

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of CarTrade Tech Limited (formerly known as MXC Solutions India Private Limited)

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements**Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of CarTrade Tech Limited (formerly known as MXC Solutions India Private Limited) (hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company"), its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group") comprising of the consolidated Balance sheet as at March 31 2021, the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, including other comprehensive income, the consolidated Cash Flow Statement and the consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of reports of other auditors on separate financial statements and on the other financial information of the subsidiaries, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("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 consolidated state of affairs of the Group, as at March 31, 2021, their consolidated profit including other comprehensive income, their consolidated cash flows and the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as 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 Consolidated Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Group, 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 audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

Emphasis of Matter

- a) We draw attention to Note 2.4 to the financial statements, which describes the impact of lower recognition of intangible assets and controlling stake in a business combination and forfeiture/cancellation and disclosure of employee stock options and its consequent impact on the total comprehensive income and on earnings per share, which has led to restatement of the financial statements as at April 01, 2019, as at and for the year ended March 31, 2020.
- b) We draw attention to Note 42 to the consolidated financial statements, which describes the uncertainties and the impact of COVID 19 on carrying value of receivables, unbilled revenues, Right to Use assets, Investment in subsidiaries and achievement of business plans, as assessed by the management.

Our opinion is not qualified in respect of these matters.



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

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

Our opinion on the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these consolidated financial statements in terms of the requirements of the Act that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive income, consolidated cash flows and consolidated statement of changes in equity of the Group in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Group 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 the 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 consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group 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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Group.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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.



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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 consolidated financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated 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 Holding Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- 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 ability of the Group 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 consolidated 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group of which we are the independent auditors, to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Holding Company and such other entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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



Other Matter

- (a) We did not audit the financial statements and other financial information, in respect of two subsidiaries, whose financial statements include total assets of Rs 414.38 lakhs as at March 31, 2021, and total revenues of Rs 86.60 lakhs and net cash inflows of Rs 10.30 lakhs for the year ended on that date. These financial statement and other financial information have been audited by other auditors, which financial statements, other financial information and auditor's reports have been furnished to us by the management. Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries, and our report in terms of sub-sections (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries, is based solely on the reports of such other auditors.

Our opinion above on the consolidated financial statements, and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done and the reports of the other auditors and the financial statements and other financial information certified by the Management.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of report of the other auditors on separate financial statements and the other financial information of subsidiaries, as noted in the 'other matter' paragraph we report, to the extent applicable, that:

- (a) We/the other auditors whose report we have relied upon 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 of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements;
- (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidation of the financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and reports of the other auditors;
- (c) The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement and Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements;
- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated 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 of the Holding Company as on March 31, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company and the reports of the statutory auditors who are appointed under Section 139 of the Act, of its subsidiary companies, none of the directors of the Group's companies, incorporated in India, is disqualified as on March 31, 2021 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 with reference to consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies, incorporated in India, and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 1" to this report;



S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP

Chartered Accountants

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- (g) The provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the Holding Company and its subsidiaries incorporated in India for the year ended March 31, 2021 except one subsidiary to which section 197 is applicable, where in our opinion, the managerial remuneration paid by the subsidiary company to its Managing Director for the year ended March 31, 2021 is in excess by Rs 27.60 lakhs of the limits applicable and requisite approvals mandated under section 197 of the Act, read with Schedule V to the Act. We have been informed by the management that the subsidiary company proposes to obtain approval of the shareholders in its general meeting by way of a special resolution;
- (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us [and based on the consideration of the report of the other auditors on separate financial statements as also the other financial information of the subsidiaries, as noted in the 'Other matter' paragraph:
- i. The consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on its consolidated financial position of the Group, in its consolidated financial statements – Refer Note 37 to the consolidated financial statements;
 - ii. The Group did not have any material foreseeable losses in long-term contracts including derivative contracts during the year ended March 31, 2021;
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company, its subsidiaries, incorporated in India during the year ended March 31, 2021.

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004

per Govind Ahuja

Partner

Membership Number: 048966

UDIN: 21048966AAAACK1287



Place of Signature: Mumbai

Date: July 13, 2021

ANNEXURE 1 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF CARTRADE TECH LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS MXC SOLUTIONS INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED)

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

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of CarTrade Tech Limited (formerly known as MXC Solutions India Private Limited) as of and for the year ended March 31, 2021, we have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of CarTrade Tech Limited (formerly known as MXC Solutions India Private Limited) (hereinafter referred to as the "Holding Company") and its subsidiary companies as of that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, both, issued by the ICAI, and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these consolidated financial statements 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 over financial reporting with reference to these consolidated financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these consolidated financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these consolidated financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting With Reference to these Consolidated Financial Statements

A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these consolidated financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial



reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these consolidated financial statements 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 authorisations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting With Reference to these Consolidated Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these consolidated 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, the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies has, maintained in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these consolidated financial statements and such internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these consolidated financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2021, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Holding Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

Other Matters

Our report under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company, insofar as it relates to one subsidiary company, which is a company incorporated in India, is based on the corresponding report of the auditors of this subsidiary company incorporated in India.

