
Temporary manpower resources	697.51	653.88
Photography charges	0.45	47.43
Equipment hire charges	40.42	879.67
Sponsorship fees	12.90	62.40
Business promotion expenses	500.84	452.07
Event consultancy	1,240.22	2,097.00
	4,258.73	7,116.06

36 Other expenses

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Rent (refer note 40)	17.57	22.80
Repairs and maintenance	24.73	74.36
Insurance	35.80	52.90
Rates and Taxes	8.48	9.81
Communication expenses	126.51	191.51
Printing and stationery	40.30	84.52
Travelling expenses	60.01	584.41
Electricity charges	4.98	19.08
Sundry balances written off	9.57	62.98
Provision for Expected Credit Loss	14.86	9.34
Legal and professional charges (refer note i below)	112.63	89.09
Foreign exchange loss (net)	7.35	-
Miscellaneous expenses	107.14	62.61
	569.93	1,263.41
Amount Written off:		
Bad Debts Written Off	11.61	47.96
Less: Provision made in earlier years	11.61	47.96
	-	-
	569.93	1,263.41

(i) Payment to auditors (excluding GST)

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
As auditor		
Statutory audit	2.00	9.00
In other capacities		
Certification fees	-	0.75
Reimbursement of expenses	0.15	0.34
	2.15	10.09

(All amounts are in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

37 Disclosure as per Ind AS 33 on 'Earnings per share'

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Basic and diluted earnings per share		
Basic and diluted earnings per share (Refer Note i and ii) (attributable to Equity Shareholders of the company)	11.64	3.71
Nominal Value per share	10.00	10.00
i. Profit attributable to equity shareholders (used as numerator)		
Profit from operations	116.38	37.07
ii. Weighted average number of shares used as the denominator		
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic and diluted EPS	1,000,000	1,000,000

Note: At present, the company does not have any dilutive potential equity shares.

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(All amounts are in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

38 Income taxes

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
A. Amounts recognised in profit or loss		
Current tax expense		
Current year	78.20	30.25
Adjustment for prior years	(6.17)	3.50
Total current tax expense (A)	72.03	33.75
Deferred tax expense/(income) (B)	(37.37)	(19.34)
Total tax expense (A+B)	34.66	14.41
B. Amounts recognised in Other Comprehensive Income		
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
- Income tax relating to remeasurement of defined benefit plans	(4.28)	(9.24)
	(4.28)	(9.24)

C. Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	Year ended March 31, 2021		Year ended March 31, 2020	
	Rate	Amount	Rate	Amount
Profit before tax from continuing operations	25.17%	151.04	25.17%	51.48
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate		38.01		12.96
Tax effect of:				
Tax effect of Permanent timimg difference		(4.63)		0.47
Tax adjustments relating to earlier years		(6.17)		3.50
Others		7.45		(2.52)
Total tax expense		34.66		14.41

D. Movement in deferred tax balances

	As at March 31, 2020	Recognized in Statement of profit and loss	Recognized in OCI	As at March 31, 2021
Deferred tax assets				
Provision for employee benefits	34.45	(2.64)	4.28	32.81
Provision for bonus	0.02	(38.00)	-	38.02
Provision for allowance for doubtful debtors	2.54	(0.84)	-	3.38
Amortisation of Security Deposits	2.70	1.81	-	0.89
Trade payable - Provisions	28.67	(11.05)	-	39.72
Other Equity- Deemed Equity Contribution	6.04	(0.47)	-	6.51
Lease Liabilities	41.82	29.22	-	12.60
Sub- total (a)	116.24	(21.97)	4.28	133.93
Deferred tax liabilities				
Long Term Borrowings	0.88	0.64	-	0.24
Amortisation of Prepaid rent	2.26	1.54	-	0.72
Property, plant and equipment	(15.68)	(17.99)	-	2.31
Right-of-use assets	39.12	28.53	-	10.60
Other current asset - Prepaid financial guarantee	2.10	1.29	-	0.81
Trade receivable	1.40	1.39	-	0.01
			-	
Sub- total (b)	30.08	15.40	-	14.69
Net deferred tax asset (a-b)	86.16	(37.37)	4.28	119.24

Kestone Integrated Marketing Services Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts are in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

	As at March 31, 2019	Recognized in Statement of profit and loss	Recognized in OCI	As at March 31, 2020
Deferred tax assets				
Provision for employee benefits	39.04	(4.65)	9.24	34.45
Provision for bonus	11.34	11.32	-	0.02
Provision for allowance for doubtful debtors	13.61	11.07	-	2.54
Property, plant and equipment	13.56	(2.12)	-	15.68
Amortisation of security deposits	5.22	2.52	-	2.70
Trade payable - provisions	-	(28.67)	-	28.67
Other Equity- deemed equity contribution	-	(6.04)	-	6.04
Lease liabilities	-	(41.82)	-	41.82
Sub- total (a)	**82.77**	**(58.39)**	**9.24**	**131.92**
Deferred tax liabilities				
Long Term Borrowings	2.08	1.20	-	0.88
Amortisation of prepaid rent	4.63	2.37	-	2.26
Right-of-use assets	-	(39.12)	-	39.12
Other current asset - Prepaid financial guarantee	-	(2.10)	-	2.10
Trade receivable	-	(1.40)	-	1.40
Sub- Total (b)	**6.71**	**(39.05)**	**-**	**45.76**
Net deferred tax asset (a-b)	**76.06**	**(19.34)**	**9.24**	**86.16**

