CAPCO TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of Capco Technologies Private Limited
Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

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

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

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

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

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

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

Other Matters

The comparative financial information of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2021 and the related transition date opening balance sheet as at 1st April 2020 included in these financial statements, have been prepared after adjusting previously issued the financial statements prepared in accordance with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 to comply with Ind AS. The previously issued financial statements were audited by the predecessor auditor whose report for the year ended March 31, 2020 dated 15th December 2020 expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements. Adjustments made to the previously issued standalone financial statements to comply with Ind AS have been audited by us.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

    a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

    b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books and the reports of the other auditors.

    c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in

Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31,2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

g) In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company being a private company, section 197 of the Act related to the managerial remuneration is not applicable.

h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

   i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements -;

   ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

   iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

   iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

   (b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

   (c) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

v. The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year and has not proposed final dividend for the year.

2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.008072S

S/d-

Amit Ved
Partner
Membership No. 120600
UDIN :

Place: Bangalore
Date: 08 June,2022

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

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

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

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on "the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India". These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act,.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained, in terms of their reports referred to in the Other Matters paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

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

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.008072S)

S/d-

Amit Ved
(Partner)
(Membership No. 120600)
(UDIN: YYYYY)

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 8 June 2022

ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

To the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we state that:

(i) In respect of the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:

(a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment and relevant details of right-of-use assets.

(B) The Company does not hold intangible assets and hence reporting under clause 3(i)(a)(B) is not applicable.

(b) The Company has a program of physical verification of Property, Plant and Equipment and right-of-use assets so to cover all the assets once every three years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, certain Property, Plant and Equipment were due for verification during the year and were physically verified by the Management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) The Company does not have any immovable properties of freehold or leasehold land and building and hence reporting under clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) The Company has not revalued any of its property, plant and equipment (including Right of Use assets) during the year. The Company does not have any intangible assets.

(e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2022 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The Company does not have any inventory and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of ₹ 5 crore, in aggregate, at any points of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(iii) The Company has not made any investments in, provided any guarantee or security, and granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties during the year, and hence reporting under clause 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable.

(iv) The Company has not granted any loans, made investments or provided guarantees or securities and hence reporting under clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

(vi) The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under Section 148(1) of the Act, for the business activities carried out by the company and hence reporting under clause 3(vi) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(vii) In respect of statutory dues:

(a) Undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Cess and any other material statutory dues applicable to the Company have been regularly deposited by it with the appropriate authorities in all cases during the year. We have been informed that the provisions of the Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, are not applicable to the Company.

There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Income-tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2022 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) Details of dues of Income-tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty, and Value Added Tax which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2022 on account of disputes are given below:

Name of Statute	**Nature of Dues**	**Forum where Dispute is Pending**	**Period to which the Amount Relates**	**Amount Involved (Rs.)**	**Amount remaining Outstanding as at March 31, 2021(Rs.)**
Income Tax Act, 1961	Transfer pricing matters	Appellate Authority	AY 2016-17	64,163,585	54,375,920

(viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that were surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) during the year.

(ix)(a) The Company has not defaulted in the repayment of or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year.

(x)(a) The Company has not taken any loans or other borrowings from any lender. Hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no outstanding term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) The Company did not have any subsidiary or associate or joint venture during the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable.

(f) The Company has not raised any loans during the year and hence reporting on clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.

(x)(a) The Company has not issued any of its securities (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) During the year the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xi)(a) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

(xi)(b) To the best of our knowledge, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.

(xi)(c) As represented to us by the Management, there were no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with section 188 of the Companies Act for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards. The Company is a private company and hence the provisions of section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

(xiv)(a) In our opinion the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.

(xiv)(b) We have considered, the internal audit reports issued to the Company during the year and covering the period upto (March 31, 2022) and the final of the internal audit reports where issued after the balance sheet date covering the period (April 2022 to May 2022) for the period under audit.

(xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or directors of its holding, company or persons connected with them and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable.

(xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause (xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) In our opinion, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.

(xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

(xx) The Company has fully spent the required amount towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and there are no unspent CSR amount for the year requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act or special account in compliance with the provision of sub-section (6) of section 135 of the said Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause (xx) of the Order is not applicable for the year

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 008072S

S/d-

Amit Ved
Partner
Membership No. 120600
(UDIN: YYYYY)

Place: Bengaluru
Date:8 June 2022

Capco Technologies Private Limited
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2022
(All amounts in Rupees, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Amount in INR As at March 31, 2022	Amount in INR As at March 31, 2021	Amount in INR As at April 01,2020
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	4	23,714,395	17,496,066	35,956,708
Right-of-use assets	4	59,449,924	160,862,977	215,843,993
Financial assets				
Other financial assets	5	59,333,367	55,035,742	62,628,124
Deferred tax assets	19	35,925,040	34,687,594	30,957,914
Non-current tax assets (net of provision)		90,305,943	-	104,727,706
Other non-current assets	6	71,545,969	40,065,030	46,825,782
Total non-current assets		340,274,638	308,147,409	496,940,227
Current assets				
Financial assets				
Trade receivables	7	1,329,741,710	1,139,912,854	1,208,706,617
Unbilled receivables		168,556,956	126,319,932	65,092,291
Cash and cash equivalents	8	497,224,205	126,420,343	58,070,799
Other financial assets	5	4,460,804	12,581,131	-
Other current assets	6	-	8,040	12,235,508
Contract Assets		70,665,611	-	-
Total current assets		2,070,649,286	1,405,242,300	1,344,105,215
TOTAL ASSETS		2,410,923,924	1,713,389,709	1,841,045,442
EQUITY				
Equity Share capital	9	100,000	100,000	100,000
Other equity		1,923,324,215	1,361,266,681	977,363,803
Total equity		1,923,424,215	1,361,366,681	977,463,803
LIABILITIES				
Non-current liabilities				
Finance Liabilities				
Lease Liability	24	7,329,327	47,475,587	115,947,978
Provisions	10	61,751,365	46,624,625	34,652,951
Total non-current liabilities		69,080,692	94,100,212	150,600,929
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	11			
(a) Total outstanding dues of Micro, small and medium enterprises		632,599	808,003	462,745
(b)Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro, small and medium enterprises		94,053,927	24,021,189	549,060,697
Lease Liability	24	47,171,463	117,058,404	97,792,586
Other financial liabilities	12	140,008,862	19,298,742	38,537,447
Contract Liabilities		1,390,650	-	-
Other current liabilities	13	114,237,041	72,116,477	18,826,657
Provisions	10	20,924,475	20,500,466	8,300,578
Current Tax Liabilities (Net)		-	4,119,535	-
Total current liabilities		418,419,017	257,922,816	712,980,710
Total liabilities		487,499,709	352,023,028	863,581,639
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		2,410,923,924	1,713,389,709	1,841,045,442

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these standalone financial statements
As per our report of even date attached

for Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 008072S

for and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Capco Technologies Private Limited
CIN: U72200KA2008PTC046855

Sd/-

Amit Ved
Partner
Membership No. : 120600

Place : Bangalore
Date : 08 June, 2022

Sd/-

ASHISH CHAWLA
Director
DIN No.: 09133045

Place : Bangalore
Date : 08 June, 2022

Sd/-

APARNA CHANDRASEKHAR IYER
Director
DIN No.: 08378003

Place : Bangalore
Date : 08 June, 2022

Capco Technologies Private Limited

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

(All amounts in Rupees, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
REVENUE			
Revenue from operations	14	3,557,654,940	2,158,715,177
Other income	15	13,918,762	81,251,877
Total		3,571,573,702	2,239,967,054
EXPENSES			
Employee benefits expense	16	2,453,011,930	1,467,202,466
Finance costs	17	11,579,639	15,819,712
Depreciation and amortization expense	4	114,883,700	123,604,552
Other expenses	18	243,812,363	120,697,298
Total Expenses		2,823,287,632	1,727,324,028
Profit/(Loss) before tax		748,286,070	512,643,026
Tax expense			
Current tax	19	191,363,855	139,410,000
Prior year Tax exps	19	(2,199,859)	(8,953,954)
Deferred tax	19	(1,665,346)	(3,222,851)
Total tax expense		187,498,650	127,233,195
Profit/(Loss) for the year		560,787,420	385,409,831
Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)			
Items that will not be reclassed to statement of profit or loss			
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans, net		1,270,114	(1,506,953)
Total Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of tax		1,270,114	(1,506,953)
Total comprehensive income for the year		562,057,534	383,902,878
Profit per equity share	20	56,079	38,541
(Equity shares of par value 10 each)			
Basic and Diluted		-	-
No. of shares			
Basic and Diluted		10,000	10,000