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004


per Govind Ahuja

Partner

Membership Number: 048966

UDIN: 21048966AAAACK1287



Place of Signature: Mumbai

Date: July 13, 2021

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020 (Restated)
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	3	5,112.09	4,969.24
(b) Capital work-in-progress	3A	49.30	19.20
(c) Goodwill	4A	89,796.10	89,796.10
(d) Other Intangible Assets	4B	2,537.68	3,132.87
(e) Right of Use Assets	3	4,798.69	3,643.06
(f) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	5	1,805.27	2,055.08
(ii) Other financial assets	6	2,456.30	495.98
(g) Deferred Tax assets (net)	24	6,541.75	408.06
(h) Income Tax assets (net)	23	1,078.08	493.93
(i) Other non-current assets	8	198.70	217.59
Total Non-current Assets		1,14,373.96	1,05,231.11
Current assets			
(a) Inventories	6A	157.69	1.84
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	5	62,743.69	27,419.52
(ii) Trade receivables	9	4,729.70	4,669.21
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	10	2,199.41	1,952.08
(iv) Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents mentioned above	11	248.47	207.27
(v) Loans	7	4,930.00	3,785.00
(vi) Other financial assets	6	3,069.59	2,091.23
(c) Income Tax assets (net)	23	-	168.48
(d) Other current assets	8	567.10	1,276.18
Total Current Assets		78,645.65	41,570.81
Total Assets		1,93,019.61	1,46,801.92
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share capital	12	358.43	344.93
(b) Instruments entirely in the nature of equity	12	3,880.06	3,490.34
(c) Other Equity	13A	1,63,779.31	1,22,218.96
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		1,68,017.80	1,26,054.23
Non Controlling Interests	13B	8,219.19	6,958.53
Total Equity		1,76,236.99	1,33,012.76
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	32	4,639.90	3,457.24
(b) Deferred tax liabilities	24	631.03	788.79
(c) Provisions	14	451.66	419.09
(d) Other non-current liabilities	17	13.69	9.91
Total non-current Liabilities		5,736.28	4,675.03
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	32	815.23	757.75
(ii) Trade payables	15		
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		5.76	-
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		2,223.14	1,956.25
(iii) Other financial liabilities	16	5,869.67	4,931.93
(b) Other current liabilities	17	1,796.67	1,140.35
(c) Provisions	14	335.87	327.85
Total Current Liabilities		11,046.34	9,114.13
Total Liabilities		16,782.62	13,789.16
Total Equity and Liabilities		1,93,019.61	1,46,801.92

Summary of significant accounting policies

2.3

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements
 As per our report of even date
 For S. R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
 Chartered Accountants
 ICAI Firm Registration number:101049W/E300004

per Govind Ahuja
 Partner

Membership no: 048966
 Place: Mumbai
 Date: July 13, 2021



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
 CarTrade Tech Limited (formerly known as "MXC
 Solutions India Private Limited")

Vinay Sanghi
 Chairman, Managing
 director and Chief
 Executive Officer
 DIN: 00309085
 Place: Mumbai
 Date: July 13, 2021

Aneesha Menon
 Chief Financial Officer and
 Director
 DIN: 07779195
 Place: Mumbai
 Date: July 13, 2021

Lal Bahadur Pal
 Company Secretary and Compliance Officer
 ACS: 40812
 Place: Mumbai
 Date: July 13, 2021

CarTrade Tech Limited (formerly known as "MXC Solutions India Private Limited")
 Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2021
 (All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Restated)
Income			
Revenue from operations	18	24,968.32	29,828.20
Other income	19	3,184.04	2,003.20
Total Income		28,152.36	31,831.40
Expenses			
Purchase of Stock-in-trade	6B	281.31	1,621.73
Changes in Inventories of stock-in-trade	6C	(155.85)	92.32
Employee Benefits Expense	20	13,010.99	13,307.86
Finance Cost	21	429.78	348.94
Depreciation and amortisation expense	4C	1,992.73	1,725.30
Other expenses	22	7,895.53	10,844.03
Total Expense		23,454.49	27,940.18
Profit before tax		4,697.87	3,891.22
Tax expense / (benefit)	23		
Current tax		977.46	1,417.59
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods		(232.76)	52.33
Deferred tax credit		(6,387.31)	(468.90)
Total tax expense / (credit)		(5,642.61)	1,001.02
Profit for the year		10,340.48	2,890.20
Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement gain on defined benefit plans		76.27	51.13
Income tax effect on above		(19.19)	(19.38)
Total Other Comprehensive Income		57.08	31.75
Total Comprehensive Income		10,397.56	2,921.95
Profit attributable to:			
- Equity holders of the Parent		9,249.90	2,055.07
- Non-controlling interests		1,090.58	835.13
Other Comprehensive Income attributable to:			
- Equity holders of the Parent		36.48	5.91
- Non-controlling interests		20.60	25.84
Total Comprehensive Income attributable to:			
- Equity holders of the Parent		9,286.38	2,060.98
- Non-controlling interests		1,111.18	860.97
Earnings per equity share (face value of Rs. 10/- each)	27		
Basic (In Rs.)		22.37	5.30
Diluted (In Rs.)		19.46	4.77
Summary of significant accounting policies	2.3		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date
 For S. R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
 Chartered Accountants
 ICAI Firm Registration number:101049W/E300004

per Govind Ahuja
 Partner



Membership no: 048966
 Place: Mumbai
 Date: July 13, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
 CarTrade Tech Limited (formerly known as "MXC
 Solutions India Private Limited")