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39 Contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments

a. Commitments

There are no capital or other commitments as on March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020

b. Contingent liabilities

There are no contingent liabilities as on March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020.

c. Contingent assets

There are no contingent assets as on March 31, 2021 and March 31, 20120.

40 Operating lease

The Company has applied Ind AS 116 with the date of initial application of April 1, 2019. As a result, the Company has changed its accounting policy for lease contracts. The adoption of this new standard has resulted in the Company recognising a right-of-use asset and related lease liability in connection with all former operating leases except for those identified as low value or having a lease term of less than 12 months. The Company applied Ind-AS 116, leases using the modified retrospective approach.

A. Definition of lease

On transition to Ind-AS 116, the Company elected to apply the practical expedient to grandfather the assessment on which transactions are leases. It applied Ind-AS 116, Leases, only to contracts that were previously identified as leases. Contracts that were not identified as leases under Ind-AS 17 were not re-assessed for whether there is a lease. Therefore, the definition of a lease under Ind-AS 116, Leases were applied only to contracts entered into or changed on or after April 1, 2019.

B. Company as a lessee

The Company has significant leasing agreements in respect of operating leases for its various office premises & godwons. These lease arrangements are for a period between 12 months to 60 months and include both cancellable and non-cancellable leases.

i) Lease liabilities

The movement in lease liabilities during the year ended March 31, 2021 is as follows :

	Finance charges	Net present values
Opening balance	166.18	282.94
Finance cost accrued during the period	8.89	23.71
Reversal on account of modification/termination of lease	(57.12)	-
Payment of lease liabilities*	(67.87)	(140.47)
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**50.08**	**166.18**
Non-current Lease liabilities	**15.95**	**56.71**
Current Lease liabilities	**34.13**	**109.47**

*Payment of lease liabilities includes payment of principal of lease liabilities amounting of INR 58.98 Lacs (March 31, 2020: INR 116.76 lacs) and interest of lease liabilities amounting of INR 8.89 Lacs (March 31, 2020: INR 23.71 lacs).

ii) Contractual maturities of lease liabilities

The details of the contractual maturities of lease liabilities are as follows :

	As on March 31, 2021		
	Lease Payments	Finance charges	Net present values
Commitments for minimum lease payments in relation to non cancellable operating leases are payable as follows:			
not later then one year	38.17	4.04	34.13
later than one year and not later than five years	16.41	0.46	15.95
later than five years	-	-	-
Total	**54.58**	**4.50**	**50.08**

	As on March 31, 2020		
	Lease Payments	Finance charges	Net present values
Commitments for minimum lease payments in relation to non cancellable operating leases			
not later then one year	122.42	12.95	109.47
later than one year and not later than five years	61.31	4.59	56.71
later than five years	-	-	-
Total	**183.73**	**17.55**	**166.18**

(All amounts are in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

iii) Right-of-use assets (ROU)

The changes in the carrying value of ROU assets are as follows :

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Opening balance	155.45	282.94
Reversal on account of modification/termination of lease	(54.56)	-
Depreciation	(58.78)	(127.49)
Balance as at March 31, 2021	42.11	155.45

iv) Leases classified as operating leases

The company used the following practical expedient when applying Ind-AS 116, leases.

- Applied the exemptions not to recognise right-of-use assets and liabilities for lease with less than 12 months of term lease.
- Used hindsight when determining the lease term if the contract contains options to extend or terminate of lease.

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Expensed relating to short term leases (included in other expenses)	17.57	22.8

v) Adjustments regnised in balance sheet on April 1, 2019

The change in accounting policy effeted the following items in the balance sheet on April 1, 2019

	Amounts reported as at March 31, 2019	Impacts of adoption of Ind-AS 116	Adjusted amount as at April 1, 2019
Retained earnings	3,464.72	(12.66)	3,452.06
Right-of-use assets	-	282.94	282.94
Lease liabilities (including current liabilities)	-	(282.94)	(282.94)
Lease equalisation reserve	(17.55)	17.55	-
Deferred tax asset	80.94	(4.88)	76.06

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(All amounts are in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

41 **Segment information**

In the opinion of the management, there is only one reportable segment. Accordingly, no separate disclosure for segment reporting is required to be made in the financial statements of the Company.