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these standalone financial statements
As per our report of even date attached

for Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 008072S

Sd/-

Amit Ved
Partner
Membership No. : 120600

Date : 08 June, 2022

for and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Capco Technologies Private Limited
CIN: U72200KA2008PTC046855

Sd/-

ASHISH CHAWLA
Director
DIN No.: 07464567

Date : 08 June, 2022

Sd/-

APARNA CHANDRASEKHAR IYER
Director
DIN No.: 08378003

Date : 08 June, 2022

Capco Technologies Private Limited
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(All amounts in Rupees, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

A. OTHER EQUITY

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive income	Total other equity
Balance as at April 1, 2021	**1,362,773,634**	**(1,506,953)**	**1,361,266,681**
Total Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	560,787,420	-	560,787,420
Other comprehensive income for the year		1,270,114	1,270,114
Total Comprehensive income for the year	**560,787,420**	**1,270,114**	**562,057,534**
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**1,923,561,054**	**(236,839)**	**1,923,324,215**

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive income	Total other equity
Balance as at April 1, 2020	**977,363,803**	**-**	**977,363,803**
Total Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	385,409,831		385,409,831
Other comprehensive income for the year		(1,506,953)	(1,506,953)
Total Comprehensive income for the year	**385,409,831**	**(1,506,953)**	**383,902,878**
	385,409,831	**(1,506,953)**	**383,902,878**
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**1,362,773,634**	**(1,506,953)**	**1,361,266,681**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

for Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 008072S

Sd/-

Amit Ved
Partner
Membership No. : 120600

Bangalore
Date : 08 June, 2022

for and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Capco Technologies Private Limited
CIN: U72200KA2008PTC046855

Sd/-

ASHISH CHAWLA
Director
DIN No.: 09133045

Place : Bangalore
Date : 08 June, 2022

Sd/-

APARNA CHANDRASEKHAR IYER
Director
DIN No.: 08378003

Place : Bangalore
Date : 08 June, 2022

Capco Technologies Private Limited
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022
(All amounts in Rupees, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Profit for the period	560,787,420	385,409,831
Adjustments to reconcile profit for the year to net cash generated from operating activities:		
(Gain) / loss on sale of property, plant and equipment, net	-	(548,217)
Depreciation and amortization	114,883,700	123,604,552
Income tax expenses	187,498,650	127,233,195
Interest income on Deposit	(4,314,148)	(15,261,032)
Unrealised exchange loss, net	10,150,420	(42,691,350)
Interest Expense	11,579,639	15,819,712
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Trade receivables	(200,829,069)	111,485,114
Unbilled receivables & Contract assets	(112,902,634)	(61,227,641)
Other assets	(23,336,048)	22,738,321
Trade payables, accrued expenses, other liabilities and provisions	251,291,225	(459,722,580)
Contract Liabilities	1,390,650	-
Cash generated from operating activities before taxes	**796,199,805**	**206,839,905**
Income taxes paid, net	(283,589,473)	(15,086,624)
Net cash generated from operating activities	**512,610,332**	**191,753,281**
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(20,193,630)	(10,551,777)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	-	548,217
Net cash (used) in investing activities	**(20,193,630)**	**(10,003,560)**
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Repayment of lease liabilities	(110,033,201)	(97,580,465)
Interest paid	(11,579,639)	(15,819,712)
Net cash (used) in financing activities	**(121,612,840)**	**(113,400,177)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents during the period	370,803,862	68,349,544
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period (note no. 8)	**126,420,343**	**58,070,799**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**497,224,205**	**126,420,343**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these standalone financial statements
As per our report of even date attached

for Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 008072S

Sd/-

Amit Ved
Partner
Membership No. : 120600

Place : Bangalore
Date : 08 June, 2022

for and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Capco Technologies Private Limited
CIN: U72200KA2008PTC046855

Sd/-

ASHISH CHAWLA
Director
DIN No.: 09133045

Place : Bangalore
Date : 08 June, 2022

Sd/-

APARNA CHANDRASEKHAR IYER
Director
DIN No.: 08378003

Place : Bangalore
Date : 08 June, 2022

1. Company overview

Capco Technologies Private Limited ("the Company") ("Capco" or "Company" or "we" or "our" or "us"), is a global management and, information technology ("IT"), technology consulting ('TC") Company.

Capco Technologies Private Limited ("the Company") was incorporated on 19 June 2008 as a private limited company in Bangalore, Karnataka. In April 2021, Wipro a global management and technology consultancy providing digital, consulting and technology services to financial institutions in the Americas, Europe and the Asia Pacific acquired the Company and became its holding Company. The address of its registered office is Capco Technologies Private Limited, SJR, Ground Floor, Tower-2, Block -PHI, Whitefield, Bangalore -560066

The Company's Board of Directors authorized these financial statements for issue on June 8, 2022.

2. Basis of preparation of financial statements

(i) Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Indian Accounting Standards ("**Ind AS**"), the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("**the Companies Act**"), as applicable and guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("**SEBI**"). The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and amendments issued thereafter.

These financial statements correspond to the classification provisions contained in Ind AS 1, "Presentation of Financial Statements". For clarity, various items are aggregated in the statement of profit and loss and balance sheet. These items are disaggregated separately in the notes to the financial statements, where applicable. The accounting policies have been consistently applied to all periods presented in these financial statements, except for the adoption of new accounting standards, amendments, and interpretations effective from April 1, 2022.

All amounts included in these financial statements are reported in Indian rupees (in INR) except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated. Due to rounding off, the numbers presented throughout the document may not add up precisely to the totals and percentages may not precisely reflect the absolute figures. Previous year figures have been regrouped/rearranged, wherever necessary.

(ii) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention and on an accrual basis, except for the following material items which have been measured at fair value as required by relevant Ind AS:

a. The defined benefit liability/(asset) is recognized as the present value of defined benefit obligation less fair value of plan assets; and

(iii) Use of estimates and judgment

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Accounting estimates are monetary amounts in the financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty. An accounting policy may require items in financial statements to be measured at monetary amounts that cannot be observed directly and must instead be estimated. In such a case, management develops an accounting estimate to achieve the objective set out by the accounting policy.

Developing accounting estimates involves the use of judgements or assumptions based on the latest available and reliable information. Actual results may differ from those accounting estimates.

Accounting estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Changes to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are changed and in any future periods affected. Information about material areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the material effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are included in the following notes:

a) Revenue recognition: The Company applies judgement to determine whether each product or service promised to a customer is capable of being distinct, and is distinct in the context of the contract, if not, the promised product or service is combined and accounted as a single performance obligation. The Company allocates the arrangement consideration to separately identifiable performance obligation deliverables based on their relative stand-alone selling price. In cases where the Company is unable to determine the stand-alone selling price the Company uses expected cost-plus margin approach in estimating the stand-alone selling price. The Company uses the percentage of completion method using the input (cost expended) method to measure progress towards completion in respect of fixed price contracts. Percentage of completion method accounting relies on estimates of total expected contract revenue and costs. This method is followed when reasonably dependable estimates of the revenues and costs applicable to various elements of the contract can be made. Key factors that are reviewed in estimating the future costs to complete include estimates of future labor costs and productivity efficiencies. Because the financial reporting of these contracts depends on estimates that are assessed continually during the term of these contracts, revenue recognized, profit and timing of revenue for remaining performance obligations are subject to revisions as the contract progresses to completion. When estimates indicate that a loss will be incurred, the loss is provided for in the period in which the loss becomes probable.

b) Income taxes: The major tax jurisdictions for the Company are India.

Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes including judgment on whether tax positions are probable of being sustained in tax assessments. A tax assessment can involve complex issues, which can only be resolved over extended time periods.