Vinay Sanghi
 Chairman, Managing
 director and Chief
 Executive Officer

DIN: 00309085
 Place: Mumbai
 Date: July 13, 2021

Aneesha Menon
 Chief Financial Officer
 and Director

DIN: 07779195
 Place: Mumbai
 Date: July 13, 2021

Lalbahadur Pal
 Company Secretary and Compliance Officer
 ACS: 40812
 Place: Mumbai
 Date: July 13, 2021

CarTrade Tech Limited (formerly known as "MXC Solutions India Private Limited")
 Consolidated Cash flow statement for the year ended March 31, 2021
 (All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Restated)
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Profit before Tax	4,697.87	3,891.22
<u>Adjusted for:</u>		
Depreciation and amortisation of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	1,992.73	1,725.30
Share-based payment expense	654.82	1,254.13
Interest income on financial asset (ICD) carried at amortised cost	(362.83)	(233.83)
Interest Income - on Bank deposits	(40.29)	(20.10)
Interest Income - on security deposits	(14.84)	-
Interest Income - income tax refund	(35.70)	(34.38)
Interest income on financial asset (Investment) carried at amortised cost	(213.24)	(89.37)
Profit on sale of Property, Plant and Equipment (Net)	(0.59)	(2.85)
Impairment allowance on financial assets	259.00	343.31
Bad debts written off (Net)	-	8.73
Liabilities no longer required written back	(298.51)	(72.78)
Interest expense on lease liabilities	429.78	344.75
Net gain on investment carried at fair value through Profit and Loss	(2,018.01)	(1,459.88)
	352.32	1,763.03
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	5,050.19	5,654.25
<u>Changes in working capital:</u>		
(Increase) in trade receivables	(305.49)	(1,342.53)
Decrease / (Increase) in other assets	737.18	(945.01)
(Increase) / Decrease in Inventory	(155.85)	92.32
(Increase) in financial assets	(3,048.48)	-
Increase in trade payables	272.65	150.97
Increase / (Decrease) in other liabilities	665.71	(62.70)
Increase / (Decrease) in other financial liabilities	1,236.25	(1,022.47)
Increase in provision for employee benefits	97.67	103.38
	(500.36)	(3,026.04)
Cash from operations	4,549.83	2,628.21
Income tax paid (net)	(1,029.14)	(913.75)
Net Cash from Operating Activities	3,520.69	1,714.46
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	(544.40)	(482.39)
Proceeds from sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	0.59	2.90
Purchase consideration for business combination	-	(150.00)
Purchase of current investments	(60,296.79)	(1,31,462.19)
Proceeds from Sale of current investments	27,240.06	1,32,296.26
Fixed deposits with maturity period more than 3 months matured / (placed) (net)	(41.20)	-
Loan given	(1,145.00)	(1,204.55)
Interest income received	705.45	184.61
Net Cash used in Investing Activities	(34,081.29)	(815.36)
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from issue of instruments in the nature of equity including premium	32,156.99	-
Proceeds from issue of equity share capital including premium	14.85	-
Interest portion of of lease liabilities	(429.78)	(344.75)
Principal portion of of lease liabilities	(934.13)	(760.92)
Net Cash from / (used in) Financing Activities	30,807.93	(1,105.67)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	247.33	(206.57)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	1,952.08	2,158.65
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year (as per note 10)	2,199.41	1,952.08

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For For S. R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
 Chartered Accountants
 ICAI Firm Registration
 number:101049W/E300004



per Govind Ahuja
 Partner

Membership no: 048966
 Place: Mumbai
 Date: July 13, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
 CarTrade Tech Limited (formerly known as "MXC Solutions India Private Limited")

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 Chairman, Managing director
 and Chief Executive Officer
 DIN: 00309085
 Place: Mumbai
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 Director
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 Place: Mumbai
 Date: July 13, 2021

Lalbahadur Pal
 Company Secretary and
 Compliance Officer
 ACS: 40812
 Place: Mumbai
 Date: July 13, 2021