The Company's Board of Directors have been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker ('CODM'), since they are responsible for all major decision w.r.t. the preparation and execution of business plan, preparation of budget, planning, expansion, alliance, joint venture, merger and acquisition, and expansion of any new facility.

i. **Geographic information**

Since the Company's activities/operations are primarily within the country and considering the nature of services it deals in the risks and returns are same and as such there are no reportable geographical segments.

a) Revenue from external customers

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
India	6,631.90	10,478.88
Outside India	83.22	190.80
Total	**6,715.12**	**10,669.68**

b) Non-current assets

Total of non-current assets other than financial instruments, investment in subsidiary and deferred tax assets broken down by location of the assets, is shown below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
India	1,642.56	2,270.21
Outside India	-	-
Total	**1,642.56**	**2,270.21**

ii. **Information about products and services**

The Company provides integrated business marketing and sales service like managed manpower, training, event management, customer engagement, marketing communication and digital marketing services for corporate to conduct

iii. **Major customer**

Revenue from transactions with external customer amounting to 10 per cent or more of the Company's revenue is as

Client Name	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Customer 1	2,270.60	3,357.71
Customer 2	816.36	1,192.74

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(All amounts are in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

42 Employee benefits

The Company contributes to the following post-employment defined benefit plans in India.

(i) Defined Contribution Plans

The Company makes contributions, determined as a specified percentage of employee salaries, in respect of qualifying employees towards provident fund, which is a defined contribution plan. The Company has no obligations other than to make the specified contributions. The contributions are charged to the statement of profit and loss as they accrue.

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Contribution to Government Provident Fund	61.69	67.86
Contribution to Employee State Insurance	3.45	4.59
	65.14	72.45

(ii) Defined Benefit Plan

Gratuity

The present value obligation is determined based on actuarial valuation as at balance sheet date using the projected unit credit method which recognises each year of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligations. The scheme is funded by the Company and contribution is made to group gratuity policy issued by Life Insurance Corporation of India.

The most recent actuarial valuation of plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation for gratuity were carried out as at March 31, 2021. The present value of the defined benefit obligations and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

A. Based on the actuarial valuation obtained in this respect, the following table sets out the status of the gratuity plan and the amounts recognised in the Company's financial statements as at balance sheet date:

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Net defined benefit liability		
Liability for Gratuity	127.90	134.28
Total employee benefit liabilities	127.90	134.28
Non-current	126.71	132.15
Current	1.19	2.13

B. Movement in net defined benefit (asset) / liability

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for net defined benefit (asset) liability and its components:

	Year ended March 31, 2021			Year ended March 31, 2020		
	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability
Balance as at the beginning of the year	136.21	1.93	134.28	139.66	2.02	137.64
Included in profit and loss						
- Current service cost	28.35	-	28.35	32.78	-	32.78
- Interest cost/ (income)	9.21	0.13	9.08	10.70	0.15	10.55
	173.77	2.06	171.71	183.14	2.17	180.97
Included in OCI						
Remeasurements loss (gain)						
- Actuarial loss (gain) arising from:						
- financial assumptions	(0.65)	-	(0.65)	(27.07)	-	(27.07)
- demographic assumptions	-	-	-	(0.08)	-	(0.08)
- experience adjustment	(17.37)	-	(17.37)	(9.76)	-	(9.76)
- Return on plan assets excluding interest income	-	(1.01)	1.01	-	(0.19)	0.19
	(18.02)	(1.01)	(17.01)	(36.91)	(0.19)	(36.72)
Other						
Contributions paid by the employer	-	26.92	(26.92)	-	10.36	(10.36)
Benefits paid	(24.74)	(23.98)	(0.76)	(10.02)	(9.21)	(0.81)
Fund management charges	-	(1.10)	1.10	-	(1.10)	1.10
Admin charges	-	0.22	(0.22)	-	(0.10)	0.10
	(24.74)	2.06	(26.80)	(10.02)	(0.05)	(9.97)
Balance as at the end of the year	131.01	3.11	127.90	136.21	1.93	134.28

C. Expenses recognised in the profit and loss account

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Current service cost	28.35	32.78
Net interest cost	9.08	10.55
	37.43	43.33

D. Plan assets

The plan assets of the Company are managed by Life Insurance Corporation of India in terms of an insurance policy taken to fund obligations of the Company with respect to its gratuity plan. The categories of plan assets as a percentage of total plan assets is based on information provided by Life Insurance Corporation of India with respect to its investment pattern for group gratuity fund for investments managed in total for several other companies.

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Funds Managed by Insurer (investment with insurer)	100%	100%

E Actuarial assumptions

a) Economic assumptions

The principal assumptions are the discount rate and salary growth rate. The discount rate is based upon the market yields available on Government bonds at the accounting date with a term that matches that of liabilities. Salary increase rate takes into account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors on long term basis. Valuation assumptions are as follows which have been selected by the Company.

