Basant Jain & Associates LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
601, DALAMAL CHAMBERS, NEW MARINE LINES, MUMBAI – 400 020 TEL: 22018793 / 22018794 / 22018369
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of Securitrans India Private Limited

Report on the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of Securitrans India Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Change in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as 'standalone Ind AS financial statements').

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs (financial position), profit or loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income) and cash flows in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards(Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.
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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these standalone Ind AS financial statements based on our audit.
We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder.
We conducted our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone Ind AS financial statements are free from material misstatement.
An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in thestandaloneInd AS financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of thestandaloneInd AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the audit or considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the standalone Ind AS financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone Ind AS financial statements.

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MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Ind AS, of the state of affairs (financial position) of the Company as at March 31, 2023, its profit (financial performance including other comprehensive income) and its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's report) Order, 2020 (the 'Order') issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the 'Annexure1' a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

2. As required by section 143 (3) of the Act, 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 purpose of our audit;

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

(c) The Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss and Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and;

(e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023, 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 2' to this report;

(g) 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, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

   i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
   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.

For Basant Jain & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 120131W/W100303

Pranit B. Jain
Partner
Membership Number: 182363
UDIN: 23182363BGULYL5208
Mumbai
Date- 22nd May 2023

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Annexure 1 referred to in paragraph 1 under Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements of our report of even date

Re: Securitrans India Private Limited (the 'Company')

(i) (a) The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

(b) All Fixed assets have not been verified by the management during the year but there is a regular programmee of verification which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed.

(c) There are no immovable properties, included in property, plant and equipment and accordingly the requirements under clause 3(i)(c)(d)(e) of the Order are not applicable.

(ii) The Company does not have any inventory and accordingly the requirements under clause 3(ii) of the Order are not applicable.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iii) (a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no loans, investments, guarantees, and securities granted in respect of which provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act are applicable and hence not commented upon.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of Section 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(vi) To the best of our knowledge and as explained, the Central Government has not specified the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act for the products / services of the Company.

(vii) (a) The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues applicable to it.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues were outstanding at the year end for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable. The provisions relating to excise duty are not applicable to the Company.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of income tax, sales-tax, service tax, customs duty, excise duty, value added tax and cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(viii) There are no transactions which are not recorded in the books of account but have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961),

(ix) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given by the management, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings to a financial institution or bank or government, The Company did not have any Outstanding debentures during the year.

(b) The company is not a declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender;
(c) No term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained; if not, the amount of loan so diverted and the purpose for which it is used may be reported;
(d) There are no instances where funds were raised on short term basis have been utilised for long term purposes,
(e) The company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures
(f) The company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies,

(x) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the company has used the monies raised by Rights issue for the purposes for which they were raised. The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer / further public offer / debt instruments or any term loans during the year.

(xi) (a) We have been informed by the management of following frauds on the Company:

Two Instances of Cash Embezzlements done by employees of the Company wherein the total amount involved was INR 52.75 Million. The Company has terminated the services of the concerned employees. Further, the Company has filed complaints with the Police and has also filled insurance claims for the recovery of amounts involved. Till date, approximately INR 44.77 Million recovery has been made against the alleged amounts and INR 2.5 Million being doubtful, have been written off during the year.

(b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

(c) No whistle-blower complaints were received during the year by the company;

(xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given by the management, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) The company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business and he reports of the Internal Auditors for the period under audit were considered by the statutory auditor before forming our opinion on the statements.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him as referred to in section 192 of the Act.

(xvii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xvii) (b),(c),(d) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

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(xvii) The company has not incurred cash losses in the financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.

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

(xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, the auditor's knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans, we are of the opinion that no material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that company is 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.

(xx) In respect of other than ongoing projects, the company has not transferred any unspent amount to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act within a period of six months of the expiry of the financial year in compliance with second proviso to sub-section (5) of section 135 of the said Act;

(xxi) There are no qualifications or adverse remarks by the respective auditors in the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order (CARO) reports of the companies included in the consolidated financial statements,

For Basant Jain & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 120131W/W100303

Pranit B. Jain
Partner
Membership Number: 182363
UDIN: 23182363BGULYL5208
Mumbai
Date- 22nd May 2023

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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Annexure 2 referred to in paragraph 2 (f) under Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements of our report of even date

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Securitrans India Private Limited (the 'Company') as of March 31, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind AS 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 the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act').

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the 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.

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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, 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, 2023, 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 issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For Basant Jain & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 120131W/W100303

Pranit B. Jain
Partner
Membership Number: 182363
UDIN : 23182363BGULYL5208
Mumbai
Date- 22nd May 2023

BASANT JAIN & ASSOCIATES LLP
MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Securitrans India Private Limited

Balance Sheet

as at March 31,2023

(₹ in million)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Assets			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	4	185.95	101.08
(b) Capital work-in-progress		-	12.65
(c) Right-of- use assets	5	9.23	16.46
(d) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	7(a)	252.02	-
(ii) Other Financial assets	8	30.63	53.05
(e) Deferred tax assets (net)	9	100.92	114.13
		578.75	**297.37**
Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	7(b)	147.24	436.23
(ii) Trade receivables	10	763.55	678.79
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	11	76.32	236.53
(iv) Bank Balances other than (iii) above	11	433.81	215.00
(v) Other financial assets	8	9.34	10.24
(b) Other current assets	12	101.80	40.95
		1,532.06	**1,617.74**
Total		**2,110.81**	**1,915.11**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share capital	6(a)	13.25	13.25
(b) Other Equity	6(b)	1,557.25	1,408.91
Total equity attributable to equity holders		**1,570.50**	**1,422.16**
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(a) Other financial liabilities	14	8.60	9.38
(b) Provisions	16	59.06	59.42
		67.66	**68.80**
Current Liabilities			
(a) Borrowings	13	106.79	-
(b) Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade payables	14		
1. Dues of Micro enterprises and Small Enterprises		4.60	4.79
2. Dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		78.63	115.77
3. Accrued expenses		123.63	62.24
(ii) Other financial liabilities	14	114.38	172.59
(c) Income tax provisions (net)		11.48	3.42
(d) Provisions	16	5.35	8.76
(e) Other current liabilities	15	27.80	56.58
		472.65	**424.15**
Total		**2,110.81**	**1,915.11**

Summary of significant accounting policies — 2

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

As per our report of even date

For Basant Jain and Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No.: 120131W/W-100303

Pranit B. Jain
Partner
Membership No.:182363

Place: Mumbai
May 22, 2023

BASANT JAIN & ASSOCIATES LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * MUMBAI

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Securitrans India Private Limited
CIN:U74999DL1998PTC095012