CarTrade Tech Limited (formerly known as "MXC Solutions India Private Limited")
Statement of Equity for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Equity Share Capital		Instruments entirely in the nature of equity: Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares	
	No of shares	Amount	No of shares	Amount
Balance as at April 1, 2019	34,49,303	344.93	3,49,03,315	3,490.34
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2020	34,49,303	344.93	3,49,03,315	3,490.34
Issued during the year	1,35,000	13.50	38,97,225	389.72
Balance as at March 31, 2021	35,84,303	358.43	3,88,00,540	3,880.06

Other equity

Particulars	Attributable to owners of the Company Reserves and Surplus							Non Controlling Interest	Total other equity
	Securities Premium	Share based payment reserve	Retained earnings	Capital Reserve	Other reserves	Total	Money received against share warrants		
Balance as at April 1, 2019	1,45,456.71	1,546.74	(26,714.46)	33.80	(608.83)	1,19,713.96	4.46	5,605.13	1,25,323.55
Profit for the year	-	-	2,055.07	-	-	2,055.07	-	835.13	2,890.20
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	5.91	-	-	5.91	-	25.84	31.75
Share-based payments to employees	-	1,364.90	-	-	-	1,364.90	-	-	1,364.90
Transfer from share based payment reserve to retained earnings on account of cancellation of vested options (refer note 2.4)	-	(31.77)	31.77	-	-	-	-	-	-
Options forfeited during the year (refer note 2.4)	-	(110.77)	-	-	-	(110.77)	-	-	(110.77)
Adjustment to reconcile difference in applying transitional provision of Ind AS 116 at different dates in the restated financial statement and the audited financial statements Pursuant to Acquisition of Augeo Asset Management Private Limited (refer note 38)	-	-	(400.73)	-	-	(400.73)	-	-	(400.73)
Reclassification of Share based payment reserve of subsidiary to non-controlling interest	-	(442.43)	28.59	-	-	28.59	-	50.00	78.59
Balance as at March 31, 2020 (Restated)	1,45,456.71	2,326.67	(24,993.85)	33.80	(608.83)	1,22,214.50	4.46	6,958.53	1,29,177.49
Profit for the year	-	-	9,249.90	-	-	9,249.90	-	1,090.58	10,340.48
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	36.48	-	-	36.48	-	20.60	57.08
Share-based payments to employees	-	724.62	-	-	-	724.62	-	-	724.62
Transfer from share based payment reserve to retained earnings on account of cancellation of vested options	-	(106.20)	106.20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Options forfeited during the year	-	(69.80)	-	-	-	(69.80)	-	-	(69.80)
Premium on issue of 8% Non-cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares - Series H (Refer note 13A.1)	31,767.28	-	-	-	-	31,767.28	-	-	31,767.28
Premium on issue of equity shares (Refer note 13A.1)	1.35	-	-	-	-	1.35	-	-	1.35
Reclassification of Share based payment reserve of subsidiary to non-controlling interest	-	(149.48)	149.48	-	-	(149.48)	-	149.48	-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	1,77,225.34	2,725.81	(15,601.27)	33.80	(608.83)	1,63,774.85	4.46	8,219.19	1,71,998.50

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date
For S. R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration number:101049W/E300004



per Govind Ahuja
Membership no: 048966

Partner
Place: Mumbai
Date: July 13, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
CarTrade Tech Limited (formerly known as "MXC Solutions India Private Limited")

Vinay Sanghi
Chairman, Managing director and Chief
Executive Officer

DIN: 00309085
Place: Mumbai
Date: July 13, 2021

Laibshadur Pal
Company Secretary and Compliance Officer

ACS: 40812
Place: Mumbai
Date: July 13, 2021

1: About the Company

CarTrade Tech Limited (formerly known as "MXC Solutions India Private Limited "), ("CarTrade" or "the Company" or "the Parent Company") was incorporated on April 28, 2000 as a private Company domiciled in India, under the Companies Act, 1956. Its registered office is at 12th Floor, Vishwaroop IT Park, Sector 30A, Vashi, New Mumbai, Thane, Maharashtra - 400 705.

The Company, along with its subsidiaries (together referred to as "the Group") operates an automotive digital ecosystem which connects automobile customers, OEMs, dealers, banks, insurance companies and other stakeholders. The Group owns and operates under several brands: CarTrade, CarWale, Shriram Automall, BikeWale, CarTrade Exchange, Adroit Auto and AutoBiz. Through these platforms, the Group enables new and used automobile customers, vehicle dealerships, automotive manufacturers and other businesses to buy and sell their vehicles in a simple and efficient manner.

The Company applied for a change in name to CarTrade Tech Private Limited and change in registered office address to 12th Floor, Vishwaroop IT Park, Sector 30A, Vashi, New Mumbai, Thane, Maharashtra - 400 705, with the Registrar of Companies, Mumbai which was approved on April 20, 2021.

On May 12, 2021, the Company converted from Private Company to Public Company vide fresh incorporation certificate issued by Registrar of Companies and the name of the Company was changed to CarTrade Tech Limited.

These consolidated financial statements were approved for issue in accordance with resolution of Board of Directors on July 13, 2021.