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Discount rate	6.79%	6.76%
Expected rate of future salary increase	6.00%	6.00%

b) Demographic assumptions

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
i) Retirement age (years)	58	58
ii) Mortality rates inclusive of provision for disability	100% of IALM (2012-14)	100% of IALM (2006-08)
iii) Ages	Withdrawal rate (%)	Withdrawal rate (%)
	External/Internal	External/Internal
Upto 30 years	2.32/1.22%	2.32/1.22%
From 31 to 44 years	1.77/0.90%	1.77/0.90%
Above 44 years	0.14/0.06%	0.14/0.06%

F. Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below.

Sensitivity due to mortality and withdrawals are not material and hence impact of changes are not calculated. Sensitivity as to rate of inflation, rate of increase of pensions in payment, rate of increase of pensions before retirement and life expectancy are not applicable being a lump sum benefit on retirement.

	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (0.5% movement)	(10.60)	11.75	(11.43)	12.72
Expected rate of future salary increase (0.5% movement)	11.79	(10.73)	12.75	(11.56)

G. Description of Risk Exposures

Valuations are based on certain assumptions, which are dynamic in nature and vary over the time. As such, Company is exposed to various risks as follows: -

A) Salary increases- Actual salary increases will increase the Plan's liability. Increase in salary increase rate assumption in future valuations will also increase the liability.

B) Investment risk - If Plan is funded then assets and liabilities mismatch and actual investment return on assets lower than the discount rate assumed at the last valuation date can impact the liability.

C) Discount rate: Reduction in discount rate in subsequent valuations can increase the plan's liability.

D) Mortality and disability - Actual deaths and disability cases proving lower or higher than assumed in the valuation can impact the liabilities.

E) Withdrawals - Actual withdrawals proving higher or lower than assumed withdrawals and change of withdrawal rates at subsequent valuations can impact Plan's liability.

H. Expected maturity analysis of the defined benefit plans in future years

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Duration of defined benefit obligation		
Less than 1 year	1.19	2.13
Between 1-2 years	5.71	1.88
Between 2-5 years	5.86	9.53
Over 5 years	118.25	122.67
Total	131.01	136.21

Expected contributions for the next annual reporting period as at March 31, 2021: Rs 46.61 lakhs (March 31, 2020: Rs 50.96 lakhs).
The weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 20.89 years (March 31, 2020: 22.17 years).

(All amounts are in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

(ii) Other long-term employee benefits:

The Company provides for compensated absences to some of its employees. The employees can carry-forward a portion of the unutilised accrued compensated absences and utilise it in future service periods or receive cash compensation on termination of employment. Since the compensated absences may not fall due wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service and are also not expected to be utilized wholly within twelve months after the end of such period, the benefit is classified as a long-term employee benefit. The Company determines the expense for compensated absences basis the actuarial valuation and the present value of the obligation, using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

Based on the actuarial valuation obtained in this respect, the following table sets out the status of the leave encashment plan and the amounts recognised in the Company's financial statements as at balance sheet date:

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Defined benefit liability		
Liability for leave encashment	3.72	2.61
Total employee benefit liabilities	3.72	2.61
Non-current	3.65	2.57
Current	0.07	0.04

43 Related parties

A. Related parties and their relationships in accordance with Ind-AS 24

a) Holding Company

Name of the Company	Type	Place of incorporation	Ownership interest	
			March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
CL Educate Limited	Immediate and ultimate parent entity	India	100%	100%

b) Subsidiary Company

Name of the Company	Type	Place of incorporation	Ownership interest	
			March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Kestone CL Asia Hub Pte Limited (Formerly known as Kestone Asia Hub Pte Limited)	Direct	Singapore	100%	100%
Kestone CL US Limited (Step down subsidieary of Kestone CL Asia Hub Pte Limited)	Indirect	USA	100%	100%
CL Educate (Africa) Ltd (Step down subsidieary of Kestone CL Asia Hub Pte Limited)	Indirect	Mauritius	100%	100%

c) Key Managerial Personnel (KMP)

Mr. Satya Narayanan R, Non-Executive Director
Mr. Gautam Puri, Non-Executive Director
Mr. Nikhil Mahajan, Non-Executive Director
Mr. Girish Shivani, Additional (Non-Executive Independent) Director

d) Fellow subsidiaries

CL Media Private Limited
G K Publications Private Limited
Career Launcher Education Infrastructure and Services Limited
Accendere Knowledge Management Services Private Limited
Career Launcher Infrastructure Private Limited
Ice Gate Educational Institute Private Limited

e) Enterprises in which key management personnel and their relatives having control and significant influence

Bilakes Consulting Private Limited, India
CLEF - AP, India
Career launcher Education Foundation, India
Career Launcher Employee Welfare Society

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Kestone Integrated Marketing Services Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts are in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