Pankaj Khandelwal
Director
DIN: 05298431
Place: Mumbai

Anush Raghavan
Director
DIN: 01309606
Place: Mumbai

Sejal Wadher
Company Secretary
Membership No: A43854
Place: Mumbai

Securitrans India Private Limited

Securitrans India Private Limited

Statement of Profit and loss

For the year ended March 31,2023

(₹ in million)

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Income			
Revenue from operations	17	**2,217.20**	1,997.45
Finance income	18	**31.10**	10.95
Other income	19	**14.89**	14.16
Total income		**2,263.19**	2,022.56
Expenses			
Employee benefit expenses	20	**624.91**	656.34
Depreciation and amortisation	4 & 5	**36.68**	42.15
Finance Costs	21	**12.27**	6.35
Other expenses	22	**1,175.62**	1,086.63
		1,849.48	1,791.48
Profit before tax		**413.71**	231.09
Tax expense			
Current tax		**114.50**	75.10
Deferred tax (credit) / charged during the year		**12.09**	(16.23)
Tax adjustement pertaining to earlier year		**(7.99)**	(5.06)
Total tax expense		**118.60**	**53.80**
Profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders		**295.11**	177.29
Other comprehensive income ('OCI')			
OCI not to be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss in subsequent periods			
Remeasurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans		**4.47**	1.64
Income tax effect		**(1.12)**	(0.41)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**3.34**	**1.23**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**298.45**	**178.52**
Earning per equity share (nominal value of share ₹ 100)	23		
Basic		**2,227.21**	1,338.02
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date.

For Basant Jain and Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No.: 120131W/W-100303

Pranit B. Jain
Partner
Membership No.:182363

Place: Mumbai
May 22, 2023

BASANT JAIN & ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Securitrans India Private Limited
CIN:U74999DL1998PTC095012

Pankaj Khandelwal
Director
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Sejal Wadher
Company Secretary
Membership No: A43854
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Securitrans India Private Limited

Securitrans India Private Limited

Cash flow statement

For the year ended March 31,2023

(₹ in million)

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	**413.71**	231.09
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flow:		
Impairment allowance for trade receivables	**120.06**	106.73
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	**(5.92)**	(2.09)
Depreciation	**29.43**	29.06
Depreciation on Right-of-use assets	**7.23**	13.08
Sundry balances written back	**(0.35)**	(0.44)
Finance income	**(31.10)**	(10.95)
Finance costs	**12.27**	6.35
Operating profit before working capital changes	**545.32**	**372.83**
Changes in assets and liabilities :		
Increase in trade payables	**24.47**	52.72
Increase in provisions	**0.69**	3.11
(Decrease) / Increase in other Financial Liabilities	**(50.77)**	15.41
(Decrease) in other current liabiltiies	**(28.75)**	(21.15)
(Increase) in trade receivables	**(204.82)**	(2.78)
(Increase) / Decrease in other assets and prepayments	**(62.16)**	32.71
Cash flow generated from operations	**223.97**	**452.86**
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	**(101.02)**	(70.51)
Net cash flow from operating activities (A)	**122.96**	**382.35**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	**(99.02)**	(70.18)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	**5.93**	2.29
Proceed from sale of mutual fund (net)	**36.97**	(281.07)
Margin money deposits (placed) / matured (net)	**(195.40)**	(0.22)
Interest received	**29.67**	6.06
Net cash flow used in investing activities (B)	**(221.85)**	**(343.12)**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Loan received from holding company	**661.54**	-
Loan repaid to holding company	**(562.50)**	-
Finance costs	**-**	(6.35)
Dividend Paid	**(150.12)**	(78.18)
Payment of Principal portion of lease liabilities	**(10.25)**	(12.34)
Net cash flow used in financing activities (C)	**(61.33)**	**(96.87)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**(160.22)**	**(57.64)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	**236.53**	294.17
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note below)	76.32	236.53

Securitrans India Private Limited

Securitrans India Private Limited

Cashflow statement *(Continued)*

For the year ended March 31,2023

(₹ in million)

Note

Components of cash and cash equivalents:	**As at March 31, 2023**	As at March 31, 2022
Cash on hand	**0.95**	0.99
Balance with Current accounts	**75.37**	235.54
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**76.32**	236.53

As per our report of even date

For Basant Jain and Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No.: 120131W/W-100303

Pranit B. Jain
Partner
Membership No.:182363

Place: Mumbai
May 22, 2023

BASANT JAIN & ASSOCIATES LLP
MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Securitrans India Private Limited
CIN:U74999DL1998PTC095012

Pankaj Khandelwal
Director
DIN: 05298431
Place: Mumbai

Anush Raghavan
Director
DIN: 01309606
Place: Mumbai

Sejal Wadher
Company Secretary
Membership No: A43854
Place: Mumbai

Securitrans India Private Limited

Securitrans India Private Limited

Notes to financial statements *(Continued)*

For the year ended March 31,2023

(₹ in million)

Statement of Changes in Equity

Particular	Equity share capital	Capital redemption reserve	Reserve and surplus			Total equity
			Share premium reserve	Share based payment reserve	Retained earnings	
As at March 31, 2021	13.25	0.50	592.50	3.42	712.15	1,321.82
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	177.29	177.29
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	(78.18)	(78.18)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	1.23	1.23
As at March 31, 2022	13.25	0.50	592.50	3.42	812.50	1,422.16
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	295.11	295.11
Dividend paid					(150.12)	(150.12)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	3.34	3.34
As at March 31, 2023	13.25	0.50	592.50	3.42	960.82	1,570.49

Significant accounting policies 2

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

As per our report of even date

For Basant Jain and Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No.: 120131W/W-100303

Pranit B. Jain
Partner
Membership No.:182363

Place: Mumbai
May 22, 2023

BASANT JAIN & ASSOCIATES LLP
MUMBAI
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For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Securitrans India Private Limited
CIN:U74999DL1998PTC095012

Pankaj Khandelwal
Director
DIN: 05298431
Place: Mumbai

Anush Raghavan
Director
DIN: 01309606
Place: Mumbai

Sejal Wadher
Company Secretary
Membership No: A43854
Place: Mumbai

Securitrans India Private Limited

1. Corporate Information:

Securitrans India Private Limited (the 'Company') is domiciled in India and was incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The Company is a subsidiary of CMS Info Systems Limited (the "Holding Company" or "Parent Company"). The Ultimate Holding Company is Baring Private Equity Asia GP VI Limited. (with effect from August 27, 2015).