2: Basis of preparation and consolidation

2.1 Basis of accounting and preparation

The Consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended March 31, 2021, have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III). The Group has prepared the consolidated financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern. The Directors consider that there are no material uncertainties that may cast doubt significant doubt over this assumption. They have formed a judgement that there is a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities, which are measured at fair value, based on their classification. (refer accounting policy 2.3 (Q) on financial instruments).

The Financial statements are presented in Indian rupees ("₹") and all values are rounded to the nearest lakh, except when otherwise indicated.

2.2 Basis of consolidation

The Consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and the entities controlled by the Company and its subsidiaries. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to effect those returns through its power of the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only Group;

- i. has power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- ii. is exposed or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and
- iii. has the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

Generally, there is presumption that majority of voting rights results in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- > The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
- > Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- > The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights
- > The size of the group's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of the holding of other voting rights holders

The Group reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of the subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included on the consolidated financial statements from the date of Group gains control until the date Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other similar circumstances. If a member of the group uses accounting policies other than those adopted in the consolidated financial statements for like transactions and events in similar circumstances, appropriate adjustments are made to the group member's financial statements in preparing the consolidated financial statements to ensure conformity with group's accounting policies.

The financial statements of all the entities used for the purpose of consolidation drawn up to same reporting date as that of the Parent Company. When the end of reporting period of the parent is different from that of the a subsidiary, the subsidiary prepares, for consolidation purposes, additional financial information as of the same date as the financial statements of the parent to enable the parent to consolidated the financial information of the subsidiary, unless it is impracticable to do so.

Consolidation procedure:

Combine like items of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and cash flows of the parent with those of its subsidiaries. For this purpose, income and expenses of the subsidiaries are based on the amounts of the assets and liabilities recognised in the consolidated financial statements at the acquisition date.

Offset (eliminate) the carrying amount of the parent's investment in each subsidiary and the parent's portion of equity of each subsidiary. Business combinations policy explains how to account for any related goodwill.

Eliminate in full intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities of the group (profits or losses resulting from intragroup transactions that are recognised in assets, such as inventory and fixed assets, are eliminated in full). Intragroup losses may indicate an impairment that requires recognition in the consolidated financial statements. Ind AS 12 Income Taxes applies to temporary differences that arise from the elimination of profits and losses resulting from intragroup transactions



Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

The Company reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

Income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed off during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group obtains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- a. Derecognises the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary
- b. Derecognises the carrying amount of any non-controlling interests
- c. Derecognises the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity
- d. Recognises the fair value of the consideration received
- e. Recognises any surplus or deficit in profit or loss
- f. Reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognised in OCI to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate, as would be required if the Group had directly disposed off the related assets or liabilities.

For list of entities consolidated and the Company's ownership interest, refer note 39

2.3 Summary of Significant Accounting policies

A Business Combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition date fair values of the assets transferred by the Group, liabilities incurred by the Group to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group in exchange of control of the acquiree. Acquisition related costs are expensed as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognized at their fair value, except that:

- a. Deferred tax assets or liabilities and assets or liabilities related to employee benefit arrangements are recognized and measured in accordance with Ind AS 12 Income Taxes and Ind AS 19 – Employee Benefits respectively.
- b. Assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with Ind AS 105 Non Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations are measured in accordance with that Standard.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed.

- c. Potential tax effects of temporary differences and carry forwards of an acquiree that exist at the acquisition date or arise as a result of the acquisition are accounted in accordance with Ind AS 12.

- d. Liabilities or equity instruments related to share based payment arrangements of the acquiree or share – based payments arrangements of the Group entered into to replace share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree are measured in accordance with Ind AS 102 Share-based Payments at the acquisition date

- e. Reacquired rights are measured at a value determined on the basis of the remaining contractual term of the related contract. Such valuation does not consider potential renewal of the reacquired right.

Non-Controlling interests that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the entity's net assets in the event of liquidation may be initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the recognized amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on transaction-by-transaction basis.

When the consideration transferred by the Group includes assets or liabilities resulting from a contingent consideration, it is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date.

Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, is measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss in accordance with Ind AS 109. If the contingent consideration is not within the scope of Ind AS 109, it is measured in accordance with the appropriate Ind AS and shall be recognised in profit or loss. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured at subsequent reporting dates and subsequent its settlement is accounted for within equity.

The subsequent accounting for changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that do not qualify as measurement period adjustments depends on how the contingent consideration is classified. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured at subsequent settlement dates and is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration that is classified as an asset or a liability is remeasured at fair value at subsequent reporting dates with the corresponding gain or loss being recognized in profit or loss.

When a business combination is achieved in stages, the Group's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to its acquisition-date fair value and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recognized in profit or loss. Amounts arising from interests in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date that have previously been recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss where such treatment would be appropriate if that interest were disposed off.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Group reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted during the measurement period (see above), or additional assets or liabilities are recognized, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognized at that date.