Deferred tax is recorded on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts, at the rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The ultimate realisation of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable profits during the periods in which those temporary differences and tax loss carry-forwards become deductible. The Company considers expected reversal of deferred tax liabilities and projected future taxable income in making this assessment. The amount of deferred tax assets considered realisable, however, could reduce in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry-forward period are reduced.

c) Defined benefit plans and compensated absences: The cost of the defined benefit plans, compensated absences and the present value of the defined benefit obligations are based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. 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. Due to 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.

d) Leases: Ind AS 116 defines a lease term as the non-cancellable period for which the lessee has the right to use an underlying asset including optional periods, when the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend (or not to terminate) a lease. The Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the lessee to exercise the option when determining the lease term. The option to extend lease is included in the lease term, if it is reasonably certain that the lessee will exercise the option. The Company reassesses the option upon occurrence of either a significant event or change in circumstances that are within the control of the lessee. The discount rate is based on the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate is readily determined, if that rate is not readily determined, the lease payments are discounted using the incremental borrowing rate that the Company would have to pay to borrow funds, including the consideration of factors such as the nature of the asset and location, collateral, market terms and conditions, as applicable in a similar economic environment.

e) Provisions and contingent liabilities: The Company estimates the provisions that have present obligations as a result of past events, and it is probable that outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligations. These provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

The Company uses significant judgement to disclose contingent liabilities. Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Contingent assets are neither recognized nor disclosed in the financial statements.

a) **Uncertainty relating to the global health pandemic on COVID-19:** In assessing the recoverability of receivables including unbilled receivables, contract assets, the Company has considered internal and external information up to the date of approval of these standalone financial statements including credit reports and economic forecasts. Based on the current indicators of future economic conditions, the Company expects to recover the carrying amount of these assets.

The Company bases its assessment on the belief that the probability of occurrence of forecasted transactions is not impacted by COVID-19. The Company has considered the effect of changes, if any, in both counterparty credit risk and its own credit risk while assessing hedge effectiveness and measuring hedge ineffectiveness and continues to believe that COVID-19 has no impact on effectiveness of its hedges.

The impact of COVID-19 may be different from what we have estimated as of the date of approval of these standalone financial statements and the Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

3. Material accounting policy information

(i) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian rupees, which is the functional currency of the Company.

(ii) Foreign currency transactions and translation

a) Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currency are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from translation at the exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the statement of profit and loss and reported within foreign exchange gains/(losses), net, within results of operating activities except when deferred in other comprehensive income.

(iii) Financial instruments

A) Non-derivative financial instruments:

Non-derivative financial instruments consist of:

• financial assets, which include cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, unbilled receivables, employee and other advances, and eligible current and non-current assets; Financial assets are derecognized when substantial risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset have been transferred. In cases where substantial risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets are neither transferred nor retained, financial assets are derecognized only when the Company has not retained control over the financial asset.

- financial liabilities, which include trade payables, lease liabilities and eligible current and non-current liabilities.

Non-derivative financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, non-derivative financial instruments are measured as described below:

a. Cash and cash equivalents

The Company's cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and in banks and demand deposits with banks, which can be withdrawn at any time, without prior notice or penalty on the principal.

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, in banks and demand deposits with banks, net of outstanding bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and are considered part of the Company's cash management system. In the balance sheet, bank overdrafts are presented under borrowings within current liabilities.

b. Other financial assets:

Other financial assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are presented as current assets, except for those maturing later than 12 months after the reporting date which are presented as non-current assets. These are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. These comprise trade receivables, unbilled receivables, finance lease receivables, employee and other advances and eligible current and non-current assets.

c. Trade payables and other liabilities:

Trade payables and other liabilities are initially recognized at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. For these financial instruments, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short-term maturity of these instruments.

(iv) Equity and share capital

a) Share capital and Securities premium

The authorized share capital of the Company as at March 31, 2022 is ₹ 1,00,000 divided into 10,000 equity shares of ₹10 each.

Every holder of the equity shares, as reflected in the records of the Company as at the date of the shareholder meeting shall have one vote in respect of each share held for all matters submitted to vote in the shareholder meeting.

b) Retained earnings

Retained earnings comprises of the Company's undistributed earnings after taxes.

v) Property, plant and equipment

a) Recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditures directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the construction of a qualifying asset are capitalized as part of the cost.

Capital work-in-progress are measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

b) Depreciation

The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment over the estimated useful life on a straight-line basis from the date the assets are available for use. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of estimated useful life of the asset or the
related lease term. Term licenses are amortized over their respective contract term. Freehold land is not depreciated. The estimated useful life of assets is reviewed and where appropriate are adjusted, annually. The estimated useful lives of assets are as follows:

Category	Useful life
Computer equipment and software	3 to 5 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	7 years
Leasehold Improvement	5 years
Office Equipment	3 to 5 years

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

The cost of property, plant and equipment not available for use before such date are disclosed under capital work-in-progress.

(vi) Leases

The Company evaluates each contract or arrangement, whether it qualifies as lease as defined under Ind AS 116.

The Company as a lessee

The Company enters into an arrangement for lease of land, buildings, plant and machinery including computer equipment and vehicles. Such arrangements are generally for a fixed period but may have extension or termination options. The Company assesses, whether the contract is, or contains, a lease, at its inception. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to –
a) control the use of an identified asset,
b) obtain substantially all the economic benefits from use of
the identified asset, and
c) direct the use of the identified asset
The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with periods covered by an option to extend the lease, where the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option.

The Company at the commencement of the lease contract recognizes a Right-of-Use (RoU) asset at cost and corresponding lease liability, except for leases with term of less than twelve months (short term leases) and low-value assets. For these short term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The cost of the right-of-use asset comprises the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the inception date of the lease, plus any initial direct costs, less any lease incentives received.

Subsequently, the right-of-use assets are measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The right-of-use assets are depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. The estimated useful life of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment.

The Company applies Ind AS 36 to determine whether an RoU asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the impairment of non-financial assets below.

For lease liabilities at the commencement of the lease, the Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined, if that rate is not readily determined, the lease payments are discounted using the incremental borrowing rate that the Company would have to pay to borrow funds, including the consideration of factors such as the nature of the asset and location, collateral, market terms and conditions, as applicable in a similar economic environment. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made.

The Company recognizes the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use assets. Where the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Company recognizes any remaining amount of the re-measurement in statement of profit and loss. Lease liability payments are classified as cash used in financing activities in the statement of cash flows.

(vii) Impairment

a) financial assets

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognizing impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortized cost, , trade receivables, unbilled receivables, contract assets, and other financial assets. Expected credit loss is the difference between the contractual cash flows and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive, discounted using the effective interest rate.

Loss allowances for trade receivables, unbilled receivables, contract assets are measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss. Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. Lifetime expected credit loss is computed based on a provision matrix which takes in to account, risk profiling of customers and historical credit loss experience adjusted for forward looking information. For other financial assets, expected credit loss is measured at the amount equal to twelve months expected credit loss unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition, in which case those are measured at lifetime expected credit loss.

b) Non-financial assets

The Company assesses long-lived assets such as property, plant and equipment and RoU assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset or group of assets may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset or group of assets.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit is the higher of its fair value less cost of disposal ("**FVLCD**") and its value-in-use ("**VIU**"). The VIU of long-lived assets is calculated using projected future cash flows. FVLCD of a cash generating unit is computed using discounted cashflow method. If the recoverable amount of the asset or the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognized in the statement of profit and loss. If at the reporting date, there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed and the impairment losses previously recognized are reversed such that the asset is recognized at its recoverable amount but not exceeding written down value which would have been reported if the impairment losses had not been recognized initially.

(viii) Employee benefits

Post-employment plans

The Group participates in various employee benefit plans. gratuity and other post-employment benefits are classified as either defined contribution plans or defined benefit plans. Under a defined contribution plan, the Company's sole obligation is to pay a fixed amount with no obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits. The related actuarial and investment risks are borne by the employee. The expenditure for defined contribution plans is recognized as an expense during the period when the employee provides service. Under a defined benefit plan, it is the Company's obligation to provide agreed benefits to the employees. The related actuarial and investment risks are borne by the Company. The present value of the defined benefit obligations is calculated by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method.

Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans, comprising actuarial gains or losses, and the return on plan assets (excluding interest) are immediately recognized in other comprehensive income, net of taxes and not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent period.

Net interest recognized in profit or loss is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation to the net defined benefit liability.

The Company has the following employee benefit plans:

a. Provident fund

Employees receive benefits from a provident fund, which is a defined contribution plan. The employer and employees each make periodic contributions to the plan. The contribution is made to the government administered pension fund.

b. Gratuity

In accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, applicable for Indian companies, the Company provides for a lump sum payment to eligible employees, at retirement or termination of employment based on the last drawn salary and years of employment with the Company. The gratuity fund is managed by third party fund managers.

