NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2020

NOTE 1.1: CORPORATE INFORMATION

TOTAL TRANSPORT SYSTEMS LIMITED was incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 vide certificate of incorporation dated July 27, 1995 having its Registered office at 7th Floor, T-Square, Opposite Chandivali Petrol Pump, Saki Vihar Road, Andheri (E), Mumbai- 400072. The Company is in the business of consolidation/deconsolidation of cargo, freight forwarding, logistics, warehousing and transportation.

NOTE 1.2: SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of accounting and preparation of financial statements:

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (the 'Ind AS') notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') and subsequent amendments thereof. These financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for derivative financial instruments and certain other financial assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments). The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The Company has adopted all the Ind AS and the adoption was carried out in accordance with Ind AS 101 First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards. The transition was carried out from Indian Accounting Principles generally accepted in India as prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (IGAAP), which was the previous GAAP. Reconciliations and descriptions of the effect of the transition has been summarized in Note 33.

Current versus Non-current classification

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

An asset is treated as current when it is:

- expected to be realized or intended to sold or consumed in normal operating cycle or twelve months after reporting period,
- held primarily for the purpose of trading or
- cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is treated as current when it is:

- expected to be settled in normal operating cycle or within twelve months after reporting period,
- it is held primarily for the purpose of trading or
- there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other Liability are classified as non-current.

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

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

a) Foreign Currency:

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at their respective functional currency (i.e. Indian rupee) spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency closing rates of exchange at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

Exchange differences arising on translation / settlement of foreign currency monetary items are recognized as income or

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2020

expenses in the period in which they arise.

b) <u>Fair Value Measurement:</u>

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

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

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

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

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

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

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

- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by reassessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as properties and unquoted financial assets, and significant liabilities, such as contingent consideration.

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.

c) <u>Revenue Recognition:</u>

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. The Group has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements as it has pricing latitude and is also exposed to credit risks.

Revenue is recognized for Sea Export, based on Shipped on Board (SOB) date for Sea export, based on date when vessel has taken berth in the port for Sea Import, and based on Actual flight date for Air export and Air Import.

d) <u>Taxes:</u>

<u>Current Income Tax</u>

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities in accordance with the Income tax Act, 1961. 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 recognized outside the Statement of Profit and Loss is recognized outside the Statement of Profit and Loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2020

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 liability approach on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized 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 utilized.

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 utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized 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 recognized outside statement of profit and loss is recognized outside statement of profit and loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI (Other Comprehensive Income) or directly in equity.

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.

The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

e) Property, plant and equipment:

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment as recognized in its Indian GAAP financial statements as deemed cost at the transition date i.e. 01 April, 2018. The Company regards the fair value as deemed cost at the transition date.

Freehold land is carried at historical cost. Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any cost attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Borrowing cost relating to acquisition of tangible assets which take substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are also included to the extent they relate to the period till such assets are ready to be put to use. Capital work in progress is stated at cost.

When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on a reducing balance basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Category	Useful lives (in years)
Building	30 to 60
Furniture and Fixtures	10
Office Equipment	5
Vehicle	8 to 10
Computer	3 to 6

The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

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

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2020

f) Borrowing Costs:

Borrowing costs includes interest and amortization of ancillary cost over the period of loans which are incurred in connection with arrangements of borrowings.

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

g) Leases:

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

For arrangements entered into prior to 01 April, 2018, the Company has determined whether the arrangement contain lease on the basis of facts and circumstances existing on the date of transition.

Company as a lessee

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Company is classified as a finance lease.

Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

h) Provisions:

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to 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 pretax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

i) Contingent Liabilities:

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

j) Retirement and other employee benefits:

- **Short-term employee benefits**

  Employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of availing employee services are classified as short-term employee benefits. These benefits include salaries and wages, bonus and ex-gratia. The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits such as salaries and wages, bonus and ex-gratia to be paid in exchange of employee services are recognized in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

- **Post-employment benefits**

  Defined Contribution Plans:

  A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays specified contributions to a separate entity and has no obligation to pay any further amounts. The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards Provident Fund and Employees State Insurance Corporation ('ESIC'). The contribution is recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the period in which employee renders the related service. There are no other obligations other than the contribution payable to the Provident Fund and Employee State Insurance Scheme.

Defined Benefit Plan:

Gratuity liability, wherever applicable, is provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation done as per projected unit credit method, carried out by an independent actuary at the end of the year. The Company's gratuity benefit scheme is a defined benefit plan.

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

k) Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash comprise of cash on hand and demand deposits at the bank. Cash equivalents comprise of short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and demand deposit, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

l) Cash flow statement:

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit / (loss) before extraordinary items and tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of noncash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated in the Cash flow statement.

m) Earning per share:

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

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

The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted retrospectively for all periods presented for any share splits and bonus shares issues including for changes effected prior to the approval of the financial statements by the Board of Directors.

n) Non-current assets held for sale:

The Company classifies non-current assets as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale rather than through continuing use. Actions required to complete the sale should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale will be made or that the decision to sell will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to the sale expected within one year from the date of classification.

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets once classified as held for sale to owners are not depreciated or amortized.

o) Intangible Assets:

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.

The amortization period and the amortization 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 amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2020

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

p) Investment Property:

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its investment property as recognized in its Indian GAAP financial statements as deemed cost at the transition date i.e. 01 April, 2018.

An investment in land or building, which is not intended to be occupied substantially for use by, or in the operations of the Company, is classified as investment property. Investment properties are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The cost includes the cost of replacing parts and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of the investment property are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Depreciation on building component of investment property is calculated on a straight-line basis using the rate arrived at based on the useful life estimated by the management which is 60 years.

Though the Company measures investment property using cost based measurement, the fair value of investment property is disclosed in the notes. Fair values are determined based on an annual evaluation performed by an accredited external independent valuer applying a valuation model recommended by the International Valuation Standards Committee or on the basis of appropriate ready reckoner value based on recent market transactions.

Investment properties are derecognized either when they have been disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in statement of profit and loss in the period of derecognition.

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

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

After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognized 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 recognized 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 recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset exceeds neither its recoverable amount nor the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized 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.