In case of business combination involving entities under common control the above policy does not apply. Business combinations involving entities under common control are accounted for using the Pooling of interests method. The net assets of the transferor entity or business are accounted at their carrying amounts on the date of the acquisition subject to necessary adjustments required to harmonise accounting policies. Any excess or shortfall of the consideration paid over the share capital of the transferor entity or business is recognised as Capital Reserve under equity.

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B Goodwill

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business (See note 2.3 A above) less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group's cash generating units (or groups of cash generating units) that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

A cash generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognized directly in profit or loss. An impairment loss recognized for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

On disposal of the relevant cash-generating unit, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the profit or loss on disposal.

Goodwill is considered to have indefinite useful life and hence is not subject to amortisation but tested for impairment at every reporting date

C Current versus non-current classification

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

Liability is current when:

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

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

D Foreign currencies

The Group's financial statements are presented in INR, which is also the parent company's functional currency.

Income and expenses in foreign currencies are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate prevailing on the reporting date and exchange gains and losses arising on settlement and restatement are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in foreign currencies are not retranslated:

E Fair value measurement

The Group measures financial instruments, such as current investment at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Group determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as unquoted financial assets measured at fair value.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets and liabilities, such as financial assets, and significant liabilities. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the group management. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. The group management decides with the Group's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

At each reporting date, the Group management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Group's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Group management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The Group management also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

The Group management present the valuation results to the Board of Directors and the Group's independent auditors. This includes a discussion of the major assumptions used in the valuations.

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

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F Revenue from Operations (Revenue from Contract with Customers)

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when services are delivered to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Group has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls services and sale of cars before transferring them to the customer.

Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration, if any) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold and services rendered is net of variable consideration, if any, on account of various discounts and schemes offered by the Group as part of the contract. Payment is generally received on successful completion of services

Rendering of services:

i) Website services and fees includes the following:

- a) Advertisement income : pertains to revenue generated from the display ads on company websites. The performance obligation is satisfied upon display of the advertisement, net commissions if any.
- b) Lead generation revenue: pertains to fees for leads shared with and / or concluded for customers, ie lead generation, is recognized on the successful generation and delivery of the lead as the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group.
- c) Managed solutions: Revenue from events, marketing, multimedia and digital services are recognised on rendering of services (point in time).

ii) Commission and related incomes includes the following:

- a) Facilitation of auction of vehicles via its online and offline platforms and providing incidental ancillary services such as valuation and inspection. Revenue is recognised upon rendering of service (point in time) as per terms of contract on accrual basis.
- b) Collection of parking charges and non-refundable event participation charges from customers. The revenue is recognised upon rendering of service (over time).

Sale of goods:

Sale of used cars : Revenue from sale of used cars is recognised at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the vehicle

Variable consideration

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Group estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Some of the contracts with customer provide a right to customer of cash rebate/discount if payment is cleared within specified due dates.

Contract balances

- Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Group's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in section (I) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

- Contract Assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Group performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

Contract assets are initially recognised for revenue earned from advertisement and lead revenue. Upon completion of the entire contract, the amounts recognised as contract assets are reclassified to trade receivables.

- Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Group transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Group performs under the contract

Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Group performs under the contract (i.e., transfers control of the related goods or services to the customer).

G Other income

a) Dividend from investments are recognised when the right to receive payment is established and no significant uncertainty as to collectibility exists.

b) Interest income is recognized on time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable for all financial instruments measured at amortised cost and other interest-bearing financial assets, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). 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 gross carrying amount of the financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit or loss.

c) For gains on fair valuation of financial instruments through Profit & Loss, refer to the accounting policy in 2.3 Q.



H Leases

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.

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 recognises 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 recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). It includes office premises and yards taken on rent. 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 recognised, 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.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

ii) Lease Liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises 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 recognised 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.

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

I Retirement and other employee benefits

i. Short term employee benefits

The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for services rendered by employees is recognised during the period when the employee renders the service. These benefits include compensated absences such as paid annual leave and performance incentives payable within twelve months.

ii. Post-employment benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The group has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The group recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.

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

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

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the Group 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 consolidated 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

iii. Other long-term employee benefits

Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services are recognised as a liability at the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date.

J Taxes

i) Current tax

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 India where the Group operates and generates taxable income.

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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 OCI or directly in equity.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. The group shall reflect the effect of uncertainty for each uncertain tax treatment by using either most likely method or expected value method, depending on which method predicts better resolution of the treatment

Minimum Alternate Tax ("MAT") paid in accordance with the tax laws, which gives rise to future economic benefits in the form of tax credit against future income tax liability is recognised as an asset in the Balance sheet only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the period for which the MAT credit can be carried forward for set-off against the normal tax liability. MAT credit recognised as an asset is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and written down to the extent the aforesaid convincing evidence no longer exists.

ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided 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 liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- i. When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or 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
- ii. In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- i. 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
- ii. In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, 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

The Group offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

K Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment other than Freehold Land, is stated net of accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of purchase price / cost of construction, including non-refundable taxes or levies and any expenses attributable to bring the assets to its working condition for its intended use. Freehold land is stated at cost.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as separate assets, as appropriate, only when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with expenditure will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss at the time of incurrence.