The Company's obligations in respect of the above plans, which are defined benefit plans, are provided for based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method.

d. Termination benefits

Termination benefits are expensed when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits.

e. Short-term benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations such as cash bonus, management incentive plans or profit-sharing plans are measured on an undiscounted basis and are recorded as expense as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus, management incentive plans or profit-sharing plans, if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

f. Compensated absences

The employees of the Company are entitled to compensated absences. The employees can carry forward a portion of the unutilized accumulating compensated absences and utilize it in future periods or receive cash at retirement or termination of employment. The Company records an obligation for compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increases this entitlement. The Company measures the expected cost of compensated absences as the additional amount that the Company expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the end of the reporting period. The Company recognizes accumulated compensated absences based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. Non-accumulating compensated absences are recognized in the period in which the absences occur.

(ix) 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 economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, considering the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset, if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received, and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

(x) Revenue

The Company derives revenue primarily from software development, Business Consultancy Service to Third parties and Inter Company entities.

Revenues from customer contracts are considered for recognition and measurement when the contract has been approved by the parties to the contract, the parties to contract are committed to perform their respective obligations under the contract, and the contract is legally enforceable. Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services. To recognize revenues, the Company applies the following five step approach: (1) identify the contract with a customer, (2) identify the performance obligations in the contract, (3) determine the transaction price, (4) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract, and (5) recognize revenues when a performance obligation is satisfied. When there is uncertainty as to collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved.

At contract inception, the Company assesses its promise to transfer products or services to a customer to identify separate performance obligations. The Company applies judgement to determine whether each product or service promised to a customer is capable of being distinct, and are distinct in the context of the contract, if not, the promised product or service is combined and accounted as a single performance obligation. The Company allocates the arrangement consideration to separately identifiable performance obligation based on their relative stand-alone selling price or residual method. Stand-alone selling prices are determined based on sale prices for the components when it is regularly sold separately, in cases where the Company is unable to determine the stand-alone selling price the Company uses third-party prices for similar deliverables, or the Company uses expected cost-plus margin approach in estimating the stand-alone selling price.

For performance obligations where control is transferred over time, revenues are recognized by measuring progress towards completion of the performance obligation. The selection of the method to measure progress towards completion requires judgment and is based on the nature of the promised products or services to be provided.

The method for recognizing revenues and costs depends on the nature of the services rendered:

A. Time and materials contracts

Revenues and costs relating to time and materials contracts are recognized as the related services are rendered.

B. Fixed-price contracts

i. Fixed-price development contracts

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

A contract asset is a right to consideration that is conditional upon factors other than the passage of time. Contract assets primarily relate to unbilled amounts on fixed-price development contracts and are classified as non-financial asset as the contractual right to consideration is dependent on completion of contractual milestones.

A contract liability is an entity’s obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the entity has received consideration (or the amount is due) from the customer.

Unbilled receivables on other than fixed-price development contracts are classified as a financial asset where the right to consideration is unconditional and only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

In cases where the consideration is dependent on the services rendered the revenue is recognized as per output method.

Revenue for services rendered to group companies is recognized in accordance with the terms of agreement entered into with the group companies, on a cost plus mark-up basis.

(xi) Finance costs

Finance costs comprises interest cost on lease liabilities and net defined benefit liabilities, other bank charges incurred.

(xii) Finance and other income

Finance and other income comprise interest income on lease security deposits, Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method, apply discounting interest rate over the tenure of lease period.

(xiii) Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent it relates to a business combination, or items directly recognized in equity or in other comprehensive income.

a) Current income tax

Current income tax for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities based on the taxable income for the period. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the current tax amounts are those that are enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date and applicable for the period. While determining the tax provisions, the Company assesses whether each uncertain tax position is to be considered separately or together with one or more uncertain tax positions depending upon the nature and circumstances of each uncertain tax position. The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and liability simultaneously.

b) Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is recognized using the balance sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in these financial statements, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profits or loss at the time of the transaction.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized to the extent it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences except in respect of taxable temporary differences that is expected to reverse within the tax holiday period, taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and foreign branches where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred income 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 income tax asset to be utilized.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period 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.

The Company offsets deferred income tax assets and liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities, and they relate to taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity, or on different taxable entities where there is a right and an intention to settle the current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

(xiv) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period adjusted for treasury shares held. Diluted earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of equity and dilutive equivalent shares outstanding during the period, using the treasury stock method for options, except where the results would be anti-dilutive.

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

(xv) Statement of cash flows

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

New Accounting standards adopted by the Company:

On April 1, 2020, the Company has adopted Ind AS 116, Leases, which, applied to all lease contracts outstanding as at April 1, 2020, using modified retrospective method by recording the cumulative effect of initial application as an adjustment to opening retained earnings. The Company has made use of the following practical expedients available in its transition to Ind AS 116.

- (a) The Company will not reassess whether a contract is or contains a lease. Accordingly, the definition of lease in accordance with Ind AS 17 will continue to be applied to lease contracts entered by the Company or modified by the Company before April 1, 2020.

(b) The Company has applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases of similar assets in similar economic environment. Consequently, the Company has recorded its lease liability using the present value of remaining lease payments, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application and the right-of- use asset at its carrying amount as if the standard had been applied since the commencement date of the lease but discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application.

(c) The Company excluded the initial direct costs from measurement of the ROU asset;
(d) The Company does not recognize ROU assets and lease liabilities for leases with less than twelve months of lease term and low-value assets on the date of initial application.

The weighted average rate of discount applied to lease liabilities as at April 1, 2020 is 7.6%.

On adoption of Ind AS 116,

a) The Company had recognized right-of-use assets `INR 215,843,933 and corresponding lease liabilities INR 213,740,564.

b) the net carrying value of assets procured under the finance lease INR 25,281,463 have been reclassified from property, plant and equipment to right- of-use assets.

c) The obligations under finance leases of `INR 29,461,618 (non-current and current obligation under finance leases INR 15,648,705 and INR 13,812,913 respectively) have been reclassified to lease liabilities.

The adoption of the new standard has resulted in a reduction of ` INR 7,201,023 in retained earnings, net of deferred tax asset of ` INR 682,808.

New Accounting standards not yet adopted by the Company:

MCA notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards. There is no such notification which would have been applicable from April 1, 2021.

New Amendments not yet adopted by the Company
Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 23, 2022, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022, applicable from April 1, 2022, as below:

Amendments to Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments

The amendments clarify which fees an entity includes when it applies the '10 percent' test of Ind AS 109 in assessing whether to derecognize a financial liability. The adoption of amendments to Ind AS 109 will not have any material impact on the financial statements.

Amendments to Ind AS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment – Proceeds before intended use

The amendments clarifies that excess of net sale proceeds of items produced over the cost of testing, if any, shall not be recognized in the profit or loss but deducted from the directly attributable costs considered as part of cost of an item of property, plant, and equipment. The adoption of amendments to Ind AS 16 will not have any material impact on the financial statements.

Amendments to Ind AS 37 – Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract

The amendments specifies that the cost of fulfilling a contract comprises the costs that relate directly to the contract. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be the incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (for example, direct labour and materials); or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (for example, an allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling that contract among others). The adoption of amendments to Ind AS 37 is not expected to have any material impact on the financial statements.

Capco Technologies Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022
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Notes on Transition to Ind AS

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Ind AS. For years up to and including the year ended March 31, 2021, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with Indian GAAP (i.e. Previous GAAP).

Exemptions from retrospective application:

In preparation of the Ind AS financial statements, the Company has:

1. Elected to adopt the Previous GAAP carrying value of Property, Plant and Equipment as deemed cost on date of transition.

Accordingly, the Company has prepared financial statements which comply with Ind AS for periods ending on March 31, 2022, together with the comparative period data as at and for the year ended March 31, 2021. In preparing these financial statements, the Company's opening balance sheet was prepared as at April 1, 2020, the Company's date of transition to Ind AS.