B. Transactions with the above in the ordinary course of business

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
a. Rendering of services		
Holding Company		
- CL Educate Limited		
- Marketing and sales services	-	99.52
- Online marketing support services	18.00	117.32
- Managed Manpower Services	15.60	15.80
Subsidiary		
- Kestone CL Asia Hub Pte Ltd		
- Marketing and sales services	432.75	381.59
- Managed Manpower Services	161.57	-
Fellow subsidiary		
- CL Media Private Limited		
- Marketing and sales services	-	77.03
- Online marketing support services	8.00	0.87
b. Interest income on loans given		
Subsidiary Company		
- Kestone CL Asia Hub Pte Limited	-	9.39
e. Debit notes/Invoices received for expenses incurred/Services rendered by related parties on behalf of Company		
Holding Company		
- CL Educate Limited	9.24	58.90
Fellow subsidiary		
- CL Media Private Limited	-	4.69
- Accendere Knowledge Management Services Pvt Ltd	16.10	-
f. Amount incurred on behalf of		
Holding Company		
- CL Educate Limited	25.50	71.46
Fellow subsidiary		
- CL Media Private Limited	18.35	-
Susidiary Company		
- Kestone CL US Limited	-	12.00
g. Loan converted into Investment made during the year		
Subsidiary Company		
- Kestone CL Asia Hub Pte Limited	-	223.68
h. Receipt of interest		
Subsidiary Company		
- Kestone CL Asia Hub Pte Limited	80.37	-

C. Balances outstanding as at year end

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
a. Trade Receivable		
Holding Company		
- CL Educate Limited	797.97	730.79
Fellow subsidiary		
- CL Media Private Limited	164.70	133.78
- Career Launcher Education Infrastructure and Services Limited	17.50	17.50
Subsidiary Company		
- Kestone CL Asia Hub Pte Limited	697.57	439.96
b. Interest accrued but not due on loans given:		
Enterprises over which key managerial personnel exercise significant influence		
- Career Launcher Education Foundation	34.79	34.79
Subsidiary Company		
- Kestone CL Asia Hub Pte Limited	-	80.37
c. Other receivable:		
Holding Company		
- CL Educate Limited	28.89	28.89

d. Loans to related parties:

Enterprises over which key managerial personnel exercise significant influence		
-Career Launcher Education Foundation	40.70	40.70

e. Trade payables:

Holding Company		
- CL Educate Limited	11.41	0.38
Fellow subsidiary		
- Accendere Knowledge Management Services Pvt Ltd	8.54	-

f. Advance to suppliers

Fellow subsidiary		
- CL Media Private Limited	9.07	9.07
Subsidiary Company		
- Kestone CL US Limited	12.00	12.00

g. Guarantees against loan taken by the Company

Holding Company		
- CL Educate Limited	1,850.00	1,850.00

h. Guarantees

a. The Loan from Tata Capital is secured by personal guarantees of directors of the Company i.e. by, Mr. Gautam Puri and Mr. Nikhil Mahajan. Aggregate amount of loans guaranteed by directors of the Company as at year end Rs. 750.00 lakhs (March 31, 2020: Rs.750.00 lakhs)

b. The cash credit facility from Indusind Bank is secured by personal guarantees of directors of the Company i.e. by, Mr. Gautam Puri and Mr. Nikhil Mahajan. Aggregate amount of loans guaranteed by directors of the Company as at year end Rs. 828.79 lakhs (March 31, 2020: Rs.482.48 lakhs)

Terms and conditions of transactions with the related parties:

All transactions of rendering of services and other with these related parties are priced on an arm's length basis and resulting outstanding balances are to be settled in cash. None of the balances are secured.

44 Corporate Social Responsibility

Section 135 of the Companies Act 2013 which came into effect on April 1 2014 requires the Company to constitute a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee of Directors adopt a CSR Policy and spend at least 2% of its average net profits made during the immediately preceding three financial years towards CSR activities as set out in Schedule VII to the Companies Act 2013.

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Amount brought forward required to be spent as per Section 135 of the Act	56.44	56.44
Amount spent during the year		
(i) Consturction/acquisition of an asset	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	10.00	-

Note: As the Company is ceases to be covered under sub-section (1) of section 135 of the Act for the three consecutive financial years (FY 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 & 2019-20), it shall no longer to be required to-

(a) constitute a CSR Committee; and

(b) comply with the provisions contained in sub-section (2) to (5) of the said section,

till such time it meets the criteria specified in sub-section (1) of section 135.

45 In terms of the clause 22 of chapter V of Micro, Small and Medium enterprises development Act 2006 (MSMED act 2006), the disclosure of payments due to any supplier as at March 31, 2021 are as follows:

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
a) the principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year;	-	-
b) the amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (27 of 2006), along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year;	-	-
c) the amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006;	-	-
d) the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	-	-
e) the amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-

Parties covered under "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006" (MSMED Act, 2006) have been identified on the basis of confirmation received. Based upon the information available, the balance due to the Micro and Small Enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006 is Rs. Nil (March 31, 2020: Rs. Nil). Further no interest during the year has been paid or is payable under the terms of the MSMED Act, 2006.