1.3 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions:

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2020

disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods. Some of the significant accounting judgement and estimates are given below:

Operating lease commitments – Company as lessee

The Company has entered into commercial property leases for its offices and premises. The Company has determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, such as the lease term not constituting a major part of the economic life of the commercial property and the fair value of the asset, that it retains all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties and accounts for the contracts as operating leases.

Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and the present value of the gratuity 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 and mortality rates. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the respective countries. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific countries. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes.

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 discounted cash flow (DCF) model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Company. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of Company assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2020

Note 2(a) : Property, plant and equipment

Patriculars	Owned Building	Office Equipment	Vehicle	Furniture and Fixture	Computer	Total
Deemed cost as at 01st April, 2018	**6,95,67,101**	**17,77,437**	**69,46,313**	**48,89,999**	**21,56,281**	**8,53,37,131**
Additions	-	40,64,247	13,44,922	1,19,56,082	24,24,936	1,97,90,187
Disposals	-	-59,782	-	-	-	-59,782
Closing gross carring amount	**6,95,67,101**	**57,81,902**	**82,91,235**	**1,68,46,081**	**45,81,217**	**10,50,67,536**
Accumulated depreciation						
Accumulated depreciation as at 01st April, 2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge during the year	33,73,347	16,81,741	25,91,096	28,64,881	16,33,617	1,21,44,682
Disposals	-	-54,609	-	-	-	-54,609
Closing Accumulated depreciation	**33,73,347**	**16,27,132**	**25,91,096**	**28,64,881**	**16,33,617**	**1,20,90,073**
Net carring amount as at 31st March, 2019	**6,61,93,754**	**41,54,770**	**57,00,139**	**1,39,81,200**	**29,47,600**	**9,29,77,463**
Gross carring amount						
Cost as at 01st April, 2019	6,95,67,101	57,81,902	82,91,235	1,68,46,081	45,81,217	**10,50,67,536**
Additions	-	2,33,012	-	73,101	11,94,487	15,00,600
Disposals	-	-	-7,79,808	-	-	-7,79,808
Closing gross carring amount	**6,95,67,101**	**60,14,914**	**75,11,427**	**1,69,19,182**	**57,75,704**	**10,57,88,328**
Accumulated depreciation						
Accumulated depreciation as at 31st March, 2019	33,73,347	16,27,132	25,91,096	28,64,881	16,33,617	1,20,90,073
Depreciation charge during the year	32,09,749	15,63,822	17,72,295	36,74,186	18,69,705	1,20,89,757
Disposals	-	-	-6,97,747	-	-	-6,97,747
Closing Accumulated depreciation	**65,83,096**	**31,90,954**	**36,65,644**	**65,39,067**	**35,03,322**	**2,34,82,083**
Net carring amount as at 31st March, 2020	**6,29,84,005**	**28,23,960**	**38,45,783**	**1,03,80,115**	**22,72,382**	**8,23,06,245**

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2020

Note 2(b) : Intangible under development

Particulars	Amount in ₹
Deemed cost as at 01st April, 2018	**13,14,500**
Gross carring amount	13,14,500
Additions	-
Transfers	-
Closing gross carring amount	**13,14,500**
Accumulated amortisation	
Accumulated amortisation as at 01st April, 2018	-
Amortisation charge during the year	-
Closing Accumulated amortisation	**-**
Net carring amount as at 31st March, 2019	**13,14,500**
Gross carring amount	
Cost as at 01st April, 2019	13,14,500
Additions	-
Transfers	-
Closing gross carring amount	**13,14,500**
Accumulated amortisation	
Accumulated amortisation as at 01st April, 2019	-
Amortisation charge during the year	-
Closing Accumulated amortisation	**-**
Net carring amount as at 31st March, 2020	**13,14,500**

Note 3(a) : Investments in subsidiaries and associates

Particulars	31.03.2020		31.03.2019		01.04.2018	
	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current
Investments in equity instruments						
Unquoted equity instruments						
In subsidiaries at Cost						
a. 1,00,000 Equity shares of ₹10 each in One World Logistics Pvt. Ltd.	6,80,000	-	6,80,000	-	6,80,000	-
b. 9,999 Equity shares of ₹10 each in CP World Logistics India Pvt. Ltd.	96,000	-	96,000	-	96,000	-
c. 16,000 Equity shares of ₹62.50 each in Total Transport Systems Pvt. Ltd., Nepal.	10,00,000	-	10,00,000	-	10,00,000	-
In associate company at Cost						
1,95,000 Equity shares of ₹10 each in Seedeer (India) E-Commerce Pvt. Ltd.	19,50,000	-	4,50,000	-	-	-
	37,26,000	**-**	**22,26,000**	**-**	**17,76,000**	**-**

Note 3(b) : Other Investments

Particulars	31.03.2020		31.03.2019		01.04.2018	
	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current
Investments in debt instruments						
Fair Value of Investments in Bonds						
a. Sovereign Gold Bond (Series 1) 50 units of Face Value ₹2951 each bearing 2.5% interest p.a. SGBMAY25	1,96,750	-	1,47,650	-	1,37,397	-
b. Sovereign Gold Bond (Series 2) 100 units of Face Value ₹2830 each bearing 2.5% interest p.a. SGBJUL25	3,92,700	-	2,95,320	-	2,77,700	-
Total	**5,89,450**	**-**	**4,42,970**	**-**	**4,15,097**	**-**

Note 4 : Loans

Particulars	31.03.2020		31.03.2019		01.04.2018	
	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current
Security Deposit						
Unsecured, considered good	1,42,51,835	-	73,54,732	-	60,63,282	-
Loans to related parties						
Unsecured, considered good						
Loans to subsidaries, associate and joint venturers	3,65,95,342	-	38,50,520	-	37,03,789	-
Loans to Others						
Unsecured, considered good	-	32,21,618	-	40,30,482	-	77,81,224
Total	**5,08,47,177**	**32,21,618**	**1,12,05,252**	**40,30,482**	**97,67,071**	**77,81,224**

Note 5 : Other Assets

Particulars	31.03.2020		31.03.2019		01.04.2018	
	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current
MAT Credit	77,11,050	-	1,51,03,350	-	2,50,03,350	-
Total	**77,11,050**	**-**	**1,51,03,350**	**-**	**2,50,03,350**	**-**