Reconciliations between Previous GAAP and Ind AS

i. Effect of Ind AS adoption on equity as at April 1, 2020:

Particulars	As at April 1, 2020
Equity as reported under **Previous** GAAP	985,247,634
Effect of transition to Ind AS	
Adjustment on adoption of IND AS 116	(7,883,831)
Equity under Ind AS	**977,363,803**

Incremental deferred tax recognized, net on adoption of Ind As 116 INR (682,808)

Particulars	As at April 1, 2020
Net profit **under Previous GAAP**	383,340,604
Effect of **transition** to Ind AS 116	
Adjustment on adoption of IND AS 116	2,069,228
Profit for the year under Ind AS	**385,409,832**

Capco Technologies Private Limited
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Note 4

Note 4 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Furniture & fixtures	Leasehold improvements	Computer	Office equipments	Total
Gross carrying value					
As at 01 April 2020	6,626,765	67,177,099	137,598,158	35,577,369	246,979,391
Additions		-	1,207,844	581,160	1,789,004
Deletion		-	(16,532,156)	-	(16,532,156)
As at 31 March 2021	6,626,765	67,177,099	122,273,846	36,158,529	232,236,239
As at 01 April 2021	6,626,765	67,177,099	122,273,846	36,158,529	232,236,239
Adjusted balance as at 01 April 2021	6,626,765	67,177,099	122,273,846	36,158,529	232,236,239
Additions	-	397,200	19,291,777	-	19,688,977
Disposals		-			-
As at 31 March 2022	6,626,765	67,574,299	141,565,623	36,158,529	251,925,216
Accumulated depreciation					
As at 01 April 2020	4,666,599	54,057,774	127,261,062	25,037,248	211,022,683
Charge for the year	929,220	7,748,619	7,734,591	3,837,216	20,249,646
Disposals/Adjustment		-	(16,532,156)	-	(16,532,156)
As at 31 March 2021	5,595,819	61,806,393	118,463,497	28,874,464	214,740,173
As at 01 April 2021	5,595,819	61,806,393	118,463,497	28,874,464	214,740,173
Adjusted balance as at 01 April 2021	5,595,819	61,806,393	118,463,497	28,874,464	214,740,173
Charge for the year	741,502	3,670,775	6,090,197	2,968,174	13,470,648
Disposals/Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2022	6,337,321	65,477,168	124,553,694	31,842,638	228,210,821
Net carrying value					
As at 31 March 2021	1,030,946	5,370,706	3,810,349	7,284,065	17,496,066
As at 31 March 2022	289,444	2,097,131	17,011,929	4,315,891	23,714,395

Note 4 Right Of Use Assets

Particulars	Buildings	Computer Equipments	Total
Gross carrying value			
As at 1 April 2020	190,562,530	25,281,463	215,843,993
Additions	37,474,161	10,899,731	48,373,892
Disposals	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	228,036,691	36,181,194	264,217,885
As at 1 April 2021	228,036,691	36,181,194	264,217,885
Additions			-
As at 31 March 2022	228,036,691	36,181,194	264,217,885
Accumulated depreciation			
As at 1 April 2020	-	-	-
Charge for the year	92,677,223	10,677,685	103,354,908
Disposals			-
As at 31 March 2021	92,677,223	10,677,685	103,354,908
As at 1 April 2021	92,677,223	10,677,685	103,354,908
Charge for the year	89,661,914	11,751,139	101,413,053
Disposals			
As at 31 March 2022	182,339,137	22,428,824	204,767,961
Net carrying value			
As at 1 April 2020	190,562,530	25,281,463	215,843,993
As at 31 March 2021	135,359,468	25,503,509	160,862,977
As at 31 March 2022	45,697,554	13,752,370	59,449,924

5. Other financial assets

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021	As at April 01, 2020
Non-current			
Security deposits	59,333,367	55,035,742	62,628,124
Current			
Inter-co Receivable	4,460,804	12,581,131	-
	63,794,171	67,616,873	62,628,124

6. Other Assets

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021	As at April 01, 2020
Non-current			
Balances with government authorities	14,368,632	14,368,632	14,368,632
Prepaid expenses	56,100,387	23,647,656	29,788,656
Advance to employee	1,076,950	2,048,742	2,668,494
	71,545,969	40,065,030	46,825,782
Current			
Balance with government authorities	-	8,040	12,235,508
	-	8,040	12,235,508

7. Trade receivables

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021	As at April 01, 2020
Unsecured:			
Considered good	1,329,741,710	1,139,912,854	1,208,706,617
Considered doubtful	-	-	-
	1,329,741,710	1,139,912,854	1,208,706,617
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	
	1,329,741,710	1,139,912,854	1,208,706,617
Further classified as:			
Receivable from Related Parties	1,098,853,967	939,933,524	1,132,401,559
Receivable from Other Customers	230,887,743	199,979,330	76,305,058
Includes receivable to related parties (refer note 27)	1,329,741,710	1,139,912,854	1,208,706,617

The following table represent ageing of Trade receivables as on March 31, 2022 as required by Schedule III of Companies Act, 2013:

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Not Due	< 6 Months	6M - 1 years	1 years - 3 years	> 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	630,307,538	699,434,172	-	-	-	1,329,741,710
Total	630,307,538	699,434,172	-	-	-	1,329,741,710

The following table represent ageing of Trade receivables as on March 31, 2021 as required by Schedule III of Companies Act, 2013:

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Not Due	< 6 Months	6M - 1 years	1 years - 3 years	> 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	1,118,366,467	21,546,387	-	-	-	1,139,912,854
Total	1,118,366,467	21,546,387	-	-	-	1,139,912,854

8. Cash and cash equivalents

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021	As at April 01, 2020
Cash in Hand	1,716	11,716	11716
Balances with banks			
In current accounts	497,222,489	126,408,627	58,059,083
	497,224,205	126,420,343	58,070,799

9. Share Capital

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021	As at April 01, 2020
Authorised Capital			
10,000 (previous year 10,000) equity shares of Rs 10 each	100,000	100,000	100,000
	100,000	100,000	100,000
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up capital			
10,000 (previous year 10,000) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid up	100,000	100,000	100,000
	100,000	100,000	100,000

a) Reconciliation of number of shares and equity share capital:

Equity share capital	March 31, 2022 No. of shares	March 31, 2022 Amount	March 31, 2021 No. of shares	March 31, 2021 Amount
Balance at the beginning and end of the year	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000

b) Rights, entitlement and obligations attached to equity shares:

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual general Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, if any, in proportion to their shareholding.

c) Details of shareholders having more than 5% of the total equity shares of the

Capital Holder	At as 'March 31, 2022 No. of shares	At as 'March 31, 2022 % held	At as 'March 31, 2021 No. of shares	At as 'March 31, 2021 % held
Wipro Limited	9999	99.99%	9999	99.99%

d) Details of shares held by holding company and subsidiary of ultimate holding company

	At as 'March 31, 2022 No. of shares	At as 'March 31, 2022 % of holding	At as 'March 31, 2021 No. of shares	At as 'March 31, 2021 % of holding
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid held by				
Wipro Limited	9,999	99.99%	9,999	99.99%
Wipro Limited & Aparna Chandrasekhar Iyer jointly hold	1	0.01%	1	0.01%
Total	10,000	100.00%	10,000	100.00%

10. Provisions

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021	As at April 01, 2020
Non-current			
Provision for employee benefits			
Gratuity (refer note 16)	61,751,365	46,624,625	34,652,951
	61,751,365	46,624,625	34,652,951
Current			
Gratuity (refer note 16)	9,084,237	8,260,273	5,680,495
Compensated absences	11,840,238	12,240,193	2,620,083
	20,924,475	20,500,466	8,300,578

11. Trade Payables

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021	As at April 01, 2020
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and (refer note 22)	632,599	808,003	462,745
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	38,774,172	22,851,231	42,488,940
Trade payable due to related parties	55,279,755	1,169,958	506,571,757
	94,686,526	24,829,192	549,523,442

The following table represent ageing of Trade payables as on March 31, 2022 as required by Schedule III of Companies Act, 2013:

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment Not Due	Less than 1 year	1 years - 3 years	> 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	632,599	-	-	-	632,599
(ii) Others	94,053,927	-	-	-	94,053,927
Total	94,686,526	-	-	-	94,686,526

The following table represent ageing of Trade payables as on March 31, 2021 as required by Schedule III of Companies Act, 2013:

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment Not Due	Less than 1 year	1 years - 3 years	> 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	808,003	-	-	-	808,003
(ii) Others	24,021,189	-	-	-	24,021,189
Total	24,829,192	-	-	-	24,829,192

12. Other Financial Liabilities

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021	As at April 01, 2020
Current			
Employee related liabilities	140,008,862	19,298,742	38,537,447
	140,008,862	19,298,742	38,537,447

13. Other Current Liabilities

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021	As at April 01, 2020
Statutory dues payable	114,237,041	72,116,477	18,826,657
	114,237,041	72,116,477	18,826,657

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Note 14 Revenue from operations	Year ended March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Sale of services*	3,557,654,940	2,158,715,177
	3,557,654,940	2,158,715,177

* The amount includes related party transaction

A. Contract Assets and Liabilities

The Company classifies its right to consideration in exchange for deliverables as either a receivable or a contract asset.