The Company is engaged in the business of providing cash management services such as ATM replenishment, ATM First Line Maintenance, Cash delivery and pick up, Bullion movement, dedicated cash vans to Banks and managed services. The registered office of the Company is located at B2, Naraina community centre , C Block , Naraina Vihar , New Delhi - 110028.

The financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on May 22,2023.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies:

a) Basis of Preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') and subsequent amendments thereof. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis except for certain financial assets and liabilities that have been measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments).

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ('INR' or '₹') in million, which is also the Company's functional and presentation currency. The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis.

b) Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current / non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle or expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Cash or cash equivalents unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when it is:

- Expected to be settled in normal operating cycle and is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading

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2. Summary of significant accounting policies: *(Continued)*

b) Current versus non-current classification *(Continued)*

- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

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

c) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any cost attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. While deriving cost, refundable taxes and discounts are excluded. Capital work in progress is stated at cost.

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

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

The Company provides depreciation on property, plant and equipment using the straight line method at the rates computed based on the estimated useful lives of the assets as estimated by the management which are equal to the corresponding rates prescribed in Schedule II to the Act for all property, plant and equipment except for Vehicles (used for ATM and Cash Management business) and plant and machinery.

The Company has estimated the following lives to provide depreciation:

Category	**Useful lives (in years)**
Furniture, fixtures and fittings	7*
Vehicles (used for ATM and Cash Management business)	7*
Cash vaults	5
Office Equipment (including electric installations)	5
Computers, servers and peripherals	3 to 6

*The Company, based on technical assessment made by technical expert and the management's estimate of useful lives, depreciates certain items of plant and equipment and vehicles (used for ATM and Cash Management business) over the estimated useful lives which are different from the useful lives prescribed in Schedule II to the Act. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies: *(Continued)*

c) Property, plant and equipment *(Continued)*

Leasehold improvements are depreciated on a straight line basis over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset or the lease term, which does not exceed 7 years.

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

d) Intangible assets

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

Intangible assets are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible assets may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Intangible assets are amortised on straight line basis over the estimated useful life as follows:

Category	Useful lives (in years)
Computer Software	3-6
Non-compete fees	7
Customer contracts (purchased)	3

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

e) Impairment of non- financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

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

(₹ in million)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies: *(Continued)*

e) Impairment of non- financial assets *(Continued)*

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

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognized impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased.

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

f) Leases

The Company adopted Ind AS 116 using the modified retrospective method of adoption with the date of initial application of April 1, 2019. Under this method, the standard is applied retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognized at the date of initial application. The Company elected to use the transition practical expedient to not reassess whether a contract is or contains a lease at April 1, 2019. The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases and hence the Company has not considered recognition exemptions for any of its leases. The Company recognizes lease liabilities to make lease payments and right of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

The lease liabilities were discounted using the incremental borrowing rate (same as company average borrowing rate) of the Company as at April 1, 2019. The weighted average discount rate used for recognition of lease liabilities was 8.5%.

Leases previously accounted for as operating leases

The Company recognized right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all leases previously classified as operating leases. The right-of-use assets for most leases were recognized based on the carrying amount as if the standard had always been applied, apart from the use of incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application. Lease liabilities were recognized based on the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application.

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2. Summary of significant accounting policies: *(Continued)*

f) Leases *(Continued)*

The Company also applied the available practical expedients wherein it:

- Used a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics
- Relied on its assessment of whether leases are onerous immediately before the date of initial application
- Excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application
- Used hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contained options to extend or terminate the lease

i) Right-of-use assets

The Company recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

ii) Lease Liability

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company does not applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option) and low-value assets recognition exemption.

(₹ in million)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies: *(Continued)*

g) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable, after deduction of any trade discounts, volume rebates and any taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government such as goods and services tax, etc. Accumulated experience is used to estimate the provision for such discounts and rebates. Revenue is only recognized to the extent that it is highly probable a significant reversal will not occur. The company recognises revenue when it transfers control over goods or services to a customer.

The Company has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements as it has pricing latitude and is also exposed to inventory and credit risks.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognized.

Sale of goods:

Effective April 1, 2018, the Company has applied Ind AS115: Revenue from Contracts with Customers which establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is to be recognised. Ind AS 115 replaces Ind AS 18 Revenue. The impact of the adoption of the standard on the financial statements of the Company is not significant.

The Performance Obligations in our contracts are fulfilled at the time of dispatch, delivery or upon formal customer acceptance depending on customer terms.

Sale of services:

Revenue from ATM and cash management services, card personalization services and allied operations is recognised when the required services are rendered in accordance with the contracts / agreements entered into with the customer and is disclosed net off deductions for shortages, etc. charged by the customers as per the terms of the agreement.

Revenue from annual maintenance contracts is recognised, over the period of the maintenance contract.

Revenue recognized, in excess of billing is classified as unbilled revenue; while billing in excess of revenue is classified as unearned revenue.

Interest:

For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate ('EIR'). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

h) Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at the functional currency spot rates, at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

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(₹ in million)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies: *(Continued)*

h) Foreign currencies *(Continued)*

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised as income or expenses in the period in which they arise.

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

i) Retirement and other employee benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognises contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as expenses, when an employee renders the related service.

Gratuity liability is a defined benefit obligation and is provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation done as per projected unit credit method, carried out by an independent actuary at the end of the year.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss - Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements and net interest expense or income.

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

j) Income taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

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

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2. Summary of significant accounting policies: *(Continued)*

j) Income taxes *(Continued)*

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes.

A deferred tax liability is recognised based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted, or substantively enacted, by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority.

Deferred tax relating to items not recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss is recognised either in OCI or in equity(where the item on which deferred tax is arising is recognised). Deferred tax on differences arising in business combination is recognised in Goodwill.

k) Earnings per share

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

l) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss net of any reimbursement, if any.

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

m) Contingent liabilities

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

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2. Summary of significant accounting policies: *(Continued)*

n) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet and cash flow statement comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts and cash credits as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

o) Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, investment in mutual funds unit at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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2. Summary of significant accounting policies: *(Continued)*

o) Fair value measurement *(Continued)*

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as impairment testing of goodwill, non-current assets and fair value of employee stock options schemes. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the management. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained.

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

p) Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. However, trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at a transaction price.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A debt instrument is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

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

2. Summary of significant accounting policies: *(Continued)*

p) Financial instruments *(Continued)*

Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

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

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition

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

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either

  (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or

  (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

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

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, as appropriate.