Note 6 : Income Taxes
a. Income Tax expense

Particulars	31.03.2020	31.03.2019
Current Tax		
Current tax expense	1,66,05,029	3,53,46,850
Deferred Tax		
Decrease in deferred tax assets	5,34,079	4,84,703
Decrease in deferred tax liabilities	4,64,087	-
Increase in deferred tax liabilities	-13,109	1,28,432
Total deferred tax expense (benefit)	**9,85,057**	**6,13,135**
Total Income tax expenses	**1,75,90,085**	**3,59,59,985**

b. Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rate:

Particulars	31.03.2020	31.03.2019
Profit before income tax expense	5,43,17,769	11,47,26,417
Tax rate (%)	27.82%	29.12%
Tax at the Indian Tax Rate	1,51,11,203	3,34,08,333
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income	51,46,339	57,66,755
Tax effect of amounts which are deductible in calculating taxable income	-36,52,515	-38,28,237
Deferred Tax Expense	9,85,057	6,13,135
MAT Credit Entitlement	-	-
Income Tax Expense	**1,75,90,084**	**3,59,59,985**

c. Current tax assets / (liability)

Particulars	31.03.2020	31.03.2019
Opening income tax asset / (liability) at the beginning of the year / period	2,81,14,338	2,22,25,458
Income tax paid	4,05,01,126	3,10,85,934
MAT Credit Utilised	73,92,300	99,00,000
Reclass to Debtors	-	2,49,796
Current income tax payable for the period / year	-1,66,05,029	-3,53,46,850
Net current income tax asset / (liability) at the end of the year / period	**5,94,02,735**	**2,81,14,338**
Income tax asset	5,94,02,734	2,81,14,338

d. Deferred tax (liabilities) / assets (net)

Particulars	31.03.2020	31.03.2019	01.04.2018
Deferred income tax assets			
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-
Provisions	93,32,028	91,22,312	96,07,015
Financial Assets at Fair Value through OCI	-	-	-
Others	3,24,363	-	-
Total deferred tax assets	**96,56,391**	**91,22,312**	**96,07,015**
Deferred income tax liabilities			
Property, plant and equipment	8,73,947	13,38,033	12,09,602
Financial Assets at Fair Value through OCI	13,109	-	-
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit and Loss	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-
Total deferred tax liabilities	**8,87,056**	**13,38,033**	**12,09,602**
Net Deferred tax (liabilities) / assets	**87,69,335**	**77,84,278**	**83,97,413**

e. Deferred tax assets

Movements in deferred tax assets

Particulars	Property, plant and equipment	Provisions	Fianancial Assets at Fair Value through OCI	Others	Total
At 01st April, 2018	**-**	**96,07,015**	**-**	**-**	**96,07,015**
Charged / (Credited)					
- to profit and loss	-	16,54,691	-	-	**16,54,691**
- Others	-	-	-	-	**-**
- to other comprehensive income	-	-21,39,394	-	-	**-21,39,394**
At 31st March, 2019	**-**	**91,22,312**	**-**	**-**	**91,22,312**
Charged / (Credited)					
- to profit and loss	-	1,00,663	-	3,24,363	**4,25,026**
- Others	-	-	-	-	**-**
- to other comprehensive income	-	1,09,052	-	-	**1,09,052**
At 31st March, 2020	**-**	**93,32,027**	**-**	**3,24,363**	**96,56,390**

f. Deferred tax liabilities

Movements in deferred tax liabilities

Particulars	Property, plant and equipment	Fianancial Assets at Fair Value through OCI	Fianancial Assets at Fair Value through profit and loss	Others	Others
At 01st April, 2018	**12,09,602**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**12,09,602**
Charged / (Credited)					
- to profit and loss	1,28,432	-	-	-	**1,28,432**
- Others	-	-	-	-	**-**
- to other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	**-**
At 31st March, 2019	**13,38,034**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**13,38,034**
Charged / (Credited)					
- to profit and loss	-4,64,087	-	-	-	**-4,64,087**
- Others	-	-	-	-	**-**
- to other comprehensive income	-	13,109	-	-	**13,109**
At 31st March, 2020	**8,73,947**	**13,109**	**-**	**-**	**8,87,056**

Note 7 : Trade Receivables

Particulars	31.03.2020	31.03.2019	01.04.2018
Outstanding for a period of over six months from the date they are due for payment			
Trade Receivable :-			
a.Trade Receivables considered good - Secured	-	-	-
b.Trade Receivables which have significant increase in Credit Risk	11,65,933	-	-
c. Trade Receivables considered good - Unsecured	26,26,21,302	13,02,70,056	10,28,07,905
(-) Impairment allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful debts)	-11,65,933	-	-
	26,26,21,302	**13,02,70,056**	**10,28,07,905**
Other receivables			
d. Trade Receivables considered good - Unsecured	70,12,53,037	50,37,02,567	38,25,57,727
Unsecured, which have significant increase in Credit Risk	-	-	-
(-) Impairment allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful debts)	-	-	-
	70,12,53,037	**50,37,02,567**	**38,25,57,727**
Total	**96,38,74,339**	**63,39,72,623**	**48,53,65,632**

Note 8 : Cash and Cash Equivalent

Particulars	31.03.2020	31.03.2019	01.04.2018
Balances with banks in current accounts	13,79,008	2,66,48,394	80,45,341
Cash on hand	5,02,781	3,63,491	1,32,223
Total	**18,81,789**	**2,70,11,885**	**81,77,564**

Note 9 : Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	31.03.2020	31.03.2019	01.04.2018
Fixed deposits			
- with original maturity for more than 3 months but less than 12 months	-	-	-
- with original maturity of less than 12 months at the balance sheet date	21,38,745	9,35,000	1,84,95,166
Total	**21,38,745**	**9,35,000**	**1,84,95,166**