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(All amounts are in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

46. Fair value measurement and financial instruments

a. Financial instruments - by category and fair values hierarchy

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy.

i. As on March 31, 2021

Particulars	Carrying value				Fair value measurement using		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets							
Non-current							
Security deposits	-	-	17.88	17.88	-	-	-
Other Financial Assets	-	-	57.31	57.31	-	-	-
Current							
Trade receivables	-	-	2,658.83	2,658.83	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	213.31	213.31	-	-	-
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	809.01	809.01	-	-	-
Loans and security deposits	-	-	113.31	113.31	-	-	-
Other financial assets	-	-	233.05	233.05	-	-	-
Total	-	-	4,102.70	4,102.70	-	-	-
Financial liabilities							
Non-current							
Borrowings	-	-	95.36	95.36	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	-	-	15.95	15.95	-	-	-
Current							
Borrowings	-	-	828.79	828.79	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	-	-	34.13	34.13	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	1,041.68	1,041.68	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	502.16	502.16	-	-	-
Total	-	-	2,518.07	2,518.07	-	-	-

ii. As on March 31, 2020

Particulars	Carrying value				Fair value measurement using		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets							
Non-current							
Security deposits	-	-	37.12	37.12	-	-	-
Other financial assets	-	-	554.69	554.69			-
Current							
Trade receivables	-	-	2,707.21	2,707.21	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	8.62	8.62	-	-	-
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	240.82	240.82	-	-	-
Loans and security deposit	-	-	126.77	126.77	-	-	-
Other financial assets	-	-	381.85	381.85	-	-	-
Total	-	-	4,057.08	4,057.08	-	-	-
Financial liabilities							
Non-current							
Borrowings	-	-	274.78	274.78	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	-	-	56.71	56.71			-
Current							
Borrowings	-	-	482.48	482.48	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	2,011.36	2,011.36	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	-	-	109.47	109.47			-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	423.96	423.96	-	-	-
Total	-	-	3,358.76	3,358.76	-	-	-

The Company's borrowings have been contracted at floating rates of interest, which resets at short intervals. Accordingly, the carrying value of such borrowings (including interest accrued but not due) approximates fair value.

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, trade payables, cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets and liabilities, approximates the fair values, due to their short-term nature. Fair value of non-current financial assets which includes bank deposits (due for maturity after twelve months from the reporting date) is similar to the carrying value as there is no significant differences between carrying value and fair value.

The fair value for security deposits were calculated based on discounted cash flows using a current lending rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the inclusion of unobservable inputs including counterparty credit risk.

There have been no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 for the year ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020.

Valuation techniques and processes

The valuation techniques used to value non current financial assets and liabilities for whom the fair values have been determined are based on present values and the appropriate discount rates of the Company at each balance sheet date. The discount rate is based on the weighted average cost of borrowings of the Company at each balance sheet date.

The Management performs the valuations of financial assets and liabilities required for financial reporting purposes on a periodic basis, including level 3 fair values.

Valuation technique used to determine fair value

Specific valuation techniques used to value non current financial assets and liabilities for whom the fair values have been determined based on present values and the appropriate discount rates of the Company at each balance sheet date. The discount rate is based on the weighted average cost of borrowings of the Company at each balance sheet date.

b. Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- Credit risk ;
- Liquidity risk ;
- Market risk

Risk management framework

The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board of Directors have authorised senior management to establish the processes and ensure control over risks through the mechanism of properly defined framework in line with the businesses of the company.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risks limits and controls, to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

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b. Financial risk management (continued)

(i) Credit risk

The maximum exposure to credit risks is represented by the total carrying amount of these financial assets in the balance sheet

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Trade receivables	2,658.83	2,707.21
Cash and cash equivalents	213.31	8.62
Balances other than cash and cash equivalents	809.01	240.82
Loans and security deposits	131.19	163.89
Other financial assets	290.36	936.54

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

The Company's credit risk is primarily to the amount due from customers. The Company maintains a defined credit policy and monitors the exposures to these credit risks on an ongoing basis. Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as the Company invests in deposits with scheduled commercial banks with high credit ratings assigned by domestic credit rating agencies.

Trade receivables

The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables. Trade receivables are unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers primarily located in India. The Company does monitor the economic enviorment in which it operates and the Company manages its Credit risk through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuosly monitoring credit worthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

On adoption of Ind AS 109, the Company establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its expected credit losses in respect of trade receivable and other financial assets. The management uses a simplified approach (i.e. based on lifetime ECL) for the purpose of impairment loss allowance, the company estimates amounts based on the business environment in which the Company operates, and management considers that the trade receivables are in default (credit impaired) when counterparty fails to make payments for receivable within the allowed credit period. However the Company based upon historical experience determine an impairment allowance for loss on receivables.