A receivable is a right to consideration that is unconditional. A right to consideration is unconditional if only the passage of time is required before payment of that consideration is due. For example, the Company recognizes a receivable for revenues related to time and materials contracts. The Company presents such receivables as part of unbilled receivables at their net estimated realizable value. The same is tested for impairment as per the guidance in Ind AS 109 using expected credit loss method.

Contract liabilities: During the year ended March 31, 2022 the Company recognised revenue of INR NIL and INR NIL arising from contract liabilities as at March 31, 2021 and 2020 respectively

Contract assets: During the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, INR NIL of contract assets pertaining to fixed-price development contracts have been reclassified to receivables on completion of milestones.

Contract assets and liabilities are reported in a net position on a contract by contract basis at the end of each reporting period.

B. Remaining Performance Obligations

Revenue allocated to remaining performance obligations represents contracted revenue that has not yet been recognized, which includes contract liabilities and amounts that will be invoiced and recognized as revenue in future periods. Applying the practical expedient, the Company has not disclosed its right to consideration from customers in an amount that corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the Company's performance completed to date, which are contracts invoiced on time and material basis.

As at March 31, 2022, and March 31, 2021, the aggregate amount of transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations, other than those meeting the exclusion criteria above, were INR 6,63,57,602/- , INR NIL, respectively of which approximately 100% , INR NIL, respectively is expected to be recognised as revenues within two years,This includes contracts, with a substantive enforceable termination penalty if the contract is terminated without cause by the customer, based on an overall assessment of the contract carried out at the time of inception. Historically, customers have not terminated contracts without cause.

C. Disaggregation of Revenues

The table above present disaggregated revenues from contracts with customers by business segment and contract-type. The Company believes that the below disaggregation best depicts the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows from economic factors

Information on disaggregation of revenues for the year ended March 31, 2022 is as follows:

	Details	IT Services		
		Domestic	Out of India	Total
A	Revenue			
	Rendering of Services	2,147,889,046	1,409,765,894	3,557,654,940
	Total	2,147,889,046	1,409,765,894	3,557,654,940
B	Revenue by Sector			
	IT Services related	2,147,889,046	1,409,765,894	3,557,654,940
	Total	2,147,889,046	1,409,765,894	3,557,654,940
C	Revenue by nature of Contract			
	Fixed price	605,262,146	-	605,262,146
	Time and Materials	1,542,626,900	-	1,542,626,900
	Inter Company Revenue	-	1,409,765,894	1,409,765,894
	Total	2,147,889,046	1,409,765,894	3,557,654,940

Information on disaggregation of revenues for the year ended March 31, 2021 is as follows:

	Details	IT Services		
		Domestic	Out of India	Total
A	Revenue			
	Rendering of Services	1,182,950,022	975,765,155	2,158,715,177
	Total	1,182,950,022	975,765,155	2,158,715,177
B	Revenue by Sector			
	IT Services related	1,182,950,022	975,765,155	2,158,715,177
	Total	1,182,950,022	975,765,155	2,158,715,177
C	Revenue by nature of Contract			
	Fixed Price	114,258,206	-	114,258,206
	Time and Materials	1,068,691,816	-	1,068,691,816
	Inter Company Revenue	-	975,765,155	975,765,155
	Total	1,182,950,022	975,765,155	2,158,715,177

Note 15 Other income	Year ended March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Foreign Exchange gain	-	65,442,628
Interest on Lease Deposit	4,314,148	15,261,032
Misc Income	9,604,614	548,217
	13,918,762	81,251,877

Note 16 Employee benefits expense	Year ended March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Salaries and wages	2,327,004,322	1,386,895,300
Contribution to provident and other funds	124,203,302	80,307,166
Share-based compensation	1,804,306	-

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2,453,011,930	1,467,202,466

A . Employee stock option

The stock compensation expense recognised for employee services received during the year ended year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 were ₹ INR 1,804,306 and INR NIL, respectively.

Wipro Equity Reward Trust ("WERT")

In 1984, the Holding Company "Wipro Limited" of Capco Technologies Private Limited established a controlled trust called the Wipro Equity Reward Trust ("WERT"). In the earlier years, WERT purchased shares of the Company out of funds borrowed from the Company. The Company's Board Governance, Nomination and Compensation Committee recommends to WERT certain officers and key employees, to whom WERT issues shares from its holdings at nominal price subject to vesting conditions.

Employees covered under Stock Option Plans and Restricted Stock Unit ("**RSU**") Option Plans (collectively "**Stock Option Plans**") are granted an option to purchase shares of the Company at the respective exercise prices, subject to requirements of vesting conditions. These options generally vest in tranches over a period of one to four years from the date of grant. Upon vesting, the employees can acquire one equity share for every option.

The activity in equity-settled stock option plans and restricted stock unit option plan is summarised below:

Particulars	Range of exercise price and Weighted average exercise price	Year ended 31-Mar-22 Number of options
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	-	-
Granted	INR 2	27232
Exercised	-	-
Forfeited and expired	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	INR 2	27232
Exercisable at the end of the year	INR 2	27232

B Defined benefit plan

The Company has a gratuity plan, which is a defined benefit scheme. Every employee who has completed 5 years or more of service is eligible for gratuity on separation, which is worked out at 15 days salary (last drawn gross salary) for each completed year of service. The Company provides the gratuity benefit through an unfunded plan. Under this plan, the settlement obligation remains with the Company. The following table summarises the position of assets and obligations of gratuity plan as required under AS 15 (revised).

Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans, net recognised in other comprehensive inco	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Remeasurement effects net recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)		
Actuarial (Gain)/Losses due to Demographic Assumption changes in DBO	-	1,325,181
Actuarial (Gain)/Losses due to Financial Assumption changes in DBO	(1,811,861)	(465,130)
Actuarial (Gain)/Losses due to Experience on DBO	113,847	1,153,731
Total Actuarial (Gain)/loss included in OCI	(1,698,014)	2,013,782

Expense Recognised In Income Statement	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Current service cost	21,906,630	14,532,620
Interest on obligation	3,612,339	2,461,594
Actuarial gain recognised during the year	(1,698,014)	2,013,782
Total included in 'employee benefits'	23,820,955	19,007,996

Change in present value of defined benefit obligation is summarised below:	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Opening balance of defined benefit obligation	54,884,897	40,333,446
Current service cost	21,906,630	14,532,620
Interest cost	3,612,339	2,461,594
Benefits paid by the plan	(7,870,250)	(4,456,545)
Actuarial gain	(1,698,014)	2,013,782
Closing balance of defined benefit obligation	70,835,602	54,884,897

Net Benefit expenses recognised in Statement of Profit & loss account	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
defined benefit cost	25,518,969	16,994,214
Remeasurement Effect Recognised in OCI;	(1,698,014)	2,013,782
Total Defined Benefit Cost	23,820,955	19,007,996
Amount not Recognised as an Asset	-	-
Net Expenses	23,820,955	19,007,996

Component of Employer expenses	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Current Service Cost	21,906,630	14,532,620
Interest cost on DBO	3,612,339	2,461,594
Defined benefit cost incurred in P& L	25,518,969	16,994,214

The following table sets out the actuarial assumptions used for computing gratuity liability as required under Accounting Standard 15 (Revised) 'Employee benefits':

Assumptions	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Discount rate	7.1%	6.7%
Salary escalation rate	7.0%	7.0%
Attrition rate : Age in years - from 35: 24.38%, from 40: 16.25%, from age50:-2%.	26.0%	26.0%
Retirement age	58 years	58 years

Mortality tables: Published under the Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ultimate table

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(All amounts in Rupees, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

Salary escalation rate: In projecting the salary increases there are three factors to consider -first is inflation level leading to a general change in salary level. The other two are career progression of the employees & productivity gains for the organization. Where appropriate for the salary increases, a periodic salary experience study with the client's data will be conducted as an input for the client, when setting the assumption salary escaltion pattern for this company,we have analysed the company's salary growth for the past 1 year based on the data given by the company

Discount rate: The discount rate is based on the term of the future liability. Term of the future liability is equal to term / tenor used in the bond rate table, for determining the discount rate, The Discount rate is based on the market yields of Government bonds as on the valuation date. The term or tenor of bond rates corresponds to a value in years which is the expected term of defined benefit obligation, discount rate as per report 7.09% for FY21.22.

C **Defined Contribution Plan :**

The total expenses for the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31,2021 is INR 98,684,333/- and INR 63,312,952 respectively.

Note 17 Finance costs	**March 31, 2022**	**March 31, 2021**
Interest expense	11,579,639	15,819,712
	11,579,639	**15,819,712**

	Year ended	
Note 18 Other expenses	**March 31, 2022**	**March 31, 2021**
Business support Services charges	49,736,503	-
Travelling and conveyance	2,949,700	1,841,893
Rent	205,862	15,661,182
'Power,Water and fuel	15,608,151	15,658,083
Legal and professional *	24,150,330	19,077,723
Contract Labour	23,011,800	8,694,835
Foreign exchange fluctuation, net	16,278,126	-
Corporate social responsibility	7,105,974	5,993,736
Freight Expenses	3,527,776	1,309,195
Recruitment expenses	58,961,228	18,346,971
Business development expenses	2,100,000	6,878,677
Repair and maintenance		
- buildings	13,248,557	13,214,046
- others	1,891,586	1,483,444
Printing & Stationery	1,026,011	735,493
Training and seminars	18,951,803	5,824,967
Communication expenses	4,931,028	4,855,178
Insurance	-	190,152
Miscellaneous expenses	127,928	931,723
	243,812,363	**120,697,298**

*** Includes auditors remuneration (excluding GST)**	**Year ended**	
	March 31, 2022	**March 31, 2021**
Statutory audit fee	2,300,000	1,800,000
Tax audit fee	200,000	200,000
Total	**2,500,000**	**2,000,000**

Note 19 Income Tax

Income tax expense has been allocated as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Income tax expense		
Current taxes	191,363,855	139,410,000
Deferred taxes	(1,665,346)	(3,222,851)
Prior year income tax	(2,199,859)	(8,953,954)
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	427,900	(506,829)

Income tax expense consists of the following:

	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Current taxes		
Domestic	189,163,996	130,456,046
	189,163,996	130,456,046
Deferred taxes		
Domestic	(1,665,346)	(3,222,851)
	(1,665,346)	(3,222,851)
	187,498,650	127,233,195

The reconciliation between the provision of income tax and amounts computed by applying the Indian statutory income tax rate to profit before taxes is as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Profit before tax	748,286,070	512,643,026
Enacted income tax rate in India	25.17%	25.17%
Computed expected tax expense	188,328,638	129,021,997
Effect of:		
Expenses disallowed for tax purpose	1,369,871	7,165,152
Taxes relating to prior year	(2,199,859)	(8,953,954)
Income tax expense	187,498,650	127,233,195
Effective income tax rate	*25.06%*	*24.82%*

The components of deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Deferred tax assets		
Property, plant and equipment	11,204,970	12,012,523
Employee benefit liabilities	25,965,668	21,751,150
Finance lease	-	923,921
Deferred tax assets	37,170,638	34,687,594
Deferred tax liabilites		
Finance lease	(1,245,598)	-
Deferred tax liabilites	(1,245,598)	-
Net deferred tax assets / (liabilities)	35,925,040	34,687,594
Amounts presented in the balance sheet		
Deferred tax assets	35,925,040	34,687,594

Movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities

Movement during the year ended March 31, 2022

Particulars	Opening Balance	Credit/ (charge) in the statement of profit and loss	Credit/ (charge) in other comprehensive income	As at March 31, 2022
Deferred Tax Assets				
Property, plant and equipment	12,012,523	(807,553)	-	11,204,970
Employee benefit liabilities	21,751,150	4,642,418	(427,900)	25,965,668
Finance lease	923,921	(2,169,519)	-	(1,245,598)
Total	34,687,594	1,665,346	(427,900)	35,925,040

Movement during the year ended March 31, 2021

Particulars	Opening Balance	Credit/ (charge) in the statement of profit and loss	Credit/ (charge) in other comprehensive income	As at March 31, 2021
Deferred Tax Assets				-
Property, plant and equipment	10,130,942	1,881,581	-	12,012,523
Employee benefit liabilities	19,014,618	2,229,703	506,829	21,751,150
Right of use assets and Lease Liabilities	1,812,354	(888,433)	-	923,921
Total	30,957,914	3,222,851	506,829	34,687,594

Note 20 - Earnings per share

A. Computation of earnings per share is as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Profit after taxation as per the statement of profit and loss	560,787,420	385,409,831
Net profit for basic earning per share	**560,787,420**	**385,409,831**
Add: Adjustment for the purpose of diluted earnings per share	-	-
Net profit for diluted earnings per share	**560,787,420**	**385,409,831**

B. Reconciliation of basic and diluted shares used in computing earnings per share

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Number of weighted average shares considered for calculation of basic earnings per share	10,000	10,000
Add: Adjustment for the purpose of diluted earnings per share	-	-
Number of weighted average shares considered for calculation of diluted earnings per share	10,000	10,000
Earnings per share :		
-Basic	56,079	38,541
-Diluted	56,079	38,541

Note 21 - Corporate Social Responsibility

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a company, meeting the applicability threshold, needs to spend at least 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial years on corporate social responsibility activities.

Intere

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
a) Amount required to be spent during the year	7,105,923	5,750,011
b) Amount spent during the year (in cash)		
(i) Construction/ acquisition of any asset	-	-
(ii) On purpose other than (i) above	7,105,974	5,993,736

Note 22 - Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises

There are no material dues owed by the Company to Micro and Small enterprises, which are outstanding for more than 45 days during the year and as at 31 March 2021. This information as required under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company and has been relied upon by the auditor.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
a) the principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year;		
-principal	632,599	808,003
-interest	-	-

Note -23. Fair Value Measurement
Financial assets and liabilities (carrying value / fair value)
The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company' Financial assets and libilities

		[Amount in INR]
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Financial assets		
Trade receivables	1,329,741,710	1,139,912,854
Cash and bank balances	497,224,205	126,420,343
Unbilled receivable	168,556,956	126,319,932
Security Deposit	59,333,367	55,035,742
Other financial assets	4,460,804	12,581,131
	2,059,317,042	1,460,270,002
Financial liabilities		
Trade payables	94,686,526	24,829,192
Lease Liabilities	54,500,790	164,533,991
Others Financial liabilities	140,008,862	19,298,742
Total financial liabilities	**289,196,178**	**208,661,925**

Fair value
Financial assets and liabilities include cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, unbilled receivables, lease liabilities, employee and other advances, eligible current and non-current assets, trade payables, and eligible current liabilities and non-current liabilities.

The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, unbilled revenues, trade payables, other current financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amount largely due to the short-term nature of these instruments. Based on this evaluation, the Company records allowance for estimated losses on these receivables. As of March 31, 2022, March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020, the carrying value of such receivables, net of allowances approximates the fair value.

Note -24 Cash and non-cash changes in liabilities -Finance lease

Amount in INR

			Non-Cash Changes	
	1-Apr-21	Cash flow	Additions to lease liabilities	31-Mar-22
Lease Liabilities	164,533,991	(110,033,201)	-	54,500,790
	164,533,991	(110,033,201)	-	54,500,790

Interest expense on Finance Lease was INR 8,738,851 and INR 15,819,712 for the year ended March 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

			Non-Cash Changes	
	1-Apr-20	Cash flow	Additions to lease liabilities	31-Mar-21
Lease Liabilities	213,740,564	(97,580,465)	48,373,892	164,533,991
	213,740,564	(97,580,465)	48,373,892	164,533,991

Note 25 - Financial Risk Management

i. Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, to fair values or to future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and other market changes that affect market risk sensitive instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including investments, foreign currency receivables, payables and loans and borrowings.

The Company's exposure to market risk is a function of investment and borrowing activities and revenue generating activities in foreign currency. The objective of market risk management is to avoid excessive exposure of the Company's earnings and equity to losses.

Risk Management Procedures

The Company manages market risk through a corporate treasury department, which evaluates and exercises independent control over the entire process of market risk management. The corporate treasury department recommends risk management objectives and policies, which are approved by senior management and Audit Committee. The activities of this department include management of cash resources, implementing hedging strategies for foreign currency exposures, borrowing strategies, and ensuring compliance with market risk limits and policies.

Foreign Currency Risk

The Company operates internationally and a major portion of its business is transacted in GBP currency. Consequently, the Company is not exposed to foreign exchange risk.
The company has the following unhedged foreign currency exposure as at 31 March 2022 and 2021:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	In Foreign Currency	In Foreign Currency
Trade receivables & Other Receivables		
-GBP	11,095,584	9,451,160
Trade Payable (refer note 11)		
-GBP	538,290	11,589

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk primarily arises from fixed rate borrowing, including various revolving and other lines of credit. The Company don't have short-term investments and short-term borrowing, and do not expose it to significant interest rate risk.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that customers may not be able to settle their obligations as agreed. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable. Individual risk limits are set accordingly. There is no significant concentration of credit risk.

Counterparty Risk

Counterparty risk encompasses issuer risk on marketable securities, settlement risk and credit risk on cash and time deposits. Exposure to these risks are closely monitored and maintained within predetermined parameters.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at a reasonable price. The Company corporate treasury department is responsible for liquidity and funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the Company net liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows. As of March 31, 2022, cash and cash equivalents are held with major banks and financial institutions.

i. Maturities of financial liabilities

The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual

As at March 31,2022

Contractual cash flows	< 1 year	1 to 5 years	Total Cash flows	Interest included in total cash flows	Carrying value
Trade payables	94,686,526	-	94,686,526		94,686,526
Other financial liabilities	140,008,862	-	140,008,862		140,008,862
Lease Liabilties	48,660,289	7,636,192	56,296,481	(1,795,691)	54,500,790
Other payables	114,237,041	-	114,237,041		114,237,041

As at March 31,2021	< 1 year	1 to 5 years	Total Cash flows	Interest included in total cash flows	Carrying value
Non- derivative			-		
Trade payables	24,829,192	-	24,829,192		24,829,192
Other financial liabilities	19,298,742	-	19,298,742		19,298,742
Lease Liabilties	125,797,255	49,271,238	175,068,493	(10,534,542)	164,533,951
Other current liabilties	72,116,477	-	72,116,477		72,116,477

The amount disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

The balanced view of liquidity and financial indebtedness is stated in the table below. This calculation of the net cash position is used by the management for external communication with investors, analysts and rating agencies:

Details	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Cash and cash equivalents	497,224,205	126,420,343
Net cash position	497,224,205	126,420,343

Note 26 Contigency Liabilities

Contingent liabilities not provided for in respect of

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
'Income tax related matters (Refer note below)	107,994,759	107,994,759
Total Rs.	107,994,759	107,994,759

Note :-

Contingent liability for income tax related matters relates to tax demands received from income tax authorities in respect of assessment years 2015-16 and 2016-17. These demands are primarily arising due to adjustments made to income on account of transfer pricing adjustments. The Company has filed appeals against these demands with Income tax authorities.

The Company has reviewed all its pending litigations and proceedings and has adequately provided for where provisions are required and disclosed as contingent liabilities where applicable in its financial statements. The Company does not expect the outcome of these proceedings to have a materially adverse effect on its financial result.

Note 27 Related party disclosure

i) List of related parties and relationship

Name of the related party	Nature of relationship	Country of Incorporation
(i) Related parties where control exists		
Wipro Limited	- Holding company	India
Capco Belgium BVBA, Belgium	- Fellow Subsidiaies company	Belgium
Clayton, Dubilier & Rice Inc	- Fellow Subsidiaies company	USA
Fidelity Information Services India Private Limited *	- Fellow Subsidiaies company	India
The Capital Markets Company (UK) Limited	- Fellow Subsidiaies company	UK
The Capital Markets Company GMBH NE, Germany	- Fellow Subsidiaies company	Germany
The Capital Markets Company USNY, US	- Fellow Subsidiaies company	USA
The Capital Markets Company BVBA, Belgium	- Fellow Subsidiaies company	Belgium
(ii) Key Management Personnel		
Gavin Keith James (till 29th April 2021)	- Director	UK
Lance Harold Levy (till 29th April 2021)	- Director	UK
Kowshika Keshava Murthy Hiriyanna (till 29th April 2021)	- Director	India
Amit Bajoria (till 17th Oct.2021)	- Director	India
Aparna Chandrasekhar Iyer (from 29th April 2021)	- Director	India
Ashish Chawla (from 29th April 2021)	- Director	India
Krishanan Subramanian (from 18th Oct. 2021)	- Director	India

*FIS India Private limited is fellow subsidiaes till 29th April 2021

ii) The Company has the following related party transactions:

The following are the significant related party transactions during the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021:

Trasnactions	Year ended March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Sale of consultancy services		
The Capital Markets Company (UK) Limited	(1,409,765,894)	(975,776,277)
Sale of services - Reimburement of expenses		
The Capital Markets Company (UK) Limited	(4,460,804)	(12,581,132)
Business Support Services		
The Capital Markets Company (UK) Limited	54,197,307	-
Employees Benefit Expenses		
The Capital Markets Company (UK) Limited	127,934	7,809,743
'Reimbursement towards rent expense		
Fidelity Information Services India Private Limited	(269,288)	(4,178,610)
Key managerial personnel compensation		
Employee benefits expense		
Kowshika Keshava Murthy Hiriyanna	11,544,599	10,246,910
Share-based compensation	1,804,306	-
Wipro Limited		

All related party transactions were entered at an arm's length basis and in the ordinary course of business. There are no materially significant related party transactions made by the Company with Promoters, Directors or Key Managerial Personnel, which may have a potential conflict with the interests of the Company at large.

iii) Balances with related parties as at year end are summarised below

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
a) Receivable and other financial assets		
The Capital Markets Company (UK) Limited	1,098,853,967	939,933,523
b) Other Receivable		
The Capital Markets Company (UK) Limited	4,460,804	12,581,131
	1,103,314,771	952,514,654

iii) Balances with related parties as at year end are summarised below

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
b) Trade Payable and other financial liabilities		
The Capital Markets Company (UK) Limited	53,475,449	1,169,958
Wipro Limited	1,804,306	-
	55,279,755	1,169,958

Capco Technologies Private Limited
Note to accounts for the period 31st March 2022

Note. 28 Ratio Analysis

Ratio	Measured In	Numerator	Denominator	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021	Variance
Current ratio	times	Current assets	Current liabilities	4.95	5.45	-9.17%
Debt-equity ratio	times	Debt(1)(6)	Total equity	0.03	0.12	-76.56%
Debt service coverage ratio	times	Earnings available for debt service(2) (7)	Debt service(3)	7.19	5.75	25.09%
Return on Equity	%	Profit for the period	Average total equity	0.34	0.33	3.60%
Inventory turnover ratio	times	Sale of products	Average inventory	NA	NA	0.00%
Trade receivable turnover ratio	times	Revenue from operations (8)	Average trade receivables	2.88	1.84	56.73%
Trade payables turnover ratio(5)	times	Purchase of technical services, software licenses and other expenses (8)	Average trade payables	4.08	0.42	870.76%
Net capital turnover ratio	times	Revenue from operations	Average working capital	1.64	1.51	8.84%
Net profit ratio	%	Profit for the period	Revenue from operations	0.16	0.17	-8.74%
Return on capital employed	%	Earnings before interest and tax	Capital employed(4)	0.43	0.39	11.50%
Return on investment	%	Income generated from investments	Time weighted average investments	NA	NA	0.00%

(1) Debt consists of borrowings and lease liabilities.

(2) Profit for the period adjusted for non-cash operating expenses, finance cost and other expenses like provision for diminution in value of investments in subsidiaries, gain on sale of fixed assets.

(3) Debt Service consists of repayment of borrowings, lease liabilities and interest and finance costs paid.

(4) Capital Employed consists of tangible net worth, borrowings, lease liabilities and deferred tax liabilities.

(5) Improvement in the Trade Payables turnover ratio is due to better vendor payment cycle.

(6) Improvement in the debt equity ratio is due to reduction of lease liabilities & increased the Retained earning from for the year earning.

(7) Debt service coverage ration : Impact of earning for the year March 2022 increased by 47%, as revenue is also increased by the 65% as compare to FY21.

(8) Improvement in the trade receivable ratio due to better sale of services as compare to previous year,.

Note 29 - Segment reporting

The Company is reporting these standalone financial statements along with the holding company consolidated financial statements. In accordance with Ind AS 108, Operating Segments, the Company has disclosed the segment information in the consolidated financial statements.