Note 10(a) : Equity Share Capital

Particulars	31.03.2020	31.03.2019	01.04.2018
Authorised capital			
1,50,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	15,00,00,000	15,00,00,000	15,00,00,000
Issued, subscribed and paid up			
1,43,06,000 Equity Share of ₹ 10 each	14,30,60,000	14,30,60,000	14,30,60,000

i. Reconciliation of number of the equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019		As at 01st April, 2018	
	No. of Shares	Amount in ₹	No. of Shares	Amount in ₹	No. of Shares	Amount in ₹
Equity Shares						
At the beginning of the year	1,43,06,000	14,30,60,000	1,43,06,000	14,30,60,000	1,43,06,000	14,30,60,000
(+) Issued during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
(-) Forfeited during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**1,43,06,000**	**14,30,60,000**	**1,43,06,000**	**14,30,60,000**	**1,43,06,000**	**14,30,60,000**

ii. Details of shareholder holding more than 5% equity shares of the company

Name of Shareholder	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019		As at 01st April, 2018	
	No. of shares	% holding	No. of shares	% holding	No. of shares	% holding
Shrikant Nibandhe	12,44,000	8.70%	12,44,000	8.70%	12,44,000	8.70%
Makarand Pradhan	24,92,000	17.42%	24,92,000	17.42%	24,92,000	17.42%
Sanjiv Potnis	24,92,000	17.42%	24,92,000	17.42%	24,92,000	17.42%
Leena Salvi	24,94,000	17.43%	24,94,000	17.43%	24,94,000	17.43%
Sneha Nibandhe	10,00,000	6.99%	12,50,000	8.74%	12,50,000	8.74%

iii. Aggregate number and class of shares allotted as fully paid up pursuant to contract(s) without payment being received in cash, bonus shares and shares bought back for the period of 5 years immediately preceding the balance sheet date:

Particulars	No. of Shares				
	31st March 2020	31st March 2019	31st March 2018	31st March 2017	31st March 2016
Equity shares with voting rights					
Fully paid up by way of bonus shares	-	-	50,00,000	-	20,00,000

Note 10(b) : Other Equity

Particulars	Reserve and Surplus			
	Securities Premium Reserve	Retained Earnings	Fair Value Through OCI Reserve	Total
Opening balance as at 1st April 2018	13,28,23,913	10,24,45,651	-15,453	23,52,54,111
Profit for the year		8,09,05,826	-	8,09,05,826
Other comprehensive Income	-	40,94,271	27,873	41,22,144
Total Comprehensive Income as at 31st March 2019	13,28,23,913	18,74,45,748	12,420	32,02,82,081
Profit for the year	-	3,86,01,853	-	3,86,01,853
Other comprehensive Income	-	-44,97,175	1,33,371	-43,63,804
Total Comprehensive Income as at 31st March 2020	13,28,23,913	22,15,50,426	1,45,791	35,45,20,130

Note 11 : Borrowings

Particulars	31.03.2020		31.03.2019		01.04.2018	
	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current
A. Secured Borrowings						
- from Banks #	1,23,017	21,40,80,159	6,01,530	17,36,96,526	-	12,63,09,691
- from Related Parties	-	-	-	-	-	-
- from Others ##	-	12,46,736	12,46,735	17,53,782	30,00,543	16,23,409
A. Unsecured Borrowings						
- from Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
- from Related Parties	32,35,489	-	97,26,021	-	2,24,14,324	-
- from Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**33,58,506**	**21,53,26,895**	**1,15,74,286**	**17,54,50,308**	**2,54,14,867**	**12,79,33,100**

Cash Credit secured against office premises and book debts.Vehicle loan secured against vehicle.
Secured against Vehicle

Note 12 : Trade Payables

Particulars	31.03.2020		31.03.2019		01.04.2018	
	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	34,64,11,846	-	12,75,13,138	-	9,89,81,362
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	7,21,891	-	11,94,973	-	5,18,030
Total	**-**	**34,71,33,737**	**-**	**12,87,08,111**	**-**	**9,94,99,392**

Note 13 : Provisions

Particulars	31.03.2020		31.03.2019		01.04.2018	
	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current
Provision for Expenses	-	4,93,94,693	-	12,09,041	-	13,89,919
Provision for Gratuity	3,35,44,312	-	2,65,80,162	-	2,90,59,331	-
Total	**3,35,44,312**	**4,93,94,693**	**2,65,80,162**	**12,09,041**	**2,90,59,331**	**13,89,919**

Note 14 : Other Liabilities

Particulars	31.03.2020		31.03.2019		01.04.2018	
	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current
Audit Fees Payable	-	4,05,000	-	4,05,000	-	-
Statutory Payables	-	3,29,34,841	-	1,51,96,538	-	1,03,38,711
Other Liabilities	-	61,04,868	-	26,52,613	-	21,06,174
Total	**-**	**3,94,44,709**	**-**	**1,82,54,151**	**-**	**1,24,44,885**

Note 15 : Revenue from Operations

Particulars	31.03.2020	31.03.2019
Sale of Service		
Multimodal transport operations	3,22,55,28,520	2,48,08,19,720
Total	**3,22,55,28,520**	**2,48,08,19,720**

Note 16 : Other Income

Particulars	31.03.2020	31.03.2019
Interest Income	1,10,096	10,07,739
Other Income	2,14,946	10,137
Total	**3,25,042**	**10,17,876**

Note 17 : Employee benefit expenses

Particulars	31.03.2020	31.03.2019
Salaries, wages and bonus	18,63,51,684	17,75,45,786
Contribution to statutory funds	1,52,92,438	1,75,64,258
Staff welfare expenses	19,76,166	29,62,731
Total	**20,36,20,288**	**19,80,72,775**

Note 18 : Finance cost

Particulars	31.03.2020	31.03.2019
Interest expense	2,08,72,532	1,68,21,552
Total	**2,08,72,532**	**1,68,21,552**

Note 19 : Depreciation and amortization expense

Particulars	31.03.2020	31.03.2019
Depreciation	1,20,89,757	1,21,44,680
Total	**1,20,89,757**	**1,21,44,680**

Note 20 : Other expenses

Particulars	31.03.2020	31.03.2019
Multimodal expense	2,81,28,99,719	2,03,81,64,622
Advertising and Publicity	18,17,537	18,99,473
Business Promotion	60,49,745	62,57,953
Communication Expense	46,74,099	57,35,126
Conveyance and Travelling Expense	1,99,09,392	2,05,38,663
Electricity expense	42,84,231	43,09,425
Postage expense	16,94,398	10,15,897
Printing and stationery	26,56,778	22,84,620