The gross carrying amount of trade receivables is Rs. 2,672.25 lakhs (March 31, 2020 - Rs. 2,717.29 lakhs) . Trade receivables are generally realised within the credit period.

The company believes that the unimpared amounts that are past due by more than allowed credit period are still collectible in full, based on historical payment behaviour and extensive analysis of customer credit risk.

The Company's exposure to credit risk for trade receivables are as follows:

	Gross carrying amount	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
1-90 days past due	1,735.95	2,155.82
91 to 180 days past due	85.68	81.19
More than 180 days past due	850.62	480.28
	2,672.25	2,717.29

Movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade receivables:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Opening Balance	10.08	48.93
Impairment loss recognised / (reversed)	3.34	(38.85)
Balance at the end	13.42	10.08

Movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of contract asset:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Opening Balance	0.23	-
Impairment loss recognised / (reversed)	(0.09)	0.23
Balance at the end	0.14	-

b. Financial risk management (continued)

(ii) Liquidity risk

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

The Company believes that its liquidity position, including total cash (including bank deposits under lien and excluding interest accrued but not due) of Rs. 1,022.32 lakhs as at March 31, 2021 (March 31, 2020: Rs. 249.44 lakhs) and the anticipated future internally generated funds from operations will enable it to meet its future known obligations in the ordinary course of business.

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of credit facilities to meet obligations when due. The Company's policy is to regularly monitor its liquidity requirements to ensure that it maintains sufficient reserves of cash and funding from group companies to meet its liquidity requirements in the short and long term.

The Company's liquidity management process as monitored by management, includes the following:
- Day to day funding, managed by monitoring future cash flows to ensure that requirements can be met.
- Maintaining rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position on the basis of expected cash flows.

Exposure to liquidity risk
The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are discounted, and includes interest accrued but not due on borrowings.

As at March 31, 2021	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows			
		Total	Less than one year	Between one year and five years	More than 5 years
Borrowings					
-From banks					
Vehicle loans*	7.46	7.46	5.51	1.95	-
Term Loan from Tata Capital*	344.37	344.37	250.96	93.41	-
Cash credit from banks	828.79	828.79	828.79	-	-
Trade payables	1,041.68	1,041.68	1,041.68	-	-
Employees related payables	170.16	170.16	170.16	-	-
Receipts on behalf of clients	71.88	71.88	71.88	-	-
Lease liabilities	50.08	50.08	15.95	34.13	-
Interest accrued	3.65	3.65	3.65	-	-
Total	**2,518.07**	**2,518.07**	**2,388.58**	**129.49**	-

*Includes future cash outflow towards estimated interest on borrowings

As at March 31, 2020	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows			
		Total	Less than one year	Between one year and five years	More than 5 years
Borrowings					
-From banks					
Vehicle loans*	12.50	12.50	5.05	7.45	-
Term Loan from Tata Capital*	517.34	517.34	250.01	267.33	-
Cash credit from banks	482.48	482.48	482.48	-	-
Trade payables	2,011.36	2,011.36	2,011.36	-	-
Employees related payables	150.63	150.63	150.63	-	-
Receipts on behalf of clients	12.89	12.89	12.89	-	-
Lease liabilities	166.18	166.18	56.71	109.47	-
Interest accrued	5.38	5.38	5.38	-	-
Total	**3,358.76**	**3,358.76**	**2,974.51**	**384.25**	-

*Includes future cash outflow towards estimated interest on borrowings

(All amounts are in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

B. Financial risk management (continued)

(iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, the Company mainly has exposure to two type of market risk namely: currency risk and interest rate risk. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company is exposed to the effects of fluctuation in the prevailing foreign currency exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows to the extent of earnings and expenses in foreign currencies. Exposure arises primarily due to exchange rate fluctuations between the functional currency and other currencies from the Company's operating, investing and financing activities.

Exposure to currency risk

The summary of quantitative data about the Company's exposure to currency risk, as expressed in Indian Rupees, as at March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020 are as below:

Particulars	March 31, 2021							
	USD	Amount in INR	SGD	Amount in INR	AUD	Amount in INR	GBP	Amount in INR
Financial assets								
Trade receivables	0.68	49.49	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.68	49.49	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities								
Trade payables	0.12	8.47	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.12	8.47	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net exposure in respect of recognised assets and liabilities	0.56	41.02	-	-	-	-	-	-

Particulars	March 31, 2020							
	USD	Amount in INR	SGD	Amount in INR	AUD	Amount in INR	GBP	Amount in INR
Financial assets								
Trade receivables	1.03	77.49	0.36	18.88	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	-	-	1.56	80.37	-	-	-	-
	1.03	77.49	1.92	99.25	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities								
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net exposure in respect of recognised assets and liabilities	1.03	77.49	1.92	99.25	-	-	-	-