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

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

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2. Summary of significant accounting policies: *(Continued)*

p) Financial instruments *(Continued)*

Financial liabilities *(Continued)*

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

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

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

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

Derecognition

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

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2. Summary of significant accounting policies: *(Continued)*

p) Financial instruments *(Continued)*

Financial liabilities *(Continued)*

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss and equity instruments recognised in OCI. Loss allowance for trade receivables and insurance claims is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income / expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward looking estimates are analysed.

q) Rounding of amount

Amount disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest million as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

3. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions:

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

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3. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions: *(Continued)*

Significant judgement:

Information about judgments made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

Leases

The application of Ind AS 116 requires the company to make judgements and estimates that affect the measurement of right-of-use assets and liabilities. The company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, with both periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. In assessing whether the company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The company has adopted the average borrowing rate as its incremental borrowing rate (IBR).

Estimates

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties at the reporting date that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year is included in the following notes:

Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation. Future salary increases are based on expected future inflation rates. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the country. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Refer note 25 for sensitivity analysis in relation to this estimate.

Property, plant and equipment

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

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3. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions: *(Continued)*

Significant judgement:

Information about judgments made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

Leases

The application of Ind AS 116 requires the company to make judgements and estimates that affect the measurement of right-of-use assets and liabilities. The company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, with both periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. In assessing whether the company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The company has adopted the average borrowing rate as its incremental borrowing rate (IBR).

Estimates

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties at the reporting date that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year is included in the following notes:

Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation. Future salary increases are based on expected future inflation rates. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the country. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Refer note 25 for sensitivity analysis in relation to this estimate.

Property, plant and equipment

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

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3. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions: *(Continued)*

Claims receivable

It represents the claims made the Company from Insurance companies and others on account of cash loss due to theft or loot etc. at the time of replenishment of cash in ATM's and cash deposits and pickups.

The Company has recognised the claims in books, when the amount thereof can be measured reliably and ultimate collection is reasonably certain. The claims receivable balances are reviewed annually by the management and necessary doubtful provision percentage is calculated on the basis of Company's historical experiences and recoverability of amount from Insurance companies and others.

Recent pronouncement:

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules 2023, as issued from time to time. On March 31, 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Ind AS) Rules 2015 by issuing the Companies (Ind AS) Amendments Rules 2023, applicable from April 1, 2023, as below:

Ind AS 1- Presentation of Financial Statements

The amendments require companies to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. Accounting policy information, together with other information, is material when it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions of primary users of general purpose of financial statements. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS -12 Income Taxes

The amendments clarify how companies account for deferred tax on transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations. The amendments narrowed the scope of the recognition exemption in paragraphs 15 and 24 of Ind AS 12 (recognition exemption) so that it no longer applies to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. The Company is evaluating the impact, if any, in its financial statements.

Ind AS -8 Accounting Policies, Change in Accounting Estimates and Errors

The amendments will help entities to distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates. The definition of change in accounting estimates has been replaced with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

(₹ in million)

4 Property, plant and equipments

Particulars	Vehicles	Office Equipment	Computers, Servers and peripherals	Cash vaults	Furniture and Fixtures	Leasehold Improvements	Total
Gross block value as at March 31, 2021	641.89	65.70	34.78	20.83	6.33	13.53	783.06
Additions during the year	49.91	0.16	-	7.12	-	0.34	57.53
Deletions during the year	29.10	0.07	-	1.01	-	-	30.18
Gross block value as at March 31, 2022	662.70	65.79	34.78	26.94	6.33	13.87	810.41
Additions during the year	103.60	1.08	1.92	3.57	0.08	4.06	114.31
Deletions during the year	59.61	0.13	-		0.03		59.77
Gross block value as at March 31,2023	**706.69**	**66.74**	**36.70**	**30.51**	**6.38**	**17.93**	**864.95**
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2021	583.64	57.00	34.50	19.55	5.10	10.45	710.24
Depreciation for the year	21.60	5.02	0.28	0.81	0.37	0.98	29.06
Accumulated depreciation on disposals	28.89	0.07	-	1.01	-	-	29.97
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2022	576.35	61.95	34.78	19.35	5.47	11.43	709.33
Depreciation for the year	23.79	2.11	0.33	1.52	0.34	1.35	29.43
Accumulated depreciation on disposals	59.61	0.13	-			0.03	59.76
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31,2023	**540.53**	**63.93**	**35.11**	**20.87**	**5.81**	**12.75**	**679.00**
Net block as at March 31, 2022	86.35	3.84	0.00	7.59	0.86	2.44	101.08
Net block as at March 31,2023	**166.16**	**2.81**	**1.59**	**9.64**	**0.57**	**5.18**	**185.95**

The Company has amended the useful life of commercial vehicles in line with industry practice and based on guidelines issued by MHA-RBI, from 6 years to 7 years with effect from April 01, 2022 resulting in lower depreciation charge of ₹ 8.15 Mn in the year ended March 31, 2023.

5 Right of Use Assests

Particulars	Leasehold Land	Total
Gross block value as at March 31, 2021	56.53	56.53
Additions during the year	-	-
Deletion during the year	-	-
Gross block value as at March 31, 2022	56.53	56.53
Additions during the period	-	-
Deletion during the period	-	-
Gross block value as at March 31,2023	**56.53**	**56.53**
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2021	26.99	26.99
Depreciation for the year	13.08	13.08
Accumulated depreciation on disposals		-
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2022	40.07	40.07
Depreciation for the period	7.23	7.23
Accumulated depreciation on disposals		
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31,2023	**47.30**	**47.30**
Net block as at March 31, 2022	16.46	16.47
Net block as at March 31, 2023	**9.23**	**9.23**

Securitrans India Private Limited

(₹ in million)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
6(a) SHARE CAPITAL		
Authorised		
2,00,000 (March 31, 2022 - 2,00,000) equity shares of ₹ 100 each	20.00	20.00
Issued, subscribed and paid-up		
132,500 (March 31, 2022 - 132,500) equity shares of ₹ 100 each fully paid up	13.25	13.25

(a) Details of shares held by the Holding Company and details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares of the Company

Name of Shareholder	As at March 31, 2023 No of Shares	As at March 31, 2022 No of Shares
Equity Shares of ₹ 100/- each fully paid up		
CMS Info Systems Limited (the Holding Company)	132,500	132,500

(b) Terms / rights attached to Equity Shares

The Company has equity shares having a par value of ₹ 100/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidating of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts, if any. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
6(b) Other Equity		
(a) Capital Redemption Reserve		
Opening balance	0.50	0.50
Add: Transfer from surplus in the statement of profit and loss	-	-
Closing Balance	0.50	0.50
(b) Share premium reserve		
Opening balance	592.50	592.50
Add : Shares issued during the year	-	
Closing Balance	592.50	592.50
(c) Share based payment reserve		
Opening balance	3.42	3.42
Add : Employee stock option compensation cost during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	3.42	3.42
(d) Surplus in the statement of profit and loss		
Opening balance	812.50	712.15
Add : Profit for the year	295.11	177.30
Other comprehensive income	3.34	1.23
Less: Dividend Paid	(150.12)	(78.18)
Closing Balance	960.83	812.50
Total	1,557.25	1,408.92

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
7 INVESTMENTS		
(a) Non-current investments		
Investment in Non-convertible debentures		
Tata Capital Housing Finance Limited	49.08	-
HDFC Ltd- Bond 7.28	49.79	-
Bajaj Finance Limited Bond 5.75	49.01	-
HDB 2025 Series Debentures 0%	104.14	-
(Redeemable debentures classified as at amortised cost have interest rates of 0% to 7.28% (March 31, 2022: Nil) and mature in one to two years.)	252.02	-
(b) Current investments		
Investment in units of unquoted mutual fund (at fair value through profit and loss)		
Nil (March 31, 2022: 1,794,595 Units) in ICICI Prudential ICICI Prudential Overnight Fund	-	205.67
Nil (March 31, 2022: 9,642,668 Units) in ICICI Prudential Ultra short term Fund	-	230.56
Investment in Non-convertible debentures		
Tata Capital Limited Debentures 6.49%	49.36	-
HDB 2024 Series Debentures 5.42%	97.88	-
	147.24	436.23

(Redeemable debentures classified as at amortised cost have interest rates of 0% to 6.49% (March 31, 2022: Nil) and mature in one to two years.)

Securitrans India Private Limited

Notes to financial statements *(Continued)*
For the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in million)

8 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

	Non-Current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	**As at March 31, 2023**	As at March 31, 2022
Margin money deposits [refer note (i) below]	**19.71**	43.12	-	-
Unsecured, considered good				
Sundry deposits	**10.92**	9.89	-	-
Advances to employees	-	-	**2.45**	4.78
Balance in fixed deposit accounts with original maturity more than 12 months	-	0.04	-	-
Accrued interest	-	-	**6.89**	5.46
Unsecured, considered doubtful				
Insurance claims receivable	**17.11**	22.85	-	-
Less : Impairment allowance for insurance claims	**(17.11)**	(22.85)	-	-
	30.63	53.05	**9.34**	10.24

Notes:

(i) Margin money deposits with carrying amount of ₹ 19.71 million (March 31, 2022 - ₹ 22.68 million) are subject to first charge to secure the Bank Guarantees/Fixed Deposits given by banks on behalf of the Company for pending court cases and deposits of ₹ Nil (March 31, 2022 - ₹ 20.44 million) are subject to first charge to secure the facilities for Vaulting and ATM operations.

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
9 DEFERRED TAX ASSETS (NET)		
Deferred tax assets		
Provision for employee benefits	**22.52**	36.91
Impairment allowance for bad and doubtful receivables	**82.00**	64.60
Leases (net)	**(1.59)**	(1.84)
Difference between depreciation as per books of accounts and tax	**(2.01)**	14.47
Deferred tax assets (net)	**100.92**	114.13
Deferred tax reconciliation		
Opening balance	**114.13**	98.31
Deferred tax credit / (charged) during the year	**(12.09)**	16.23
Deferred tax under Other comprehensive income	**(1.12)**	(0.41)
Closing balance	**100.92**	114.13
Tax reconciliation		
Profit before tax	**413.71**	231.09
At statutory income tax rate of 25.17% (March 31, 2022 26.17%)	**104.12**	58.16
Effect on non-deductible items under tax laws	**22.46**	0.69
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier years	**(7.99)**	(5.06)
At the effective income tax rate	**118.60**	53.79
Income tax expense reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss	**118.60**	53.79
10 TRADE RECEIVABLES		
Trade Receivables considered good-Secured		
Trade Receivables considered good-Unsecured	**457.97**	450.46
Trade Receivables considered doubtful	**308.68**	233.82
Unbilled revenue	**305.58**	228.33
	1,072.23	912.61
Less : Impairment allowance for bad and doubtful receivables	**(308.68)**	(233.82)
	763.55	678.79

11 CASH AND BANK BALANCES

Cash and cash equivalents	**As at March 31, 2023**	As at March 31, 2022
Balances with banks		
On current accounts	**75.37**	235.54
Cash on hand	**0.95**	0.99
	76.32	236.53
Bank Balances other than above		
Margin money deposits [refer note (i) below]	**33.81**	-
Deposits account with original maturity for less than 12 months but more than three month	**400.00**	215.00
	433.81	215.00

(i) Margin money deposits with carrying amount of ₹ 30.70 million (March 31, 2022 - Nil) are subject to first charge to secure the Bank Guarantees/Fixed Deposits given by banks on behalf of the Company for pending court cases and deposits of ₹ 3.11 million (March 31, 2022 - Nil) are subject to first charge to secure the facilities for Vaulting and ATM operations.

Securitrans India Private Limited

(₹ in million)

12 OTHER ASSETS

	Current	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Unsecured, considered good		
Advances recoverable in kind or for value to be received	34.30	14.07
Capital advances	0.25	2.88
Balance with Government Authorities	40.84	2.14
Prepaid expenses	26.42	21.86
	101.80	40.95

13 BORROWINGS

	Non-Current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	**As at March 31, 2023**	As at March 31, 2022
Long-term borrowings				
Loan from the Holding Company (unsecured) (refer note 1 below)	-	-	106.79	-
	-	-	**106.79**	-

Notes :-

1. Loan from CMS Info Systems Limited, the holding company carries interest @ 8% p.a

14 OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

	Non-Current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	**As at March 31, 2023**	As at March 31, 2022
Trade payables (Refer note 30)				
Dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	**4.60**	4.79
Dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	**78.63**	115.77
Accrued expenses	-	-	**123.63**	62.24
Payable to Employee	-	-	**105.48**	152.00
Lease Liability (Refer note 26)	**8.60**	9.38	**6.95**	14.40
Capital Creditor	-	-	**1.95**	6.19
	8.60	9.38	**114.38**	172.59

15 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Statutory liabilities	**27.80**	56.58
	27.80	56.58

16 PROVISIONS

	Non-Current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	**As at March 31, 2023**	As at March 31, 2022
Provision for employee benefits				
Provision for gratuity (refer note 25)	**59.06**	59.42	**5.35**	8.76
	59.06	59.42	**5.35**	8.76

Securitrans India Private Limited

(₹ in million)

		For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
17	**REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS**		
	Sale of services (ATM and Cash management services)	2,217.20	1,997.45
	Revenue from operations	2,217.20	1,997.45
18	**FINANCE INCOME**		
	Interest Income on:		
	Bank deposits	19.63	10.95
	Others	11.47	-
		31.10	10.95
19	**OTHER INCOME**		
	Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	5.92	2.09
	Sundry credit balances written back	0.35	0.44
	Profit on sale of current investments	8.59	8.61
	Net change in fair value of current investments measured at FVTPL	-	2.71
	Miscellaneous income	0.03	0.31
		14.89	14.16
20	**EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSE**		
	Salaries, wages and bonus	552.58	587.60
	Gratuity expense	14.41	13.12
	Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 25)	54.07	53.26
	Staff welfare expenses	3.85	2.36
		624.91	656.34
21	**FINANCE COSTS**		
	Interest on borrowings	10.25	3.28
	Interest on lease liability	2.02	3.07
		12.27	6.35
22	**OTHER EXPENSES**		
	Service and security charges	434.57	323.87
	Vehicle maintenance, hire and fuel cost	299.06	319.65
	Consumption of stores and spares	4.36	6.05
	Lease rentals (refer note 26)	11.01	4.27
	Insurance	39.35	31.12
	Conveyance and traveling expenses	146.37	140.38
	Cash lost in transit	0.46	1.04
	Legal, professional and consultancy fees	41.89	35.83
	Courier Freight and forwarding charges	0.88	0.89
	Communication costs	4.29	4.49
	Trade receivables written off	89.51	102.45
	Less : Out of the provision of earlier years	(45.19)	(18.50)
	Impairment allowance for bad and doubtful receivables	120.06	106.73
	Repairs and maintenance- Others	1.36	0.60
	Annual maintainence charges	0.38	1.10
	Printing and stationery	7.04	8.64
	Electricity and water charges	2.88	2.34
	Audit fees	0.50	0.50
	Realized loss on Foreign Exch. Fluctuations	-	0.53
	Expenditure on corporate social responsibility (Refer Note 33)	4.71	3.36
	Miscellaneous expenses	12.13	11.29
		1,175.62	1,086.63

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Note 23 : Earnings Per Share (EPS)

The following reflects the profit and equity shares data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	₹	₹
Profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders	295.11	177.29
Weighted average number of equity shares for Basic EPS	132,500	132,500
Earnings Per Share	2,227.21	1,338.10
Basic and diluted earnings per share (₹)	2,227.21	1,338.10

Note 24 : Capital Work in Progress (including intangible assets under development)

The following reflects the Capital work in progress (including intangible assets under development) Movement during the years:

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	₹	₹
Opening CWIP as at	**12.65**	-
(+) Additions during the year	-	12.65
(-) Capitalised during the year	**(12.65)**	-
Closing CWIP as at	-	12.65

Securitrans India Private Limited
Note 25 : Employee Benefit Expenses
Defined contribution plan (Continued)

Details of net benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets:

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	₹	₹
Present value of obligation	69.41	68.18
Fair value of plan asset	(5.00)	-
Net liability	**64.41**	**68.18**

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity benefit obligations for the Company's plan are shown below:

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	₹	₹
Discount rate	7.45%	6.85%
Salary Growth rate	5.00%	5.00%
Employee Attrition rate		
Employees with service of 4 years and below	25%	25%
Employees with service of 4 years and above	5%	10%

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, takes in account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

The overall expected rate of return on assets is determined based on the market prices prevailing on that date, applicable to the period over which the obligation is to be settled.

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for the significant assumptions on defined benefit obligation is as shown below:

Particulars	For the year ended			
	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase
Discount Rate (-/+1%) (Amount in ₹ million)	6.87	(5.92)	4.95	(4.38)
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	9.90%	-8.5%	7.30%	-6.4%
Salary Growth Rate (-/+1%) (Amount in ₹ million)	(6.10)	6.97	(4.50)	4.99
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	-8.8%	10.0%	-6.6%	7.3%
Attrition Rate (-/+ 50% of attrition rates) (Amount in ₹ million)	(3.03)	2.09	(2.75)	1.30
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	-4.4%	3.0%	-4.0%	1.9%
Mortality Rate (-/+10% of Mortality rates) (Amount in ₹ million)	(0.04)	0.04	(0.01)	0.01
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	-0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%

The sensitivity analysis above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on define benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of reporting period.

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Note 25 : Employee Benefit Expenses

Defined contribution plan

During the year ended March 31, 2023 and year ended March 31, 2022 the Company contributed the following amounts to defined contribution plans:

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	₹	₹
Provident fund and Employees Family Pension Scheme	40.50	39.73
Employees' State Insurance Corporation	13.56	13.53
Total	54.07	53.26

Defined benefit plan

As per the payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, the Company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan for its employees. Under the gratuity plan, every employee who has completed at least five years of service receives gratuity on departure at the rate of 15 days of last drawn salary for each completed year of service. The Company's gratuity plan is not funded.

The following table's summaries the components of benefit expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the gratuity plan of the Company.

Statement of Profit and Loss- Net employee benefits expense (recognised in employee cost)

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	₹	₹
Current service cost	9.17	8.90
Net interest cost	4.67	4.22
Expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	13.83	13.12

Net employee benefits expense (recognised in Other comprehensive income)

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	₹	₹
Actuarial losses / (gains)		
- change in demographic assumptions	(4.95)	-
- change in financial assumptions	(3.01)	(2.15)
- experience variance (i.e. actual experience vs assumptions)	3.50	0.51
Components of defined benefit cost recognised in other comprehensive income	(4.47)	(1.64)

Balance Sheet

Changes in present value of obligation

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	₹	₹
Present value of obligation at the beginning	68.18	65.95
Current service cost	9.17	8.90
Interest expense	4.67	4.22
Re-measurement (gain) / loss arising from		
- change in demographic assumptions	(4.95)	-
- change in financial assumptions	(3.01)	(2.15)
- experience variance (i.e actual experience vs assumptions)	3.50	0.51
Benefits paid	(8.14)	(9.25)
Present value of obligation at the end	69.41	68.18

The following is the maturity profile of the Company's defined benefit obligation

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Weighted average duration (based on discounted cashflows)	9 years	7 years

Expected cash flows over the next (valued on undiscounted basis)	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
1 year	5.35	8.76
2 to 5 years	24.67	31.54
6 to 10 years	31.41	30.43
More than 10 years	101.70	49.80

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Note 26 : Leases

A. In case of assets taken on lease:

Operating lease:

Effective April 1, 2019, the Company adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases" and applied the standard to all lease contracts existing on 1 April 2019 using the modified retrospective method. Under this method, the standard is applied retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognized at the date of initial application. The Company elected to use the transition practical expedient to not reassess whether a contract is, or contains a lease at April 1, 2019. Consequently, the Company recorded the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments discounted at the incremental borrowing rate and the right of use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

The following is the movement in lease liabilities during the respective years

Particulars	**March 31, 2023**	**March 31, 2022**
	₹	₹
As at April 01	23.78	36.13
Additions	-	-
Accretion of interest	2.02	3.07
Deletions	-	-
Lease Payments	(10.24)	(15.42)
Clsoing As at March 31 (non-current)	**15.55**	23.78

The contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at March 31,2023 and 31 March,2022 on an undiscounted basis:

Particulars	**March 31, 2023**	**March 31, 2022**
	₹	₹
Within one year	6.95	10.25
After one year but not more than five years	9.66	16.61
More than five years	0.13	0.13
Total	**16.74**	**26.99**

The following is the movement in Right-of-use assets as at March 31,2023 and March 31,2022:

Particulars	**March 31, 2023**	**March 31, 2022**
	₹	₹
As at April 01	16.46	29.54
Deletions	-	-
Depreciation for the year	(7.23)	(13.08)
Closing As at March 31	**9.23**	**16.46**

The Company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease liabilities as and when they fall due.

The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities is 8.5%. The outflow on account of lease liabilities for the year ended March 31 2023 is ₹ 10.25 million and March 31, 2022 is ₹ 15.42 million.

Securitrans India Private Limited
Note 27 : Related party disclosures

Related party disclosures, as required by notified Ind-AS 24 - "Related Party Disclosures" are given below:

a) Names of related parties and description of relationship:

Particulars	Name of the related party
1) Related party where controls exist	
Ultimate Holding Company	Baring Private Equity Asia GP VI Limited
Holding Company	CMS Info Systems Limited
Other related parties	
Fellow subsidiary Company and trust	CMS Securitas Limited
	CMS Marshall Limited (Subsidiary of CMS Securitas Limited)
	Hemabh Technology Private Limited
	CMS Securitas Employee Welfare Trust
	Quality Logistics Services Private Limited
	CMS Info Foundation (w.e.f March 29, 2023)

b) Summary of transactions with the above related parties are as follows: (continued)

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	₹	₹
Transactions with CMS Info Systems Limited		
Loan received	**661.54**	-
Repayment of loan taken	**562.50**	-
Dividend paid	**150.12**	78.18
Interest paid	**4.52**	-
Finance Guarantee Interest	**3.20**	3.20
Sale of services	**220.90**	177.43
Re-imbursement of expenses	**530.70**	432.76
Service charges	-	69.75
Balances outstanding at the year end		
CMS Info Systems Limited	**(17.10)**	(69.75)
Loan outstanding payable at the year end		
CMS Info Systems Limited	**(106.79)**	-

c) Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. These transactions are approved by the Audit Committee of Board of Directors of the Holding Company. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. The Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties during the year ended March 31, 2023 and year ended March 31, 2022 and this assessment is undertaken in each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

Note 28 : Segment information

Since the segment information as required by IND AS 108 – Operating segments is provided in consolidated financial statements, the same is not provided in the Company's separate financial statements.

Note 29 : Contingent liabilities

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	₹	₹
Employee litigation matter	17.57	11.82
Customer litigation matter	21.00	-

a) These claims are filed by former employees of the Company and their representatives challenging the Company's compliance with various labour laws and for claiming damages in case of accidents suffered by them while performing duties for the Company. These matters are pending with various Labour Authorities and in relation to some of these cases, the Company is insured against the liability it may have to incur in relation to some of these matters. Based on the opinion from the respective lawyers and also the past trend in respect of such cases, the Company believes that it will receive favorable orders from Labour Authorities and hence there shall be no obligation requiring the Company to settle these claims by outflow of resources. Hence, the Company has not made any provision against such liability and has disclosed this as a contingent liability.

b) During the year 2016-17, one of the customers withheld the amount due to Securitrans India Private Limited ("SIPL"), subsidiary of the Company for providing cash replenishment services on account of an alleged instance of misappropriation by two employees of SIPL. Since the parties failed to resolve the dispute amicably, SIPL served a notice of pending dues to the customer on January 17, 2017. The matter was under arbitration and during the current year, the Ld. Arbitrator issued its order. Basis legal opinion, the management is in the process of filing an application in the High Court to set aside the award. Considering the litigation involved, the Company has provided for doubtful receivables based on the best judgment assessment of the case. The management believes that the provision made in the books is sufficient to cover the liability for loss, if any, which would be confirmed only after the final result of the litigation. Since the matter is under litigation, the disclosures required as per the provisions of Ind AS 37 relating to the provisions made are not given as it is expected to prejudice seriously the position of the Company with regards to the litigation.

Securitrans India Private Limited

Note 30 : Trade Payable

Details of dues to Micro and Small Enterprises as per Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises development act , 2006

The Company has ₹ 4.60 million (March 31,2022- ₹ 4.79 million) dues outstanding to the micro and small enterprises as defined in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006. The information regarding Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

MSME ageing schedule as at resepctive year end :

Particulars	**March 31, 2023**	**March 31, 2022**
MSME Undisputed Dues	₹	₹
Less than 1 year	2.09	2.88
1-2 Years	0.07	0.42
2-3 Years	0.34	0.16
More than 3 years	2.10	1.33
Total	**4.60**	4.79

b) Ageing of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises as at resepctive year end :

Particulars	**March 31, 2023**	**March 31, 2022**
Others - Undisputed	₹	₹
Less than 1 year	38.94	99.03
1-2 Years	13.20	1.28
2-3 Years	1.46	1.47
More than 3 years	25.03	13.99
Total	**78.63**	115.77

Note 31 : Fair value hierarchy

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables, short-term borrowings, bank overdrafts and other financial liabilities and other financial asset approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments. Further, the difference between the carrying amount and fair value of loan from holding company, insurance claim receivable and sundry deposits is not significantly different in each of the year presented.

Break up of financial assets carried at amortised cost

Particulars	**For the year ended**	
	March 31, 2023	**March 31, 2022**
	₹	₹
Trade receivables	763.55	678.79
Cash and cash equivalents	76.32	236.53
Other Bank balance	433.81	215.00
Other financial assets	39.98	63.29
Total financial assets carried at amortised cost	**1,313.66**	1,193.61

Break up of financial liabilities carried at amortised cost

Particulars	**For the year ended**	
	March 31, 2023	**March 31, 2022**
	₹	₹
Trade payables	206.87	182.80
Other financial liabilities	114.38	172.59
Total financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	**321.25**	355.39

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

Securitrans India Private Limited

Note 32 : Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company through it operations is exposed to interest risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management ensures that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The senior management reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

Market risk – Interest rates
No interest rate hedging instruments were entered in the current year or the previous year. In respect of the cash credit facilities and working capital demand loan taken these facilities are taken for a short term and hence potential interest rate fluctuation would have an insignificant effect.

Credit risk
Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables).

Trade receivables
Customer credit risk is managed by the Company's established policy. To minimise the risk from the counter parties the company enters into financials transaction with counter parties who are major names in the industry.

A significant risk in respect of receivables is related to the default risk and credit risk. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients. In addition, a large number of minor receivables are Companyed into homogenous Companys and assessed for impairment collectively. The calculation is based on historical data. The Company does not hold collateral as security.

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counter-party fails to meet its contractual obligations. Trade receivables concentration of credit risk with respect to trade receivables are limited, due to the Company's customer base being large and diverse. The Company's historical experience of collecting receivables is that credit risk is low. Hence, trade receivables are considered to be a single class of financial assets.

The following table provides information about ageing of gross carrying amount of trade receivable as at March 31, 2023

Particulars	**Not due**	**Less than 6 Months**	**6 months - 1 year**	**1-2 Years**	**2-3 Years**	**More than 3 years**	**Unbilled Revenue**	**March 31, 2023**
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables -considered good		373.14	153.35	0.47	0.27	0.81	305.58	**833.63**
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables -which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables -credit impaired								-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good						28.60		**28.60**
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired						210.00		**210.00**
Total	-	**373.14**	**153.35**	**0.47**	**0.27**	**239.41**	**305.58**	**1,072.23**

The following table provides information about ageing of gross carrying amount of trade receivable as at March 31, 2022

Particulars	Not due	Less than 6 Months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	Unbilled Revenue	March 31, 2022
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables -considered good	-	252.90	84.53	57.39	28.57	21.35	228.33	673.07
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables -which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables -credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	159.54	-	159.54
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	80.00	-	80.00
Total	-	252.90	84.53	57.39	28.57	260.89	228.33	912.61

Movement in allowance of impairment in respect of trade receivables

Particulars	**March 31, 2023**	**March 31, 2022**
	₹	₹
Balance as at April 01	233.82	145.59
Amounts written off (Net)	(45.19)	(18.50)
Net re-measurement of loss allowances	120.06	106.73
Closing Balance as at March 31	308.68	233.82

Liquidity risk
The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of cash credit, working capital demand loan and bank loans. The Company assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low. The Company has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding and debt maturing within 12 months can be rolled over with existing lenders.
The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as at March 31,2023 :

Particulars	**Within 12 months**	**1 to 5 years**	**Total**
Borrowings	106.79		**106.79**
Trade and other payables	206.87	-	206.87
Other financial liabilities	114.38	-	114.38
Total	428.04	-	428.04

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as at March 31, 2022:

Particulars	**Within 12 months**	**1 to 5 years**	**Total**
Trade and other payables	182.80	-	182.80
Other financial liabilities	172.59	-	172.59
Total	355.39	-	355.39

Capital management
For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, securities premium and all other equity reserves. Thus, as at March 31, 2023, the capital employed by the Company is ₹ 1570.50 million (March 31, 2022: ₹ 1422.16 million). The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents.

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

Securitrans India Private Limited

Note 33 : Details of ongoing CSR projects under section 135(6) of the Act

Balance as at April 1, 2022		Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year		Balance as at March 31, 2023	
With the Company	In Separate CSR Unspent Account		From the Company's Bank Account	From Separate CSR Unspent Account	With the Company	In Separate CSR Unspent Account
-	-	4.71	3.17	1.54	-	1.54

Balance as at April 1, 2021		Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year		Balance as at March 31, 2022	
With the Company	In Separate CSR Unspent Account		From the Company's Bank Account	From Separate CSR Unspent Account	With the Company	In Separate CSR Unspent Account
(0.38)	-	3.76	3.38	-	-	-

Note 34 : Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Ind AS 115 was notified on 28 March 2018 and establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under Ind AS 115, revenue is recognized at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

The new revenue standard supersedes all current revenue recognition requirements under Ind AS.

Revenue for services

The Company applies practical expedient in paragraph 121 of IND AS 115 for all contract entered for revenue from services, whereby it has right to receive consideration from a customer in an amount that corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the entity's performance completed to date. Hence the Company does not disclose information of remaining performance obligation of such contracts.

Changes in accounting policies

The company has consistently applied the accounting policies to all years presented in these standalone financial Statement. The Company has adopted Ind AS 115 revenue from Contracts with customers ("Ind AS 115") with a date of initial application of 1 April 2018. However, there is no significant change on application of Ind AS 115.

Disaggregation of revenue from contract with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is disaggregated by primary business units. Disaggregated revenue as per Company's Business unit is given in the note 16

Reconciliation of revenue recognised with contracted price

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Contracted Price	**2,242.21**	2,026.58
Reduction (Rebate/discount)	**(25.02)**	(29.13)
Revenue recognised as per the statement of profit and loss	**2,217.20**	1,997.45

Note 35 : Income tax rate

As per amendments in the Income Tax Act, 1961, new Section 115BAA has been introduced with effect from FY 2019-20 (AY 2020-21) to provide an option for a concessional tax at the rate of 22%. The company has evaluated and opted for concessional tax rate.

Note 36 : Subsequent Event

There are no significant subsequent events that would require adjustments or disclosures in the financial statements as on the balance sheet date.

Note 37 :

No transactions to report against the following disclosure requirements as notified by MCA pursuant to amended Schedule III:

a) Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency
b) Benami Property held under Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder
c) Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies
d) Relating to borrowed funds:
   i. Wilful defaulter
   ii. Utilisation of borrowed funds & share premium
   iii. Borrowings obtained on the basis of security of current assets
   iv. Discrepancy in utilisation of borrowings
   v. Current maturity of long term borrowings

e) Merger / amalgamation / reconstruction, etc.

For Basant Jain and Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No.: 120131W/W-100303

Pranit B. Jain
Partner
Membership No.:182363

Place: Mumbai
May 22, 2023

BASANT JAIN & ASSOCIATES LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * MUMBAI

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Securitrans India Private Limited
CIN:U74999DL1998PTC095012

Pankaj Khandelwal
Director
DIN: 05298431
Place: Mumbai

Anush Raghavan
Director
DIN: 01309606
Place: Mumbai

Sejal Wadher
Company Secretary
Membership No: A43854
Place: Mumbai

Securitrans India Private Limited