Rent, rates and taxes	1,13,46,677	1,17,20,317
Repairs and Maintenance charges	1,05,50,239	91,35,118
Other expenses	5,84,27,401	3,84,92,558
	2,93,40,85,216	**2,13,95,53,772**
Payment to Auditor		
As auditors:		
Audit fees	4,50,000	4,50,000
Tax audit fees	50,000	50,000
Audit of conversion from Indian GAAP to Indian Accounting Standards	3,50,000	
In other capacities:		
Taxation matters		-
Certification matters	18,000	18,400
Other services	-	-
	8,68,000	5,18,400
Total	**2,93,49,53,216**	**2,14,00,72,172**

Note 21 : Earnings per share

Particulars	**31.03.2020**	**31.03.2019**
Profit attributable to the equity holders of the company used in calculating basic earnings per share and diluted earnings per share		
Profit for the period	3,86,01,853	8,09,05,826
Weighted average number of equity shares used as the denominator in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share	1,43,06,000	1,43,06,000
Nominal value of shares	10.00	10.00
Earnings per equity share (basic and diluted)	2.70	5.66

Note 22 : Earnings in Foreign Exchange

Particulars	**31.03.2020**	**31.03.2019**
Freight	21,42,94,243	18,51,47,802
Total	**21,42,94,243**	**18,51,47,802**

Note 23 : Expenditure in Foreign Currency

Particulars	**31.03.2020**	**31.03.2019**
a. Freight	28,65,79,641	32,29,32,708
b. Insurance	42,90,558	35,92,692
c. Travelling	5,71,104	5,61,518
Total	**29,14,41,304**	**32,70,86,918**

Note 24 : Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

Particulars	31.03.2020	31.03.2019
(i) Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	7,21,891	11,94,973
(ii) Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(iii) The amount of interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	-	-
(iv) The amount of interest due and payable for the year	-	-
(v) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(vi) The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid	-	-

Note 25 : Related Party disclosures

a. Name of related parties

i. Related parties where control exists:

Subsidiaries
CP World Logistics India Private Limited
OneWorld Logistics Private Limited
Total Transport Systems Private Limited, Nepal

ii. Other related parties:

Associates
Seedeer (India) E-Commerce Private Limited

iii. Entities over which key managerial personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence:

Common Director
Total Cargoport India Private Limited
Jag Software Solution Private Limited
WSA SHPG Bombay Private Limited
CLA Express Private Limited

iv. Key managerial personnel:

Name	Designation
Mr Makrand Pradhan	Managing Director / Promoter
Mr Sanjiv Potnis	Director / Promoter
Mr Shrikant Nibandhe	CFO / Director / Promoter
Mrs. Leena Salvi	Director
Mr Jay Nibandhe	Relative of Director
Ms. Gauri Nibandhe	Relative of Director
Mr Yash Salvi	Relative of Director
Mr Siddharth Potnis	Relative of Director
Ms Sanjana Potnis	Relative of Director
Mrs Simran Potnis	Relative of Director

b. i. Summary of transactions with related parties:

Particulars	Amount (₹)	
	31.03.2020	31.03.2019
Salary		
Mr Sanjiv Potnis	61,83,522	48,00,000
Mr Makarand Pradhan	57,51,789	48,00,000
Mr Shrikant Nibandhe	60,00,000	48,00,000
Mr Jay Nibandhe	3,00,000	-
Ms. Gauri Nibandhe	1,50,000	-
Mr Yash Salvi	11,02,095	-
Mr Siddharth Potnis	4,98,738	-
Ms Sanjana Potnis	2,40,000	-
	2,02,26,144	**1,44,00,000**
Professional Fees		
Mrs Simran Potnis	3,60,000	-
	3,60,000	**-**
Freight Income		
Total Transport Private Limited (Nepal)	97,19,402	62,62,722
	97,19,402	**62,62,722**
Freight Expenses		
Total Transport Private Limited (Nepal)	90,42,943	38,39,472
	90,42,943	**38,39,472**
Support Charges		
OneWorld Logistics Private Limited	32,21,804	66,11,276
Seedeer (India) E-Commerce Private Limited	4,95,659	-
	37,17,463	**66,11,276**
Rent Paid		
WSA SHPG Bombay Private Limited	3,82,320	16,80,000
	3,82,320	**16,80,000**
Balance Outstanding at the End of the Year		
Loan From		
CP World Logistics India Pvt. Ltd.	-	45,24,302
Mr Shrikant Nibandhe	46,108	7,906
Mr Sanjiv Potnis	77,818	9,47,338
Mrs. Leena Salvi	31,11,563	42,46,475
	32,35,489	**97,26,021**
Debtors		
OneWorld Logistics Private Limited	-	68,61,072
	-	**68,61,072**
Loan To		
TDS deducted on rent paid to WSA SHPG	38,232	-
CP World Logistics India Pvt. Ltd.	59,55,032	-
Total Transport Systems Pvt Ltd (Nepal)	1,79,963	3,46,054

Seedeer (India) E-Commerce Private Limited	28,77,618	38,466
One World Logistics Private Limited	2,75,44,497	34,66,000
	3,65,95,342	**38,50,520**

b. ii. Summary of balances with related parties:

Particulars	**Amount (₹)**	
	31.03.2020	**31.03.2019**
Loans	32,35,489	97,26,021
Advances	1,25,16,845	38,50,520
Trade receivables	2,40,78,497	68,61,072
Trade payables	-	-

Note 26 : Net employment defined benefit liabilities

a. Defined Contributions Plans

For the holding company and the subsidiaries an amount of ₹1,09,89,732 (31st March, 2019: ₹ 1,07,98,895) contributed to provident funds, ESIC and other funds is recognised by as an expense and included in "Contibution to Provident & Other Funds" under "Employee benefits expense" in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

b. Defined Benefits Plans

As per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, the Holding Company and its Subsidiaries have a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on resignation or retirement at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service.