Sensitivity analysis

A reasonably possible strengthening (weakening) of the Indian Rupee against below currencies at March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020, would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in a foreign currency and affected equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below.This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

Particulars	Profit or loss		Equity, net of tax	
	Strengthening	Weakening	Strengthening	Weakening
1% depreciation / appreciation in Indian Rupees against following foreign currencies:				
Year ended March 31, 2021				
USD	0.41	(0.41)	0.31	(0.31)
Total	0.41	(0.41)	0.31	(0.31)
Year ended March 31, 2020				
USD	0.77	(0.77)	0.58	(0.58)
SGD	0.99	(0.99)	0.74	(0.74)
Total	1.76	(1.76)	1.32	(1.32)

USD: United States Dollar, SGD: Singapore Dollar, AUD: Australian Dollar, GBP : Great Britain Pound

(All amounts are in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

B. Financial risk management (continued)

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's main interest rate risk arises from non-current and current borrowings with variable interest rates, which expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk.

Exposure to interest rate risk

The Company's interest rate risk arises majorly from the term loans and cash credit from banks carrying floating rate of interest. These obligations expose the Company's cash flow to interest rate risk.

The exposure of the Company's borrowing to interest rate changes as reported to the management at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Cash credit from bank	828.79	482.48
Total	828.79	482.48

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed-rate instruments

A reasonably possible change of 50 basis points (bps) in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency exchange rates, remain constant.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable-rate instruments

A reasonably possible change of 50 basis points (bps) in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency exchange rates, remain constant.

Particulars	Profit or loss		Equity, net of tax	
	50 bps increase	50 bps decrease	50 bps increase	50 bps decrease
Interest on CC Limit from Bank				
Year ended March 31, 2021	4.10	(4.10)	3.07	(3.07)
Year ended March 31, 2020	4.77	(4.77)	3.57	(3.57)

47 Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity share capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company.

Management assesses the Company's capital requirements in order to maintain an efficient overall financing structure. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the debt to capital ratio, which is calculated as interest-bearing debts divided by total capital (equity attributable to owners of the parent plus interest-bearing debts).

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Borrowings	1,184.27	1,017.70
Less : Cash and cash equivalent	1,022.32	249.44
Adjusted net debt (A)	161.95	768.26
Total equity (B)	3,796.91	3,665.95
Adjusted net debt to adjusted equity ratio (A/B)	4.27%	20.96%

48 COVID-19
The nationwide lockdown due to spread of COVID-19 and other significant restrictions imposed on the movement had an impact on the Company's business operations. The Management had however, made necessary adjustments to its business operations, thereby minimizing the business impact of the pandemic. During the current year, the Management has re-evaluated the likely impact of COVID-19 on its business operations, demand for its products/services, profitability, capital and financial resources, liquidity position, ability to service debt arrangements and financial and non-financial assets, etc. Based on the projected cash flows drawn for the current financial year, the Management has concluded that the company will have sufficient liquidity to continue its operations in an uninterrupted manner. Also, the Management is of the view that there is no material impact and confident of recovering the carrying amount of all the assets. Any possibilities of delays in collection are covered by the Expected Credit Loss Model. For the aforesaid evaluation, the Management has considered internal and external source of information up to the date of approval of these financial statements. The actual impact of pandemic may however, differ from that estimated as at date of approval of these financial statements and the Management will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

49 Standard issued but not yet effective
Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards. There is no such notification which would have been applicable from April 1, 2020

50 The Board of Directors of the Company in its meeting held on November 27, 2018 has approved a 'Scheme of Arrangement ('the Scheme') for amalgamation of the Company into CL Educate Limited, the Holding Company with effect from the appointed date and upon the Scheme becoming effective. An application under Regulation 37 of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015 was filed with the National Stock Exchange of India Limited ("NSE") and BSE Ltd. ("BSE"), for the proposed amalgamation of the companies, CL Media Private Limited, Accendre Knowledge Management Services Private Limited, Career Launcher Education Infrastructure & Services Private Limited and G.K. Publications Private Limited ("Amalgamating Company") and CL Educate Limited ("Amalgamated Company"). The scheme will be effective upon approval from National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT). The appointed date as per the Scheme is July 30, 2021.

51 Previous year's figures have been regrouped / reclassified as per the current period's presentation for the purpose of comparability.

52 The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 were approved by the board of directors on June 23, 2021.

As per our report of even date

For Walker Chandiok & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013

Neeraj Goel
Partner
Membership No.:099514

Place: New Delhi
Date: June 23, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Kestone Integrated Marketing Services Private Limited

Satya Narayanan .R
Director
DIN: 00307326

Gautam Puri
Director
DIN: 00033548

Shikha Sanduja
Company Secretary
ICSI M. No.: A60670

Place: New Delhi
Date: June 23, 2021

Kestone Integrated Marketing Services Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi