



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

**To the Members of Evolve Technologies & Services Private Limited**

**Report on the Audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements**

**Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of Evolve Technologies & Services Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at 31st March 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "standalone Ind AS financial statements").

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 Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2020, its profit including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

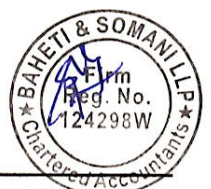
**Basis for Opinion**

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

**Information other than Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon:**

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises of the Director's Report, Chairmen's statement, (but does not include the standalone Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon). The other information is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report. Our opinion on the standalone Ind AS financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.



## **Responsibilities of Management for the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements**

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

## **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements**

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.



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

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

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

#### **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("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 "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

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 purposes of our audit;

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

(c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity 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 Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2020 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 with reference to these standalone Ind AS financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B" 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, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

- i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
- 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 Baheti & Somani LLP**  
**Chartered Accountants**  
**FRN: 124298W**

  
**Manish Somani**  
**Partner**  
**M. No: 111759**  
**Place: Pune**  
**Date: 02/06/2020**  
**UDIN: 20111759AAAAEW5399**



**Annexure A referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading “Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements” of our report of even date on the standalone Ind AS financial statements of Evolve Technologies & Services Private Limited (“the Company”)**

- (i) In respect of its fixed assets:
- (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and location of fixed assets.
- (b) The fixed assets are verified by the management according to the phased program, which in our opinion is reasonable having regard to the size of the company and the nature of its assets. The frequency of verification is reasonable and no material discrepancies have been noticed.
- (c) According to the information and The Company does not have any immovable properties of freehold or leasehold land and building as of the year end and hence reporting under paragraph 3 (i) (c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (ii) The Company is a service company. Accordingly, it does not hold any physical inventories. Thus paragraph 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, during the year, 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 (iii) (a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- The Company has not granted any loan in the earlier years. Accordingly, the provisions of clause (iii) (b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon
- There are no amounts of loan granted to company listed in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act which are overdue for more than ninety days.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no loans, investments, guarantees, and securities given 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 deposit during the within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable.
- (vi) Having regard to the nature of the Company’s business / activities, reporting under clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.




- (vii) According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:
- (a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, customs duty, goods and service tax, cess, and other material statutory dues applicable to it to the appropriate authorities. The Company was not required to deposit any amounts with the Investor Education and Protection Fund.
  - (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, customs duty, goods and service tax, cess and other material statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
  - (c) There are no dues of income-tax, sales tax, service tax, customs duty, excise duty and value added tax, goods and service tax as on March 31, 2020 on account of disputes.
- (viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not defaulted in the payment of dues to banks or any financial institutions. The Company has not issued any debentures.
- (ix) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). The term loans taken by the Company have been applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.
- (x) Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company by the officers and employees of the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (xi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has paid / provided managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V of the Companies Act, 2013.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is in compliance with Section 188 and 177 of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have



been disclosed in the Ind AS financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

- (xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year and hence, reporting requirements under clause 3(xiv) are not applicable to the Company and, not commented upon.
- (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.
- (xvi) 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.

**For Baheti & Somani LLP**  
**Chartered Accountants**  
**FRN: 124298W**

  
**Manish Somani**  
**Partner**

**M. No: 111759**

**Place: Pune**

**Date: 02/06/2020**

**UDIN: 20111759AAAAEW5399**



**Annexure B referred to in paragraph 2(f) under the heading “Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ section of our report of even date**

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Evolve Technologies & Services Private Limited** (“the Company”) as of March 31, 2020 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**

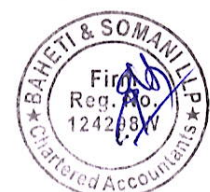
The Company’s management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial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

**Auditors’ 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 Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act and the Guidance Note, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with the 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 auditors’ judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company’s internal financial controls system over financial reporting

**Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting with Reference to these Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements**

A company’s internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company’s internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:





- (1) Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;
- (2) Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and
- (3) Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

**Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting with Reference to these Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements**

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

**Opinion**

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting with reference to these Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2020, 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.

**For Baheti & Somani LLP**  
**Chartered Accountants**  
**FRN: 124298W**

  
**Manish Somani**  
**Partner**

**Membership No**

**Place: Pune**

**Date: 02/06/2020**

**UDIN: 20111759AAAAEW5399**



**Evolve Technologies & Services Private Limited**  
 Standalone Statement of Assets and Liabilities as of March 31, 2020  
 (All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2020 Audited	As at 31 March 2019 Audited
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	4	93.80	144.38
Other intangible assets	5	34.56	49.51
<b>Financial assets</b>			
i. Loans & Deposits	6	2.92	1.89
ii. Other financial assets	11	-	-
Deferred tax assets (net)	13	103.97	108.52
Non-current tax asset (net)	7	1,797.74	1,453.31
Other non-current assets		-	-
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>2,032.99</b>	<b>1,757.61</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Loans	6	0.41	0.78
i. Trade receivables	8	1,760.92	1,608.02
ii. Cash and cash equivalents	9	1.42	0.41
iii. Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	10	31.17	929.96
iv. Other financial assets	11	1,536.41	1,573.30
Other current assets	12	175.17	154.66
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>3,505.49</b>	<b>4,267.13</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>5,538.48</b>	<b>6,024.74</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Equity share capital	14	351.83	351.83
Other equity	15	1,543.57	1,343.65
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>1,895.40</b>	<b>1,695.47</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Non-current liabilities:</b>			
Employee Benefit Obligations	16	27.45	13.25
Other non-current liabilities	17	-	-
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
i. Borrowings	18	480.00	910.10
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>507.45</b>	<b>923.35</b>
<b>Current liabilities:</b>			
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
i. Borrowings	19	452.49	1,380.87
ii. Trade payables	20		
a. total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		473.67	83.97
b. total outstanding dues other than (ii)(a) above		304.48	366.48
iii. Other financial liabilities	21	1,347.08	1,152.51
Other current liabilities	22	536.29	397.34
Employee Benefit Obligations	16	21.64	24.76
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>3,135.63</b>	<b>3,405.93</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>3,643.08</b>	<b>4,329.27</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>5,538.48</b>	<b>6,024.75</b>
Summary of significant accounting policies	3		

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

As per our report of even date.

For Baheti and Somani LLP  
 ICAI Firm Registration Number : 0124298W  
 Chartered Accountants

Per Manish Somani  
 Partner

Membership Number: 111759

UDIN - 20111759AAAHEWS399

Place: Pune

Date: June 02, 2020



For and on behalf of the Board  
 For Evolve Technologies & Services Private Limited

Ashok Kumar Nedurumalli

Director

DIN: 00151814

Place: Bangalore

Date: June 02, 2020

N. Ravi Vishwanath

Director

DIN: 07332234

Place: Bangalore

Date: June 02, 2020

**Evolve Technologies & Services Private Limited**

Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2020

(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2020 Audited	For the year ended 31 March 2019 Audited
<b>Income</b>			
Revenue from operations	23	17,203.81	17,456.29
Other income	24	715.47	290.33
<b>Total income</b>		<b>17,919.28</b>	<b>17,746.62</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Employee benefits expense	26	14,134.62	14,349.71
Finance Costs	27	286.62	355.80
Depreciation and amortization expense	28	83.39	138.89
Other expenses	29	3,162.21	2,823.38
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>17,666.84</b>	<b>17,667.78</b>
<b>Profit before tax</b>		<b>252.44</b>	<b>78.84</b>
<b>Tax expense:</b>			
- Current tax (Including MAT)	30	42.62	17.70
- Tax adjustment for earlier years		-	-
<b>Deferred tax</b>	13	6.11	(17.70)
- MAT Credit		(0.07)	(11.09)
- Deferred tax charge/ (credit)		48.66	(11.09)
<b>Income tax expense</b>		<b>48.66</b>	<b>(11.09)</b>
<b>Profit for the year</b>		<b>203.78</b>	<b>89.92</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>			
<b>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent 32 periods:</b>			
Premeasurement gains/(losses) of defined benefits obligation		(5.35)	0.19
Income tax effect		1.49	(0.05)
<b>Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the period/year, net of tax</b>		<b>(3.86)</b>	<b>0.14</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period/year, net of tax</b>		<b>199.92</b>	<b>90.06</b>
<b>Earnings per equity share:</b>			
Basic and diluted	31	5.79	2.56
Summary of significant accounting policies	3		

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

As per our report of even date.

For Baheti and Somani LLP  
ICAI Firm Registration Number : 0124298W  
Chartered Accountants

Per Manish Somani  
Partner

Membership Number: 111759

UDIN - 20111759 AAAA EW5399

Place: Pune

Date: June 02, 2020



For and on behalf of the Board  
For Evolve Technologies & Services Private Limited

Ashok Kumar Nedurumalli

Ashok Kumar Nedurumalli  
Director  
DIN: 00151814

Place: Bangalore  
Date: June 02, 2020

N. Ravi Vishwanath

N. Ravi Vishwanath  
Director  
DIN: 07332234

Place: Bangalore  
Date: June 02, 2020

**Evolve Technologies & Services Private Limited**  
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2020  
(All amounts in Rs lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
<b>Operating activities</b>		
Profit/(Loss) before tax	252.44	78.84
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	71.28	121.59
Amortization of intangible assets	12.12	17.29
Net foreign exchange differences		-
(Gain)/loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	1.18	-
Interest paid bank overdraft	217.94	272.36
Interest paid - Others	7.21	0.26
Interest paid - Related Party	59.12	78.38
Interest income on fixed deposits	(34.50)	(68.15)
Provision for Gratuity (net of reversals)		(22.63)
Provision for Leave Encashment		72.24
Bad debts / advances written off and provided for	2.90	13.17
Software expenses written off	2.84	
<b>Working capital adjustments</b>		
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables	(155.80)	657.57
(Increase)/decrease in other financial assets	31.50	(297.93)
(Increase)/decrease in loans	(0.66)	(0.25)
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	(20.51)	(72.74)
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	327.69	173.58
Increase/(decrease) in other financial liabilities	194.57	157.45
Increase/(decrease) in other non-current liabilities		(126.62)
Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities	138.97	(38.80)
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	5.73	(59.98)
	<b>1,114.00</b>	<b>955.64</b>
Income tax paid (including TDS) (net)	(387.05)	(615.02)
<b>Net cash flows from operating activities</b>	<b>726.95</b>	<b>340.62</b>
<b>Investing activities</b>		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including CWIP)		(64.09)
	(23.86)	
Purchase of intangible assets (including intangibles under development)		-
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment and intangibles		-
	1.99	
Income from Investments in Fixed deposits (Net)	34.50	68.15
Proceed from Redemption of Fixed Deposits	904.18	(11.00)
<b>Net cash flows from / (used in) investing activities</b>	<b>916.81</b>	<b>(6.94)</b>
<b>Financing activities</b>		
Finance cost (including of prepayments)	(284.27)	(351.00)
Proceeds from Borrowings (Net of repayments)	(1,250.10)	(122.84)
<b>Net cash flows from / (used in) financing activities</b>	<b>(1,534.36)</b>	<b>(473.84)</b>
<b>Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>109.39</b>	<b>(140.16)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	(116.45)	23.71
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	<b>(7.05)</b>	<b>(116.45)</b>
Summary of significant accounting policies	3	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.  
As per our report of even date

For Baheti and Somani LLP  
ICAI Firm Registration Number : 0124298W  
Chartered Accountants

For Manish Somani  
Partner

Membership Number: 111759

UDIN - 20111759 AAAA EW5399

Place: Pune

Date: June 02, 2020



For and on behalf of the Board  
For Evolve Technologies & Services Private Limited

Ashok Kumar Nedurumalli

Director  
DIN: 00151814

Place: Bangalore  
Date: June 02, 2020

N Ravi Vishwanath

Director  
DIN: 07332234

Place: Bangalore  
Date: June 02, 2020

**Evolve Technologies & Services Private Limited**  
 Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2020  
 (All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

**a. Equity share capital:**

Issued, subscribed and fully paid share capital

	Numbers	Amount
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each:		
At 31 March 2018	35,18,250	351.83
Additions during the year	-	-
At 31 March 2019	35,18,250	351.83
Additions during the period	-	-
At 31 March 2020	35,18,250	351.83

\* Also refer note 15

**b. Other equity**

Particulars	Attributable to equity holders of the Company			Total other equity
	Reserves and surplus			
	Securities premium	Revaluation reserve	Retained earnings	Total
<b>For the year ended 31 March 2019</b>				
As at 1 April 2018	13.38	108.94	1,240.20	1,362.51
Profit for the year	-	-	89.92	89.92
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>			<b>0.14</b>	<b>0.14</b>
As at 31 March 2019	13.38	-	1,330.27	1,343.65
<b>For the year ended 31 March 2020</b>				
As at 1st April 2019	13.38	-	1,330.27	1,343.65
Profit for the period	-	-	203.78	203.78
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(3.86)	(3.86)
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>				
As at 31 March 2020	13.38	-	1,530.19	1,543.57

Summary of significant accounting policies

3

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.  
 As per our report of even date

For Baheti and Somani LLP  
 ICAI Firm Registration Number : 0124298W  
 Chartered Accountants

Per Manish Somani  
 Partner

Membership Number: 111759

Place: Pune

Date: June 02, 2020



UDIN - 20111759AAAEW5399

For and on behalf of the Board  
 For Evolve Technologies & Services Private Limited

Ashok Kumar Nedurumalli  
 Director  
 DIN: 00151814

Place: Bangalore  
 Date: June 02, 2020

N. Ravi Vishwanath  
 Director  
 DIN: 07332234

Place: Bangalore  
 Date: June 02, 2020

**Evolve Technologies & Services Private Limited**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2020

**1 Corporate information**

Evolve Technologies and Services Private Limited (the "Company") is an HR Services Company incorporated on July 25, 1991. The Company currently provides clients, solution for their staffing and HR requirements offering a gamut of services that include Temporary Staffing and Permanent Recruitment.

100% shares of the Company was acquired by TeamLease Digital Private Limited w.e.f. November 01, 2017.

The standalone financial statements are approved by the board of directors and authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 02nd June, 2020

**2 Basis of preparation**

**(i) Compliance with Ind AS**

The standalone financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, (as amended).

**(ii) Historical cost convention**

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:

- a) Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value as explained in the accounting policies below ;
- b) Defined benefit plans plan assets measured at fair value; and
- c) Share-based payments is measured at fair value.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services as at the date of respective transactions.

The standalone financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee and all values are rounded to nearest lakhs except when otherwise stated.

**3 Summary of significant accounting policies**

**3.1 Current versus non-current classification**

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

An asset is treated as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

**3.2 Foreign currency translation**

**(i) Functional and presentation currency**

Items included in the standalone financial statements of the company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates, ie, the "functional currency". The standalone financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (INR), which is functional and presentation currency of the Company.

**ii) Transactions and balances**

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded by the company at their respective functional currency spot rate at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

- 1) Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.
- 2) Non-monetary items, which are measured in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency, are translated using the exchange rates at the date of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items, which are measured at fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency, are translated using the exchange rate at the date when fair value was determined.
- 3) Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise.



**Evolve Technologies & Services Private Limited**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2020

**3.3 Revenue Recognition**

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. 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 credit risks.

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

**Manpower services**

Revenue from manpower services is accounted on accrual basis on performance of the service agreed in the Contract / Mandate Letter between the Company and its customer.

**Recruitment Services**

Revenue from recruitment services is recognized on accrual basis on performance of the services agreed in the contract with the customers.

**Interest income**

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net 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 or loss.

**Dividends**

Dividend income is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

**3.4 Taxes**

**Income Tax**

Income tax expense comprises current tax expense and deferred tax asset or liability during the year. Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

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

**Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is recognised using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carryforward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, except:

► When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;

► In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive Income or directly in equity

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities

Deferred tax assets include Minimum Alternative Tax ('MAT') paid in accordance with the tax laws in India, which is likely to give future economic benefits in the form of availability of set off against future income tax liability. Accordingly, MAT is recognized as deferred tax asset in the balance sheet when the asset can be measured reliably and it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the asset will be realized.



### 3.5 Property, plant and equipment

Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any. Plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. 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 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 income statement when the asset is derecognised.

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

#### Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives\*

Depreciation is calculated using the written down value method (WDV) over their estimated useful lives of the property, plant & equipment based on their useful lives as follows:

Asset	Life in Years
Computers	3
Plant and Machinery	3
Furniture and fixtures	10
Office equipment	3

### 3.6 Intangible assets

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

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

Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

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 or loss when the asset is derecognised.

#### Research and development costs

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditures on an individual project are recognised as an intangible asset when the Company can demonstrate:

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that the asset will be available for use or sale
- Its intention to complete and its ability and intention to use or sell the asset
- How the asset will generate future economic benefits
- The availability of resources to complete the asset
- The ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development

Following initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the asset is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortised over the period of expected future benefit. Amortisation expense is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually.

#### Amortization methods, estimated useful lives\*

Amortization is calculated using the written down value method over the estimated useful lives of the Intangibles as follows;

Intangible assets	Life in Years	Internally generated or acquired
Computer software	10 years	Acquired
Software others	10 years	Internally Generated

(\*) Based on the expected economic benefits, the management believes that the useful lives given above best represents the period over which the management expects to use the assets. Hence, the useful lives for these assets is different from the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013.







**Evolve Technologies & Services Private Limited**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2020

**3.7 Impairment of non-financial assets**

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

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

**3.8 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.

**Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contract embodying the related financial instruments. All financial assets, financial liabilities and financial guarantee contracts are initially measured at transaction cost and where such values are different from the fair value, at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are immediately recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Investment in equity instruments issued by subsidiaries and associates are measured at cost less impairment. Investment in preference shares/debentures of the subsidiaries are treated as equity instruments if the same are convertible into equity shares or are redeemable out of the proceeds of equity instruments issued for the purpose of redemption of such investments. Investment in preference shares/debentures not meeting the aforesaid conditions are classified as debt instruments at amortised cost.

**Effective interest method**

The effective interest method (EIR) is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial instrument and of allocating interest income or expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial instrument, or where appropriate, a shorter period.

**Subsequent measurement**

**(i) Financial assets**

**Financial assets at amortised cost**

**Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)**

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

**Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)**

Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income on initial recognition. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are immediately recognised in statement of profit and loss.

**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 financial assets. The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of provision for ECL on trade receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes provision for ECL based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. Provision for ECL is recognised for financial assets measured at amortised cost and fair value through profit or loss.

**Equity instruments**

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Company elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are recognised in profit or loss as other income when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in other gain/(losses) in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.



**Evolve Technologies & Services Private Limited**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2020

**Derecognition of financial assets**

A financial asset is derecognised only when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or the Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the entity has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised.

Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

**Reclassification of financial assets**

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

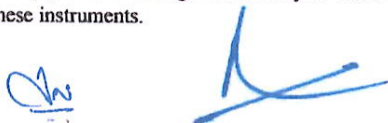
The following table shows various reclassification and how they are accounted for:

<b>Original classification</b>	<b>Revised classification</b>	<b>Accounting treatment</b>
Amortised cost	FVTPL	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortized cost and fair value is recognised in statement of profit and loss.
FVTPL	Amortised cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount. EIR is calculated based on the new gross carrying amount.
Amortised cost	FVTOCI	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortised cost and fair value is recognised in OCI. No change in EIR due to reclassification.
FVTOCI	Amortised cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new amortised cost carrying amount. However, cumulative gain or loss in OCI is adjusted against fair value. Consequently, the asset is measured as if it had always been measured at amortised cost.
FVTPL	FVTOCI	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new carrying amount. No other adjustment is required.
FVTOCI	FVTPL	Assets continue to be measured at fair value. Cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified to statement of profit and loss at the reclassification date.

**(ii) Financial Liabilities**

**Financial liabilities at amortised cost**

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost through effective interest method. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short term maturity of these instruments.



**Evolve Technologies & Services Private Limited**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2020

**Financial liabilities at FVTPL**

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 designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognised 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 change in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

**Derecognition of financial liabilities**

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 or loss.

**(iii) Offsetting of financial instruments**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is 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. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

**(iv) Fair value of financial instruments**

In determining the fair value of its financial instruments, the Company uses following hierarchy and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each reporting date.

**Fair value hierarchy:**

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

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

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

**3.9 Treasury shares**

The Company has created an Employee Benefit Trust ('EBT') for providing share-based payment to its employees. The Company uses EBT as a vehicle for distributing shares to employees under the employee remuneration schemes. The promoters of the Company had contributed 201,114 number of shares to EBT, which will be issued to employees in accordance with the Company's Employee stock option plan.

The Company treats EBT as its extension and shares held by EBT are treated as treasury shares carried at nil value. Share options exercised during the reporting period are adjusted against treasury shares.

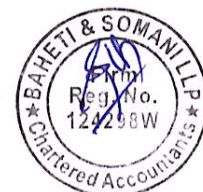
Own equity instruments that are reacquired (treasury shares) are recognised at cost and deducted from equity. No gain or loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments. Any difference between the carrying amount and the consideration, if reissued, is recognised in reserve. Share options exercised during the reporting period are adjusted against treasury shares.

**3.10 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalent in the standalone balance sheet 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 presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, short-term deposits with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts.

Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in financial liabilities in the balance sheet.



### 3.11 Employee benefits

#### Defined benefit plan

##### Gratuity obligations

Gratuity, which is a defined benefit plan, is accrued based on an independent actuarial valuation, which is done based on project unit credit method as at the balance sheet date. The Company recognizes the net obligation of a defined benefit plan in its balance sheet as an asset or liability.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur in other comprehensive income and is transferred to retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity in the balance sheet. Such accumulated re-measurements are not reclassified to the statement of profit and loss in subsequent periods.

In addition to the above, the Company recognises its liability in respect of gratuity for associate employees and its right of reimbursement as an asset in accordance with Ind AS 19.

*Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of :*

- a) The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- b) The date that the company recognises related restructuring costs.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Group recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the standalone 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

#### Defined contribution plan

##### Contribution to Recognised Provident Fund

The Company has a defined benefit plan for post employment benefits in the form of provident fund. The Company makes contribution for provident fund to the trust set up by the Company and administered by the trustees. The interest rate payable to the members of the trust shall not be lower than the statutory rate of interest declared by the Central Government under the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, and shortfall, if any, is made good by the Company.

The contributions made to the trust are recognized as plan assets. The defined benefit obligation recognized in the balance sheets represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation as reduced by the fair value of plan assets.

##### Contribution to Government Provident Fund

The Company pays provident fund contributions to publicly administered provident funds as per applicable regulations. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due.

#### Compensated absences

The employees of the Company are entitled to be compensated for unavailed leave as per the policy of the Company, the liability in respect of which is provided, based on an actuarial valuation (using the projected unit credit method) at the end of each year. Accumulated compensated absences, which are expected to be availed or encashed within 12 months from the end of the year end are treated as short term employee benefits and those expected to be availed or encashed beyond 12 months from the end of the year are treated as other long term employee benefits. The Company's liability is actuarially determined (using Projected Unit Credit Method) at the end of each year. Actuarial gains/ losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which they arise.

### 3.12 Provisions and contingent liability

#### Provision

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

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




## Evolve Technologies & Services Private Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2020

### Contingent liability

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 where it is either 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 measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the standalone financial statements.

### 3.13 Cash dividend distribution to equity holders

The Company recognizes a liability to make cash distributions to equity holders of the Company when the distribution is authorized and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. Final dividends on shares are recorded as a liability on the date of approval by the shareholders and interim dividends are recorded as a liability on the date of declaration by the Company's Board of Directors.

### 3.14 Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit/loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity shareholders of the company (after adjusting for convertible preference shares) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

### 3.15 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's standalone 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 assumptions

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

#### Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount which is higher of fair value less costs of disposal and the value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model and the cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

#### Defined benefit plans

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and other post-employment benefit 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. Due to complexities involved in the valuation and its long term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

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 rate of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality table in India. The mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Further salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates.

#### Useful life of assets considered for depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment and amortization of Intangible assets

The charge in respect of periodic depreciation/amortization 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's assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed at each financial year end. The lives are based on technical advice, prior asset usage experience and the risk of technological obsolescence.

#### Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

#### Other estimates:

The preparation of financial statements involves estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses for the reporting period. Specifically, the Company estimates the probability of collection of accounts receivable by analyzing historical payment patterns, customer concentrations, customer credit-worthiness and current economic trends. If the financial condition of a customer deteriorates, additional allowances may be required.



**Evolve Technologies & Services Private Limited**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2020

**Estimation uncertainty relating to the global health pandemic on COVID-19**

The company has considered the possible effects that may result from the pandemic relating to COVID-19 on the carrying amounts of receivables and unbilled revenues. In developing the assumptions relating to the possible future uncertainties in the global economic conditions because of this pandemic, the company, as at the date of approval of these financial statements has used internal and external sources of information including economic forecasts etc. The company has performed sensitivity analysis on the assumptions used and based on current estimates expects the carrying amount of these assets will be recovered. The impact of COVID-19 on the company's financial statements may differ from that estimated as at the date of approval of these condensed financial statements.

**3.16 Operating segment**

The Board of Directors have been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) as defined by IND-AS 108, Operating Segment. CODM evaluates the performance of Company and allocated resources based on the analysis of various performance indicators of the Company. The operating segment comprises of the following:

- a) Staffing and Allied Services - Comprises of Staffing Operations, Temporary Recruitment and Payroll.
- b) Other HR Services - Comprises of Permanent Recruitment, Regulatory Compliance and Training Operations.

**3.17 Leases**

**Transition**

Effective April 1, 2019, the Company adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases" and applied the standard to all lease contracts existing on April 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective method and has taken the cumulative adjustment to retained earnings, on the date of initial application. 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 asset at its carrying amount as if the standard had been applied since the commencement date of the lease, but discounted at the Company's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application.

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

**The Company as a Lessee**

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognizes lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

**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.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

**ii) Lease Liabilities**

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.




**Evolve Technologies & Services Private Limited**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2020

(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

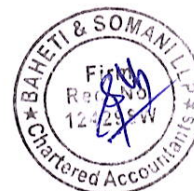
**Note 4: Property, plant and equipment**

	Office equipment	Land	Computers	Plant & Machinery	Total
<b>Gross Block</b>					
As at 31 March 2018	-	-	167.19	305.86	473.06
Additions	4.61	-	-	59.48	64.09
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2019	4.61	-	167.19	365.35	537.15
Additions	-	-	2	22	23.86
Disposals	-	-	-	(5)	(5.04)
As at 31 March 2020	4.61	-	168.76	382.60	555.97
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>					
As at 31 March 2018	-	-	115.60	155.57	271.17
Charge during the year	1.36	-	34.45	85.79	121.59
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2019	1.36	-	150.05	241.36	392.77
Charged during the year	2.05	-	10.54	58.68	71.28
Disposals	-	-	-	(1.87)	(1.87)
As at 30 March 2020	3.41	-	160.59	298.17	462.17
<b>Net Block</b>					
As at 31 March 2018	-	-	51.59	150.29	201.89
As at 31 March 2019	3.25	-	17.15	123.99	144.38
As at 30 March 2020	1.20	-	8.17	84.43	93.80

**Note 5: Other Intangible assets and Intangible asset under development**

	Computer - Software	Software - Others	Total
As at 31 March 2018	14.21	78.13	92.34
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2019	14.21	78.13	92.34
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals/De-Recognition	4.62	-	4.62
As at 31 March 2020	9.60	78.13	87.73
<b>Accumulated amortization</b>			
As at 31 March 2018	5.32	20.23	25.54
Charge during the period	2.30	14.99	17.29
Disposals	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2019	7.62	35.22	42.84
Charged during the period	0.97	11.14	12.12
Disposals/De-Recognition	1.78	-	1.78
As at 31 March 2020	6.82	46.36	53.17
<b>Net Block</b>			
As at 31 March 2018	8.89	57.91	66.80
As at 31 March 2019	6.59	42.92	49.51
As at 31 March 2020	2.78	31.78	34.56

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**Evolve Technologies & Services Private Limited**Notes to the standalone financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2020  
(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)**Financial assets****Note 6: Loans & Deposits**

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
<b>Non-current</b> (Unsecured, considered good)		
Other Deposits	2.92	1.89
	<b>2.92</b>	<b>1.89</b>
<b>Current</b>		
Security Deposit - Rent	0.41	0.78
	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.78</b>

**Note 7: Non-current tax asset**

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Advance income tax (net of provision for taxation)	1,797.74	1,453.31
	<b>1,797.74</b>	<b>1,453.31</b>

**Income tax expense in the statement of profit and loss consists of:**

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
<b>Current income tax:</b>		
Current income tax charge	48.73	17.70
Tax adjustment for earlier years	-	-
Mat Credit Entitlement	6.11	(17.70)
Deferred tax (net)	(0.07)	(11.09)
<b>Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss</b>	<b>54.76</b>	<b>(11.09)</b>

**Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income**

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Deferred tax arising on expense/(income) recognized in other comprehensive income	1.49	(0.05)
Net loss/(gain) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	-	-
<b>Income tax expense charged to OCI</b>	<b>1.49</b>	<b>(0.05)</b>





**Note 8: Trade receivables**

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Trade receivables from related parties (Refer Note 33)	188.25	-
	<b>188.25</b>	<b>-</b>
Unsecured considered doubtful		
Trade receivables	1,572.67	1,647.64
Trade receivables from related parties (Refer Note 33)	-	-
Doubtful	42.52	-
	<b>1,615.20</b>	<b>1,647.64</b>
Less:		
Allowance for doubtful debts	(42.52)	(39.62)
	<b>1,760.92</b>	<b>1,608.02</b>
Break-up of security details		
Trade receivables considered good - Secured	-	-
Trade receivables considered good - Unsecured	1,572.67	1,687.26
Trade receivables which have insignificant risk	-	-
Trade receivables Credit impaired	42.52	(39.62)
Total	<b>1,615.20</b>	<b>1,647.64</b>
Less :- Loss Allowance	(42.52)	(39.62)
	<b>1,572.67</b>	<b>1,608.02</b>

a) No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

b) Trade receivables are non-interest bearing.

c) Bill Discounting facility has been secured by hypothecation of first and exclusive charge on all present and future book debts.

**Note 9: Cash and cash equivalents**

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Balances with banks		
- On current accounts	1.23	0.24
- On current accounts	-	-
Cash on hand	0.19	0.17
	<b>1.42</b>	<b>0.41</b>

**Note 10: Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents**

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Deposits with remaining maturity of less than 12 months	31.17	929.96
Deposits with remaining maturity of more than 12 months	-	-
	<b>31.17</b>	<b>929.96</b>
Less : Amounts disclosed under other financial assets	-	-
	<b>31.17</b>	<b>929.96</b>
	<b>32.59</b>	<b>930.37</b>

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Balances with banks		
- On current accounts	1.23	0.24
Cash on hand	0.19	0.17
	<b>1.42</b>	<b>0.41</b>
Less :- Bank overdraft	(8.47)	(116.87)
	<b>(7.05)</b>	<b>(116.45)</b>

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**Evolve Technologies & Services Private Limited**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2020  
(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

There are no repatriation restrictions with regard to cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period and prior periods.

**Note 11: Other financial assets**

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
<b>Non-current</b>		
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	-	-
Fixed deposits with banks (maturity of more than 12 months)	-	-
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
<b>Current</b>		
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	0.88	6.27
Contract Assets -		
Unbilled Revenue	1,535.53	1,567.03
	<b>1,536.41</b>	<b>1,573.30</b>

**Note 12: Other current assets**

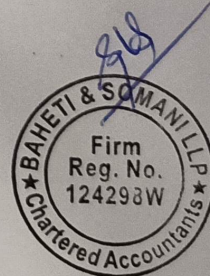
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Prepaid expenses	92.91	105.33
Prepaid Interest	6.70	25.55
Advance to suppliers	0.27	1.47
Advance recoverable towards cash or kind	14.19	18.97
Balances with statutory/ government authorities	2.85	2.85
Loans and advances to employees	34.86	0.49
Other Current Assets	23.39	-
	<b>175.18</b>	<b>154.66</b>

**Note 13: Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)**

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	92.37	90.81
MAT Credit	11.60	17.70
	<b>103.97</b>	<b>108.52</b>

As at	Provisions	Depreciation on fixed assets	Defined Benefit Obligation	Total
<b>31.03.2018</b>	8.74	50.41	20.63	79.78
<b>Charge/(Credit):</b>				
Profit and loss	2.28	9.16	(0.36)	11.09
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(0.05)	(0.05)
<b>31.03.2019</b>	<b>11.02</b>	<b>59.57</b>	<b>20.22</b>	<b>90.81</b>
<b>Charge/(Credit):</b>				
Profit and loss	0.81	2.04	(2.77)	0.07
Other comprehensive income	-	-	1.49	1.49
<b>31.03.2020</b>	<b>11.83</b>	<b>61.61</b>	<b>18.94</b>	<b>92.37</b>

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
<b>Reconciliation of deferred tax (net)</b>		
Opening balance	90.82	79.78
Tax credit/ (expense) during the year recognized in statement of profit and loss	0.07	11.09
Tax expense during the year recognized in OCI	1.49	(0.05)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>92.38</b>	<b>90.82</b>



**Note 14: Equity share capital and other equity**

**Equity share capital**

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
<b>(i) Authorized equity share capital</b>		
40,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each	400.00	400.00
<b>(ii) Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares</b>		
35,18,250 Lakhs equity shares of Rs. 10 each.	351.83	351.83
<b>Total issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares</b>	<b>351.83</b>	<b>351.83</b>

**(iii) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares**

The company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend.

**(iv) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:**

Name of the shareholders	31 March 2020		31 March 2019	
	Numbers	% holding in the class	Numbers	% holding in the class
Equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid				
TeamLease Digital Private Limited	3,518,250	100.00	3,518,250	100.00

**Note 15: Other equity**

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
<b>Securities premium account</b>	13.38	13.38
<b>Retained earnings</b>	1,530.19	1,330.27
<b>Revaluation reserve</b>	-	-
	<b>1,543.57</b>	<b>1,343.65</b>
<b>Securities premium</b>		
Opening balance	13.38	13.38
Increase during the year	-	-
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>13.38</b>	<b>13.38</b>
<b>Surplus in the statement of profit and loss</b>		
Opening balance	1,330.27	1,240.20
Net Profit/(Loss) for the year	203.78	89.92
Other comprehensive income recognized directly in retained earnings	(3.86)	0.14
- Remeasurment of post employment benefit obligation, net of tax		
Less : Appropriation during the year	-	-
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>1,530.20</b>	<b>1,330.27</b>
<b>Revaluation reserve</b>		
Opening balance	-	-
Less: Reversal on account of business transfer	-	-
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Reserve &amp; Surplus</b>		
Opening balance	1,330.27	1,240.20
Increase / (decrease) during the year	199.92	90.06
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>1,530.20</b>	<b>1,330.27</b>

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**Evolve Technologies & Services Private Limited**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2020

(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

**Note 16: Employee Benefit Obligations**

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
<b>Non-current</b>		
Employee benefits - Gratuity (Refer note 33)	16.57	8.27
Employee benefits - Leave Encashment	10.88	4.98
	<b>27.45</b>	<b>13.25</b>
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
<b>Current</b>		
Employee benefits - Gratuity (Refer note 33)	3.82	5.90
Employee benefits - Leave Encashment	17.82	18.86
	<b>21.64</b>	<b>24.76</b>

**Note 17: Other non-current liabilities**

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Security Deposit Received	-	-
	-	-

**Note 18: Non-Current Borrowings**

	Effective interest rate	Maturity	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
<b>Non-current Borrowings</b>				
<b>Unsecured</b>				
Loans and advances from Related Party				
-TeamLease Digital Private Limited	9.00%	On Demand	205.00	685.10
-Keystone Business Solutions Private Limited	9.00%	On Demand	275.00	225.00
			<b>480.00</b>	<b>910.10</b>

**Note 19: Current Borrowings**

		31 March 2020	31 March 2019
<b>Secured</b>			
Bill Discounting*	9.70%	444.01	1,264.01
HDFC Cash Credit Account*	9.35%	8.47	116.86
		<b>452.49</b>	<b>1,380.87</b>

\*The Banking facilities are secured by lien on fixed deposits of Rs 929.95 Lakhs (31 March, 2019 of Rs. 929.95 lakhs) against all current assets till Nov. 2019. From Dec onwards, Corporate guarantee has been given by jointly Ultimate holding company and holding Company of Rs. 1902.40 Lakhs.



**Evolve Technologies & Services Private Limited**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2020  
(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

**Note 20: Trade payables**

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
<b>Current</b>		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small	473.67	83.97
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	304.48	366.48
	<b>778.14</b>	<b>450.45</b>

**Note 21: Other financial liabilities**

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
<b>Current</b>		
Employees Benefits Payable	1,137.73	961.80
Security Deposit Received	202.42	190.71
Other financial liabilities	6.93	-
	<b>1,347.08</b>	<b>1,152.51</b>
Non-current	-	-
Current	1,347	1,153
	<b>1,347</b>	<b>1,153</b>

**Note 22: Other current liabilities**

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Statutory dues payable	458.31	392.01
Advance from Customers	68.06	5.33
Deferred Revenue	9.92	-
	<b>536.29</b>	<b>397.34</b>



**Evolve Technologies & Services Private Limited**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2020  
(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

**Note 23: Revenue from operations**

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Sale of Services	17,203.81	17,413.12
Sale of Products	-	43.17
	<b>17,203.81</b>	<b>17,456.29</b>

**Note 24: Other income**

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Interest income on:		
Deposits with banks	34.50	68.15
Income Tax Refund	104.66	-
Income from other services	576.31	219.51
Miscellaneous income	-	2.67
	<b>715.47</b>	<b>290.33</b>

**Note 25: Cost of Material Consumed**

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Opening stock		
Add: Purchases	576.31	102.69
Add: Consumables	39.32	5.65
Add: Import Charges and Freight	-	6.92
Add: Conversion Charges - Factory Labour	-	0.93
Add: Conversion Charges - Factory Admin	-	-
	<b>615.63</b>	<b>116.19</b>

**Note 26: Employee benefits expense**

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Salaries, wages and bonus	13,210.45	13,607.18
Gratuity expense (Refer note 32)	4.06	(22.63)
Leave Encashment	70.51	72.24
Contribution to provident fund and other funds	755.48	591.43
Staff welfare expenses	94.12	101.49
	<b>14,134.62</b>	<b>14,349.71</b>

**Note 27: Finance Cost**

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Interest on loans		
Borrowings	223.05	272.36
Others	4.45	5.06
Interest paid to Related Party	59.12	78.38
	<b>286.62</b>	<b>355.80</b>

**Note 28: Depreciation and amortisation**

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Depreciation of property, plant & equipment	71.28	121.59
Amortization of other intangible assets	12.12	17.29
	<b>83.39</b>	<b>138.89</b>



**Evolve Technologies & Services Private Limited**  
**Notes to the standalone financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2020**  
 (All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

**Note 29: Other expenses**

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Rent	290.75	354.27
Repairs and maintenance	27.77	41.76
Electricity Charges	6.73	11.49
Rates and taxes	0.72	5.96
Communication	27.51	49.83
Travelling and conveyance	1,119.46	1,213.72
Loss on sale of Fixed Asset	1.18	-
Legal and professional	54.87	6.67
Payments to auditors (Refer note below)	5.15	5.42
Provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts	2.90	13.17
Office Expenses	-	0.03
Cost of Material Consumed	615.63	295.73
Miscellaneous expenses	3.59	12.31
Technical fees	437.02	396.37
Infra support charges	568.94	416.61
Foreign exchange loss (Net)	-	0.02
	<b>3,162.21</b>	<b>2,823.38</b>

**Note: Payment to auditors**

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
<b>As auditor</b>		
Statutory audit fee	3.00	2.50
Tax audit fee	1.00	1.00
Certification	-	0.21
GST Audit	1.00	-
<b>Taxation matters</b>		
Other services (certification fees)	-	0.59
Reimbursement of expenses	0.15	0.06
	<b>5.15</b>	<b>5.42</b>

**Note 30: Income tax expense**

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
<b>Income tax recognized in Profit &amp; Loss</b>		
Current Tax	48.73	-
Deferred tax [Charge/(credit)]	(0.07)	(11.09)
	<b>48.66</b>	<b>(11.09)</b>

**OCI section**

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
<b>Income tax recognized in Other Comprehensive Income</b>		
Current tax charged to OCI	1.49	(0.05)
	<b>1.49</b>	<b>(0.05)</b>

**Reconciliation of effective tax rate:**

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
<b>Profit before tax</b>	252.44	78.84
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate @ 27.82% (March 31, 2019: 27.82%)	70.23	21.93
Tax effect of:		
Others	(0.07)	(17.68)
Net disallowances	1.71	62.03
80JAA Deduction	(23.21)	(77.38)
	<b>48.66</b>	<b>(11.09)</b>

**Note 31: Earnings per share**

**The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:**

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Profit/(Loss) attributable to equity shareholders	203.78	89.93
Nominal value of each equity share (Rs.)	10.00	10.00
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	3,518,250	3,518,250
EPS - basic and diluted (Rs.)	<b>5.79</b>	<b>2.56</b>



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**Evolve Technologies & Services Private Limited**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2020  
(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

**Note 32: Employee benefit obligation****Gratuity (Core employees)**

The Company has defined benefit gratuity plan for its employees. The gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the act, every employee who has completed 4 years and 240 days of service are eligible for gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn) for each completed year of service. The level of benefits provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at retirement.

**Net defined benefit liability/ (assets)**

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Present value of funded obligation	20.39	14.17
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
	<b>20.39</b>	<b>14.17</b>

**Net benefit cost recognized in statement of profit and loss**

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Current service cost	3.13	2.50
Past service cost	-	-
(Gains)/Losses on Curtailments And Settlements	-	(26.08)
Interest cost on defined benefit obligation	0.93	0.95
	<b>4.06</b>	<b>(22.63)</b>

**Remeasurement loss/(gains) in other comprehensive income**

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Due to change in demographic assumptions	1.61	4.88
Due to change in financial assumptions	2.59	0.10
Due to change in experience adjustments	1.15	(5.18)
	<b>5.35</b>	<b>(0.19)</b>

**Changes in present value of defined benefit obligation representing reconciliation of opening and closing balances thereof are as follows:**

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Defined benefit obligation at beginning of the year	14.17	39.31
Current service cost	3.13	2.50
Interest cost on defined benefit obligation	0.93	0.95
Benefits paid	(3.19)	(2.32)
(Gain)/Loss on Curtailment	-	(26.08)
Re-measurements		
Actuarial (gain) / loss arising from changes in demographic assumptions	1.61	4.88
Actuarial (gain) / loss arising from changes in financial assumptions	2.59	0.10
Actuarial (gain) / loss arising from changes in experience adjustments	1.15	(5.18)
	<b>20.39</b>	<b>14.17</b>
	<b>31 March 2020</b>	<b>31 March 2019</b>
Current	3.82	5.90
Non-current	16.57	8.27





**Evolve Technologies & Services Private Limited**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2020  
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**The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity benefit obligation are shown below:**

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Discount rate	5.45%	6.53%
Salary escalation rate	8.00%	5.00%
Attrition rate	24.00%	52.00%
Retirement age	60	60
Mortality tables	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ult Table	

Note:

1) The estimates of future salary increase, considered in actuarial valuation, takes into account inflation, seniority, parameter and other relevant factors such as supply and demand factors in employment matter.

**Sensitivity analysis**

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions on defined benefit obligation as at 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019 are as shown below:

	Discount rate		Salary escalation rate	
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
1% increase	19.68	20.23	14.91	14.33
1% decrease	21.16	20.55	13.47	14.01

	Attrition rate	
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
1% increase	20.19	20.31
1% decrease	20.60	20.48

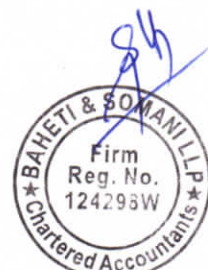
The sensitivity analyses above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact of defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions used at the end of the reporting period.

**The following payments are expected contributions to the defined benefit plan in future years**

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Year 1	3.82	5.90
Year 2	3.30	4.09
Year 3	2.92	2.48
Year 4	2.77	1.38
Year 5	2.34	0.75
Next 5 years	6.69	0.73

The Company expects to contribute Rs.3.82 lakhs (31 March 2019: Rs 5.90 lakhs) in 2020-21

The weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period is around 5 years (31 March 2019: 2 years).



Evolve Technologies & Services Private Limited  
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 (All amounts in Ru lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

**Note 23: Related party disclosure**

**(i) List of related parties and relationships:**

Description of relationship	Names of the related parties
a) Holding Company	Tantal case Digital Private Limited (TDPL)
b) Ultimate Holding Company	Tantal case Services Limited (TSL)
c) Fellow Subsidiary	Keynote Business Solutions Private Limited (KBSPL), Tantal case E-Fit Private Limited (E-Fit) (previously known as Candian Technologies Private Limited) IIT Education Private Limited (IIT) Tantal case Education Foundation (TLEF) I M S I Staffing Private Limited (IMSIS) School Guru Educare Private Limited (School Guru) Avalia Kijochi Private Limited (ARPL)
d) Companies where Ultimate Holding company has significant influence (Associate & Jointly Controlled)	Abdulk Kameer Nedarumilli (Director) Narasimany Ravi Vahmanath (Director) Ramesh Datta (Director)
e) Key management personnel and their relatives	NA
f) Enterprises where Key Managerial Personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence (where transactions have taken place)	NA

**(ii) Transactions with related parties**

Transaction with related parties	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Acceptance of Loan		
TDPL	2,855.00	1,570.00
KBSPL	975.00	225.00
Loan Repaid to		
TDPL	3,335.10	1,795.00
KBSPL	325.00	-
Interest Expense on Loan		
TDPL	50.40	76.40
KBSPL	8.72	1.96
Repayment of Loan		
Key Managerial Personnel	-	-
Consultancy/Purchase Services charges and Service charges		
TDPL	11.71	28.75
TLSL	23.05	-
E-Hire	1.54	-
Service/Salar/Other Income		
TDPL	5.62	-
TLSL	172.51	-
Guarantee provided on behalf of the Company to Bank		
Jointly by TDPL & TLSL	1,902.41	-

**Management remuneration (Refer Note 1 below)**  
**Key managerial personnel and their relatives**  
 Abdulk Kameer Nedarumilli (Director)  
 Narasimany Ravi Vahmanath (Director)  
 Ramesh Datta (Director)

Note:  
 1. As the liability for guaranty and leave encashment is provided on actuarial valuation basis for the company as a whole, the amount pertaining to directors are not included.

**(iii) Outstanding balances as at year ended**

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Loans Payable		
Holding Company		
TDPL	205.00	685.10
KBSPL	275.00	225.00
Key Managerial Personnel		
Trade/Other Receivable		
TDPL	1.94	-
TLSL	185.31	-
Trade/Other Payable		
TDPL	10.20	-
TLSL	8.47	-
Guarantees provided on behalf of the Company to Bank		
Jointly by TDPL & TLSL	1,902.41	-

**Note 34: Non- cancellable operating leases**

The Company has entered into various cancellable and non-cancellable operating lease agreements for office premises at various locations. The lease rental charged during the year and obligation on the long term non-cancellable operating lease as per the lease agreement are as follows :

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Lease rentals under cancellable and non-cancellable leases	53 91	50 38

**Commitments for minimum lease payments in relation to non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:**

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Within one year	-	-
Later than one year but not later than five years	-	-
Later than five years	-	-

**Note 35: Deduction under section 80JJAA**

As per the amendment in the Finance Act 2016, deduction under section 80JJAA of the Income tax Act, 1961, was extended across to all the sectors. As per the provisions of section 80JJAA, an assessee will be allowed a deduction of an amount equal to thirty per cent of additional wages paid to the new regular workmen employed by the assessee in the previous year for three assessment years including the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which such employment is provided subject to fulfilment of the other conditions mentioned in the section 80JJAA. The Company has availed the benefit during the year ended 31 March 2020. It is to be noted that for current year, company has not claimed any additional deduction under section 80JJAA

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**Note 37: Financial risk management objectives and policies**

**Risk management framework**

- i) The Company's board of directors have the overall responsibility of the establishment and oversight of its risks management framework
- ii) The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise borrowings, trade and other payables. The Company's principal financial assets include trade and other receivables, contract assets, cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances that derive directly from its operations.
- iii) The Company's activities exposes it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk
- iv) These risks are identified on a continuous basis and assessed for the impact on the financial performance. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

**(a) Market risk**

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises two types of risk: interest rate risk and foreign currency risk.

Financial instruments affected by market risks include trade receivable and trade payable.

**(i) Foreign Currency Risk**

Foreign currency risks is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign currency rates. The Company does not have significant foreign currency exposure and hence is not exposed to any significant foreign currency risks.

**(ii) Interest rate risk**

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company does not have significant debt obligation with floating interest rates, hence is not exposed to any significant interest rate risks.

**(b) Credit risk**

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

**Trade receivables**

With respect to trade receivables/unbilled revenue, the Company has constituted the terms to review the receivables on periodic basis and to take necessary mitigations, wherever required. The Company creates allowance for all unsecured receivables based on lifetime expected credit loss based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and is adjusted for forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the receivables that are due and rates used in the provision matrix.

Management does not expect any significant loss from non-performance by counterparties on credit granted during the financial year that has not been provided for.

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Trade receivable	1,760.92	1,608.02
Loans to employees	34.86	0.49
Other financial assets	1,536.41	1,573.30
	<b>3,332.19</b>	<b>3,181.81</b>

The following table summarizes the changes in the loss allowance measured using ECL:

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Opening balance	39.62	26.45
Amount provided/ (reversed) during the year	2.90	13.17
Closing provision	42.53	39.62

**Financial instrument and cash deposit**

Credit risk from balances with the banks and financial institutions are managed by the Company's treasury team based on the Company's policy. Investment of surplus fund is made only with approved counterparties.

Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the company periodically and the limits are set to minimize the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

**(c) Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The Company monitors its risk of a shortage of funds on a regular basis. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

	0-1 year	1-2 years	2 years and above	Total
<b>As at 31 March 2020</b>				
Bank Overdraft	452.49	-	-	452.49
Trade payables	778.14	-	-	778.14
Other financial liabilities	1,347.08	-	-	1,347.08
	<b>2,577.70</b>	-	-	<b>2,577.70</b>
<b>As at 31 March 2019</b>				
Bank Overdraft	1,380.87	-	-	1,380.87
Trade payables	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	1,152.51	-	-	1,152.51
	<b>2,533.38</b>	-	-	<b>2,533.38</b>

**Note 38: Capital management**

The key objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a stable capital structure with the focus on total equity to uphold investor, creditor and customer confidence and to ensure future development of its business. The Company focused on keeping strong capital base to ensure independence, to ensure sustained growth in business.

The Company is predominantly equity financed and through working capital loan. To maintain and adjust capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.



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**Evolve Technologies & Services Private Limited**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the period ended 31st March, 2020

(All amounts in Rs lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

**Note 39: The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006**

Details of dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises as defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development ('MSMED') Act, 2006.

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of accounting year		
Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	472.30	83.97
Interest due on above	1.36	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>473.67</b>	<b>83.97</b>

The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the accounting year

The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act 2006

The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year

The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006

-	-
-	-
1.36	-
-	-

**Note 40: Commitments**

(a) Capital commitments

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for as at:

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Property, plant and equipment	-	-

(b) Other Commitments

Guarantees given by banks against fixed deposits as at 31st March, 2020 Rs 70.64 lakhs (31 March 2019 Rs.48.18 Lakhs)

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Power Grid Corporation Of India Ltd	32.27	25.10
Rajasthan Medical Service	5.49	5.49
Security Department	5.76	8.94
Principal of Agriculture College	4.67	4.67
Commanding Officer	1.17	1.17
Postal Directorate	1.32	1.32
Board of Trustees	-	1.49
Additional Director General of Police Inspector General of Prisons	8.47	-
Directorate General, ASI	7.92	-
Director, Purchases & Stores	3.57	-
	<b>70.64</b>	<b>48.18</b>

**Note 41: Contingent Liabilities**

There are no reportable contingent liabilities

**Note 42: First Time Adoption on Ind AS 116**

The company does not have any non-cancellable lease agreements as on 31 March, 2020 that qualify the criteria of recognition under IND AS 116. Hence, there is no impact of transition from IND AS 17 to IND AS 116

**Note 43: Previous Year**

Previous year's figures have been reclassified, wherever necessary, to conform to the current year's classification

Signatures to Note 1 to 43 forming part of the financial statements

For Baheti and Somani LLP  
ICAI Firm Registration Number 0124298W  
Chartered Accountants

Per Manish Somani  
Partner  
Membership Number: 111759



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

*Ashok Reddy*

Ashok Reddy  
Director  
DIN: 00151814

*N. Ravi Vishwanath*

N. Ravi Vishwanath  
Director  
DIN: 07332234

Place: Pune  
Date: June 02, 2020

Place: Bangalore  
Date: June 02, 2020

Place: Bangalore  
Date: June 02, 2020