The following table's summaries the components of net benefit expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet

Particulars	31.03.2020	31.03.2019	01.04.2018
I. Consolidated Statement of profit and loss - Net employee benefit expense recognised in employee cost			
Current service cost	2,240,085	2,463,550	1,843,060
Past service cost (vested benefits) recognised during the year	-	-	-
Interest cost on defined benefit obligation	2,062,621	2,260,816	2,149,249
Net acturial loss to be recognised	-	-	-
Net benefits expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	4,302,706	4,724,366	3,992,309
II. Balance Sheet - Details of provision and fair value of plan assets			
Benefit obligation	-33,544,312	-26,580,162	-29,059,331
Fair value of plan assets	-	-	-
Net Liability recognised in the Balance Sheet	**-33,544,312.00**	**-26,580,162**	**-29,059,331**
III. Change in the present value of the defined beneift obligation are as follows:			
Opening defined benefits obligations	26,580,162	29,059,331	29,563,255
Interest cost	2,062,621	2,260,816	2,149,249
Current service cost	2,240,085	2,463,550	1,843,060
Past service cost	-	-	-
Benefits paid	-1,944,783	-969,870	-1,668,663
Acquisitions / Divestiture	-	-	-
OCI			
Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	1,274,275	48,646	-1,300,207
Actuarial changes arising from changes in experience assumptions	3,331,952	-6,282,311	-1,527,363
Liability at the end of the year	**33,544,312**	**26,580,162**	**29,059,331**
IV. Change in Fair Value of Plan Assets			
Opening fair value of plan assets	-	-	-
Interest income on plan assets	-	-	-
Contibutions by employer	-	-	-
Benefits paid	-	-	-
Acquisitions / Divestiture	-	-	-
Actuarial gain / (loss) on plan assets	-	-	-
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the end of the year	-	-	-

V. Total Cost recognised in Comprehensive Income			
Cost recognised in P&L	4,302,706	4,724,366	3,992,309
Remeasurement effects recognised in OCI	4,606,227	-6,233,665	-2,827,570
	8,908,933.00	-1,509,299	1,164,739
VI. Investment details of Plan Assets			
Total Plan Assets	-	-	-

Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation:

Particulars	**31.03.2020**	**31.03.2019**	**01.04.2018**
Year 1	2,363,942	1,873,228	4,055,288
Year 2	2,098,302	1,831,644	1,866,051
Year 3	2,297,869	1,849,497	2,005,430
Year 4	2,157,096	2,016,544	1,876,081
Year 5	2,388,713	2,007,794	2,013,441
Year 6 to 10	12,629,462	10,312,409	10,810,057
Sum of years 11 and above	48,964,377	46,098,715	46,016,345

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity obligations for the plans of the Company are as follows:

Particulars	**31.03.2020**	**31.03.2019**	**01.04.2018**
Discount rate	6.87%	7.76%	7.78%
Salary escalation	0 - 5%	5%	5%
Rate of Employee Turnover	5%	5%	5%
Mortality Rate during Employment	Indian Assured Lives Mortaility (2006-08)		

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for the significant assumptions as at 31st March, 2020

Defined benefit obligation	**31.03.2020**	**31.03.2019**	**01.04.2018**
Delta effect of +1% change in the rate of discounting	-2,865,875	-2,259,998	-2,274,460
Delta effect of -1% change in the rate of discounting	3,333,405	2,635,937	2,650,576
Delta effect of +1% change in the rate of salary increase	3,081,662	2,424,489	2,416,340
Delta effect of -1% change in the rate of salary increase	-2,444,006	-2,139,204	-2,140,831
Delta effect of +1% change in employee turnover rate	603,815	731,769	742,113
Delta effect of -1% change in employee turnover rate	-676,736	-826,417	-836,994

Note 27 : Leases

The Company has taken certain premises on operating lease. The following is the summary of future minimum lease rental payment under operating lease arrangement entered into by the Company.

Lease Obligations	**31.03.2020**	**31.03.2019**
	Minimum Lease Payments	**Minimum Lease Payments**
Not later than one year	396,000	70,000
Later than one year and not later than five years	-	-
Later than five years	-	-
Total minimum lease commitment	**396,000**	**70,000**

Note 28 : Contingent liabilities and commitments

Particulars	31.03.2020	31.03.2019
Contingent liabilities		
a. Disputed liabilities		
- Income Tax	4,258,379	490,000
- Service Tax	68,052,652	20,608,899
b. Bank Guarantees	1,330,000	230,000
c. Commitments	-	-
Total	**73,641,031**	**21,328,899**

Note 29: Corporate social responsibility

As per section 135 of the Act, a CSR committee has been formed by the Company.

a. Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year: Rs. 19,42,509/-

b. The areas of CSR activities and contributions made thereto are as follows:

In view of the global Pandemic i.e. COVID-19, the Company faced the delay in the recovery of the receivables in the last quarter of the FY 2019-2020 coupled with the low business volumes. Due to this, the Company faced a situation of liquidity constraints in its Business Operations. However our Company is committed for the required spending in future years.

Note 30 : Fair Value hierarchy

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's financial assets and liabilities.

a. Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy as at 31st March, 2020:

Particulars	Quoted Price in active market (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Total
FVTPL financial investments				
- Quoted Bonds (SGB)	589,450.00	-	-	589,450.00
Total financial assets valued at fair value	**589,450.00**	**-**	**-**	**589,450.00**
Liabilities measured at fair value	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities valued at fair value	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

b. Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy as at 31st March, 2019:

Particulars	Quoted Price in active market (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Total
FVTPL financial investments				
- Quoted Bonds (SGB)	442,970.00	-	-	442,970.00
Total financial assets valued at fair value	**442,970.00**	**-**	**-**	**442,970.00**
Liabilities measured at fair value	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities valued at fair value	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

c. Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy as at 01st April, 2018:

Particulars	Quoted Price in active market (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Total
FVTPL financial investments				
- Quoted Bonds (SGB)	415,097.00	-	-	415,097.00
Total financial assets valued at fair value	**415,097.00**	**-**	**-**	**415,097.00**
Liabilities measured at fair value	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities valued at fair value	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payable, short term borrowings, bank overdrafts and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments and are thus measured at amortized cost.

Note 31 : Financial Risk Management

The Company's principal financial liabilities, comprises of loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, and financial guarantee contracts. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations.

The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations. The Company also holds investments.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

A. Management of Market Risk

The Company's size and operations result in it being exposed to the following market risks that arise from its use of financial instruments:

a. interest rate risk

b. currency risk

The above risks may affect the Company's income or the value of its financial instruments. The objective of the Company's management of market risk is to maintain this risk within acceptable parameters, while optimising returns. The Company's exposure to, and management of, these risks is explained below."

a. Interest Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's debt obligations with floating interest rates. The following table provides a break-up of the Company's fixed and floating rate borrowings

Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Floating	2,136.01	1,634.28
Fixed	50.84	235.97

Interest Rate Sensitivity

For the year ended 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019, every 1% depreciation / appreciation in the interest rate for floating borrowings, would have affected the Company's incremental operating margins approximately as stated below

(Rs in lakhs)

Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Current Finance Cost	208.73	168.22
Delta effect of (-/+) 1% change in the rate of interest	-18.40	-10.88

b. Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency) and the Company's foreign currency borrowings.

Unhedged foreign currency exposures

As at balance sheet date, the Company's net foreign currency exposure (payable) that is not hedged is Rs. 1,777.81

lakhs (31 March 2019: Rs. 1,105.92 lakhs).

Foreign currency sensitivity

For the year ended 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019, every 5% depreciation / appreciation in the exchange rate between the Indian rupee and U.S. dollar, would have affected the Company's incremental operating margins by approximately amounts as shown below. The Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

(Rs in lakhs)

Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Delta effect of (-/+) 5% change in the rate of USD on realised gains/losses (Net)	51.57	87.57
Delta effect of (+)5% change in the rate of USD on unrealised gains/losses (Net)	171.09	77.99
Delta effect of (-)5% change in the rate of USD on unrealised gains/losses (Net)	-14.53	-34.76

B. Management of Credit Risk

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

Trade receivable Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. The Company has diversified customer base considering the nature and type of business."

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients. In addition, a large number of minor receivables are grouped into homogenous groups and assessed for impairment collectively. The calculation is based on historical data. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in Note 7. The Company does not hold collateral as security. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers are located in several jurisdictions and industries and operate in largely independent markets.

C. Management of Liquidity Risk

The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts, and bank loans. 98% of the Company's borrowing will mature in less than one year at 31 March 2020 (31 March 2019: 93%) based on the carrying value of borrowings reflected in the financial statements. The Company assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low. The Company has the ability to rollover debt maturing within 12 months with existing lenders.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as at 31 March 2020.

(Rs in lakhs)

Year Ended	On Demand	Less than 1 Year	More than 1 year
Borrowings	-	2,153.27	33.59
Trade Payables	-	3,471.34	-
Total	**-**	**5,624.61**	**33.59**

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as at 31 March 2019

(Rs in lakhs)

Year Ended	On Demand	Less than 1 Year	More than 1 year
Borrowings	-	1,754.50	115.74
Trade Payables	-	1,287.08	-
Total	**-**	**3,041.58**	**115.74**

D. Capital Management

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

The Company aims to manage its capital efficiently so as to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to optimise returns to ourshareholders. The capital structure of the Company is based on management's judgement of the appropriate balance of key elements in order to meet its strategic and day-to-day needs. We consider the amount of capital in proportion to risk and manage the capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

The Company's policy is to maintain a stable and strong capital structure with a focus on total equity so as to maintain investor, creditors and market confidence and to sustain future development and growth of its business. The Company will take appropriate steps in order to maintain, or if necessary adjust, its capital structure.

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current period.

Note 32 : Segment Reporting

Disclosure of segment reporting as per the requirements of Ind AS 108 "Operating Segment" is reported in the consolidated financial statements of the Company. Therefore, the same has not been separately disclosed in the standalone financial statements in line with the requirement of Ind AS 108.

Note 33 : Statement of Reconciliation between the Indian GAAP and Ind AS

First time adoption of Ind AS

These are the Company's first financial statement prepared in accordance with Ind AS.

The accounting policies set out in note 1 have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020, the comparative information presented in these financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019 and in the preparation of a comparative balance sheet as at March 31, 2019 and an opening Ind AS balance sheet as at April 1, 2018 (the Company's date of transition). In preparing its opening Ind AS balance sheet, the Company has adjusted the amounts reported previously in financial statements prepared in accordance with the accounting standards notified under Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 (as amended) and other relevant provisions of the Act (previous GAAP or Indian GAAP).

An explanation of how the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS has affected the Group's financial position, financial performance and cash flows is set out in the following tables and notes.

Exemptions and Exceptions availed

Set out below are the applicable Ind AS 101 optional exemptions and mandatory exceptions applied in the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS as at the transition date, i.e. April 1, 2018.

1 Ind AS optional exemptions

1.1 Deemed cost

"Ind AS 101 permits a first-time adopter to elect to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition after making necessary adjustments for de-commissioning liabilities. This exemption can also be used for intangible assets covered by Ind AS 38 Intangible Assets and Investment Property covered by Ind AS 40 Investment Properties.

Accordingly, the Company has elected to measure all of its property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investment property at their previous GAAP carrying value."

1.2 Leases

Appendix C to Ind AS 17 requires an entity to assess whether a contract or arrangement contains a lease. In accordance with Ind AS 17, this assessment should be carried out at the inception of the contract or arrangement. Ind AS 101 provides an option to make this assessment on the basis of facts and circumstances existing at the date of transition to Ind AS, except where the effect is expected to be not material.

The Company has elected to apply this exemption for such contracts/arrangements."

1.3 Investment in Subsidiaries, Associate and Joint Venture

Ind AS 101 permits a first time adopter to measure it's investment, at the date of transition, at cost determined in accordance with Ind AS 27, or deemed cost, The deemed cost of such investment shall be it's fair value at the Company's date of transition to Ind AS, or previous GAAP carrying amount at that date.

The Company has elected to measure its investment in subsidiaries, associate and joint venture at the previous GAAP carrying amount as its deemed cost on the transition date.

2 Ind AS mandatory exceptions

2.1 Estimates

An entity's estimates in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition to Ind AS shall be consistence with estimates made in for the same date in accordance with previous GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any difference in accounting policies), unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were errors.

Ind AS estimates as at 1 April 2018 are consistent with the estimates as at the same date made in conformity with previous GAAP. The Company made estimates for following items in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition as these were not required under previous GAAP:

Investment in debt instruments carried at FVOCI

2.2 Classification and measurement of financial assets

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to assess classification and measurement of financial assets (investment in debt instruments) on the basis of the facts and circumstances that exist at the date of transition to Ind AS. Accordingly, classification and measurement of bonds, debentures, government securities, commercial papers, certificate of deposits has been based on the facts and circumstances that exist at the date of transition to Ind AS.

Reconciliation of Balance Sheet

Particulars	Notes to Ind AS adoption	31.03.2019			01.04.2018		
		As per IGAAP	Adjustment	As per Ind AS	As per IGAAP	Adjustment	As per Ind AS
I. ASSETS							
1) Non-Current Assets							
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment		92,977,461	-	92,977,461	85,337,130	-	85,337,130
(b) Capital work-in-progress		-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Investment Property		-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Goodwill		-	-	-	-	-	-
(e) Other Intangible Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-
(f) Intangible Assets under development		1,314,500	-	1,314,500	1,314,500	-	1,314,500
(g) Investments in Subsidiaries and Associates		2,226,000	-	2,226,000	1,776,000	-	1,776,000
(h) Financial Assets							
(i) Investments	A	430,550	12,420	442,970	430,550	-15,453	415,097
(ii) Trade Receivables							
(iii) Loans		3,850,520	-	3,850,520	3,703,789	-	3,703,789
(iv) Others (to be specified)		7,354,732	-	7,354,732	6,063,282	-	6,063,282
(i) Deferred Tax Asset (Net)		7,784,278	-	7,784,278	8,397,413	-	8,397,413
(j) Other Non-Current Assets		15,103,350	-	15,103,350	25,003,350	-	25,003,350
2) Current Assets							
(a) Inventories							
(b) Financial Assets							
(i) Investments							
(ii) Trade Receivables		633,972,623	-	633,972,623	485,365,632	-	485,365,632
(iii) Cash and Cash Equivalents		27,011,885	-	27,011,885	8,177,564	-	8,177,564
(iv) Bank balance other than (iii) above		935,000	-	935,000	18,495,166	-	18,495,166
(v) Loans		4,030,482	-	4,030,482	7,781,224	-	7,781,224
(iv) Others (to be specified)							
(c) Current Tax Assets (Net)		28,114,338	-	28,114,338	22,225,458	-	22,225,458
(d) Other Current Assets							
TOTAL ASSETS		**825,105,719**	**12,420**	**825,118,139**	**674,071,058**	**-15,453**	**674,055,605**

II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES							
EQUITY							
(a) Equity Share Capital		143,060,000	-	143,060,000	143,060,000	-	143,060,000
(b) Other Equity	A	320,269,660	12,420	320,282,080	235,269,564	-15,453	235,254,111
LIABILITIES							
1) Non-Current Liabilities							
(a) Financial Liabilities							
(i) Borrowings		11,574,286	-	11,574,286	25,414,867	-	25,414,867
(ii) Trade Payables							
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities (Other than those specified in item (b), to be specified)							

* The previous GAAP figures have been reclassified to conform to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purposes of this note

Reconciliation of Equity and Other Equity

Particulars	Notes to Ind AS adoption	31.03.2019	01.04.2018
Total equity (shareholder's fund) as per previous GAAP		463,329,660	378,329,564
Adjustments			
Fair valuation of debt instruments through Other Comprehensive Income	A	12,420	-15,453
Total Equity as per Ind AS		**463,342,080**	**378,314,111**

Reconciliation of Statement of Profit & Loss

Particulars	Notes to Ind AS adoption	31.03.2019		
		As per IGAAP	Adjustment	As per Ind AS
Revenue from operations		2,480,819,720	-	2,480,819,720
Other income		1,017,876	-	1,017,876
Total Income		**2,481,837,596**	**-**	**2,481,837,596**
Employee benefit expenses		191,839,110	6,233,665	198,072,775
Finance costs		16,821,552	-	16,821,552
Depreciation and amortization		12,144,680	-	12,144,680
Other expenses		2,140,072,173	-	2,140,072,173
Total Expenses		**2,360,877,515**	**6,233,665**	**2,367,111,180**
Profit Before Tax		**120,960,081**	**-6,233,665**	**114,726,416**
Current Tax		35,346,850	-	35,346,850
Deferred Tax		613,135	2,139,395	-1,526,260
Total Tax Expense		**35,959,985**	**2,139,395**	**33,820,590**
Profit For the year (A)		**85,000,096**		**80,905,826**
Total Other Comprehensive Income (B)		**-**	4,122,144	**4,122,144**
Total Comprehensive Income (A+B)		**85,000,096**		**85,027,970**

* The previous GAAP figures have been reclassified to conform to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purposes of this note

Particulars	Notes to Ind AS adoption	31.03.2019 Rs
Profit after Tax from the previous GAAP		**85,000,096**
Adjustments:		
Total Other Comprehensive Income (net of taxes)	A	27,874
Total Comprehensive Income		**85,027,970**

Reconciliation of Statement of Cash Flows

Particulars	Notes to Ind AS adoption	31.03.2019		
		As per IGAAP	Adjustment	As per Ind AS
Net Cash Flows From Operating Activities	B	5,082,400	-17,560,166	22,642,566
Net Cash Flows From Investing Activities		-20,663,318	-	-20,663,319
Net Cash Flows From Financing Activities	B	16,855,072	63,513,960	-46,658,888
Net Increase/ (decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		**1,274,154**	**45,953,794**	**-44,679,641**
Cash and Cash Equivalents as at 1st April 2018	B	26,672,730	118,409,193	-91,736,463
Cash and Cash Equivalents as at 31st March 2019	B	27,946,885	164,362,990	-136,416,105

* The previous GAAP figures have been reclassified to conform to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purposes of this note

A. Investment in Debt Instruments

Investments in Government Securities - Under Ind AS, the Company has designated Sovereign Government Securities (SGB) as fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Accordingly, these investments are required to be measured at fair value. At the date of transition to Ind AS, difference between the instrument's fair value and Previous GAAP carrying amount has been recognised in other equity (Retained earnings for interest income component and Debt instruments through Other Comprehensive Income for fair value change). Interest income and fair value changes are recognised in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income, respectively.

B. Cash and Cash Equivalents for Statement of Cash Flow

As per Indian Accounting Standard 7 Statement of Cash Flow, bank overdraft is to be treated as part of Cash and Cash Equivalents. Further Fixed Deposits with bank are not considered as Cash and Cash Equivalents. Accordingly the necessary effects have been given in the cash flow statements.