Depreciation is provided for Property, Plant and Equipment so as to expense the cost over its useful life. The estimated useful lives, residual value and method of depreciation are reviewed at the end of each financial year and any change in estimate is accounted for on a prospective basis.

Depreciation is charged on a pro-rata basis for Property, Plant and Equipment purchased and sold during the year. Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method as per the estimated useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

- i) Computers - 3 Years
- ii) Furniture and Fixtures - 10 Years
- iii) Vehicles - 5 Years
- iv) Building - 60 Years
- v) Office equipment - 3 to 5 Years
- vi) Plant and equipment - 15 Years
- vii) Leasehold Improvement - 60 months or lease period whichever is lower

The Group, based on management estimate supported by internal technical expert, depreciates office equipment over estimated useful lives which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

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

L Intangible Assets

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

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

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.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

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.

An intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

Intangible assets are amortised as follows:

Computer software - 3 Years
Customer contract - 7 Years
Trade mark - 10 Years

M Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Traded goods comprises of used car; cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

N Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. 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 for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

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

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually at each reporting date and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU (or group of CGUs) to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

O Provisions and Contingencies

A provision is recognised when the Group has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the notes.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements. A contingent asset is not recognized unless it becomes virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise. When an inflow of economic benefits is probable, contingent assets are disclosed in the Restated Ind AS Consolidated Summary Statement.

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.

Provisions and contingent liabilities are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

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P Share Based Payment

Equity-settled share based payments to employees (including senior executives) are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. Details regarding the determination of the fair value of equity-settled share based payments transactions are set out in Note 31.

The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Group's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in equity. At the end of each reporting period, the Group revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss such that the cumulative expenses reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the Share Based Payments Reserve.

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest because non-market performance and/or service conditions have not been met. The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share.

Equity-settled share-based payment transactions with parties other than employees are measured at the fair value of the services received, except where that fair value cannot be estimated reliably, in which case they are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted, measured at the date the counterparty renders the service.

Q Financial Instruments

Financial assets

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified into :

- (i) Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
- (ii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
- (iii) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- (iv) Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)

i. Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

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

The Group's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade receivables, balances with banks, and other financial assets.

ii. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

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 that give rise on specified dates to solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding and by selling financial assets.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Group recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the statement of profit & loss. On de-recognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to P&L. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method

Equity instruments at FVTOCI

All equity instruments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies are classified as FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Group may make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value in other comprehensive income. The Group makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

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

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit & loss

iii. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets are measured at fair value through statement of profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income on initial recognition.

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



iv. De-recognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily de-recognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

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

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

v. Impairment of financial assets:

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Group applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance
- Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI
- Lease receivables under Ind-AS 17.
- Contract assets and trade receivables under Ind-AS 18.
- Loan commitments which are not measured as at FVTPL.
- Financial guarantee contracts which are not measured as at FVTPL.

The Group follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- Trade receivables, and
- All lease receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 17.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Group to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Group determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider:

- All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument.
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

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

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/expense in the statement of profit and loss (P&L). This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the P&L. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

- For financial assets measured as at amortised cost and lease receivables: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e. as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Group does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.
- Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: ECL is presented as a provision in the balance sheet, i.e. as a liability.
- Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI: Since financial assets are already reflected at fair value, impairment allowance is not further reduced from its value. Rather, ECL amount is presented as 'accumulated impairment amount' in the OCI.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Group combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

The Group does not have any purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets, i.e., financial assets which are credit impaired on purchase/ origination.

Financial liabilities and Equity instruments

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Initial Recognition and Measurement

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Group are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

i. Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by a group entity are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

ii. Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables and loans

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified in two categories:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
- Financial liabilities at amortised cost (loans and borrowings)

Re-classification of Financial Assets

The Group 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 Group's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Group's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Group either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Group reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

R Compulsorily Convertible preference shares

Compulsorily Convertible preference shares are recognised and included in equity since conversion option meets Ind AS 32 criteria for fixed to fixed classification. The carrying amount of the conversion option is not remeasured in subsequent years.

S Cash dividend

The Company recognises a liability to pay dividend to equity holders of the parent when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

T Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

U Security Deposit

The Group at the time of buyer registration, collects refundable security deposits ("RSD") from prospective bidder, which entitles bidder to bid during auction. The RSD is towards ensuring performance of the contract. As per contractual terms, the RSD is refunded upon demand after adjustments of facilitation fee. The Group generally accounts for unclaimed RSD upon completion of limitation period of 3 years. Security deposits are forfeited and treated as other income, on the earlier of : expiry of three years; or uncertainty over repayment

V Earning Per Share

Basic earnings per share has been computed by dividing profit or loss for the year by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share has been computed using the weighted average number of shares and dilutive potential shares, except where the result would be anti-dilutive.

W Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In application of Group's accounting policies, which are described in Note 2, the directors of the company are required to make judgements, estimations and assumptions about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of revision or future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

A Judgments

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

Operating lease commitments – Group as a lessee

The Group has entered into lease agreements with lessor and has determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, such as the lease term not constituting a major part of the economic life of the commercial property and the fair value of the asset, that it does not retain the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties and accounts for the contracts as operating leases.

B 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 Group 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 Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively

a) Impairment of non-financial assets:



The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets, other than deferred tax assets, are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit ('CGU') is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. 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 or CGU. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are accompanied together into the smallest Group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or Group of assets ('CGU').

Market related information and estimates are used to determine the recoverable amount. Key assumptions on which management has based its determination of recoverable amount include estimated long term growth rates, weighted average cost of capital and estimated operating margins. Cash flow projections take into account past experience and represent management's best estimate about future developments.

b) Impairment of financial assets:

The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected cash loss rates. The Company uses judgements in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculations based on Company's history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

c) 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 recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. Provision for tax liabilities require judgements on the interpretation of tax legislation, developments in case law and the potential outcomes of tax audits and appeals which may be subject to significant uncertainty. Therefore, the actual results may vary from expectations resulting in adjustments to provisions, the valuation of deferred tax assets, cash tax settlements and therefore the tax charge in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

d) Estimated useful life of property plant and equipment and 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. Management at the time the asset is acquired/ capitalized periodically, including at each financial period/year end, determines the useful lives and residual values of Group's assets. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may affect their life, such as changes in technology. The estimated useful life is reviewed at least annually.

e) Leases - Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment.

f) Share-based payments

For the measurement of the fair value of equity-settled transactions with employees at the grant date, the Company uses a most appropriate method (i.e. discounted cash flow approach, comparable companies method, etc) for Employee Share Option Plan. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are dependent on the terms of the scheme. Such assumptions include weighted average share price, exercise price, volatility, expected life option, risk free interest rate, etc.

g) Provision for Expected credit loss

The Company creates provision based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns (i.e., by customer type). The Company will calibrate the customer to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed. The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Company's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future.

h) 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 and future salary increases. 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. 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.

New and amended standards

(i) Amendments to Ind AS 116: Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions.

The amendments provide relief to lessees from applying Ind AS 116 guidance on lease modification accounting for rent concessions arising as a direct consequence of the Covid-19 pandemic. As a practical expedient, a lessee may elect not to assess whether a Covid-19 related rent concession from a lessor is a lease modification. A lessee that makes this election accounts for any change in lease payments resulting from the Covid-19 related rent concession the same way it would account for the change under Ind AS 116, if the change were not a lease modification.

The amendments are applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after the 1 April 2020. In case, a lessee has not yet approved the financial statements for issue before the issuance of this amendment, then the same may be applied for annual reporting periods beginning on or after the April 1, 2019. For details refer note 32

(ii) Amendments to Ind AS 103 Business Combinations

The amendment to Ind AS 103 Business Combinations clarifies that to be considered a business, an integrated set of activities and assets must include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that, together, significantly contribute to the ability to create output. Furthermore, it clarifies that a business can exist without including all of the inputs and processes needed to create outputs.

These amendments are applicable to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after the April 01, 2020 and to asset acquisitions that occur on or after the beginning of that period. This amendment had no impact on the financial statements of the Group but may impact future periods should the Group enter into any business combinations.



(iii) Amendments to Ind AS 1 and Ind AS 8: Definition of Material

The amendments provide a new definition of material that states, "information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity." The amendments clarify that materiality will depend on the nature or magnitude of information, either individually or in combination with other information, in the context of the financial statements. A misstatement of information is material if it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions made by the primary users. These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of, nor is there expected to be any future impact to the Group. These amendments are applicable prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after the April 01, 2020. The amendments to the definition of material are not expected to have a significant impact on the Group's financial statements.

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2.4 Summarised below are the restatements made to the audited financial statements for the years ended March 31, 2020

Following is the impact on the Balance Sheet:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	Adjustments on account of restatements	As at March 31, 2020 (Restated)
Assets	1,45,097.35	1,704.62	1,46,801.97
Goodwill (refer note 1)	89,601.71	194.39	89,796.10
Other Intangible assets (refer note 1)	1,622.64	1,510.23	3,132.87
Total Equity (Refer note 1,2 and 3)	1,32,096.92	915.84	1,33,012.76
Other equity	1,23,013.05	(794.09)	1,22,218.96
Non-controlling Interest	5,248.60	1,709.93	6,958.53
Liabilities	13,000.43	788.79	13,789.22
Deferred tax liabilities (net) (refer note 1)	-	788.79	788.79

Following is the impact on the Profit and Loss:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	Adjustments on account of restatements	For the year ended March 31, 2021 (Restated)
Employee Benefits Expense	13,418.63	(110.77)	13,307.86
Depreciation and amortisation expense	1,414.04	311.26	1,725.30
Profit before tax	4,091.72	200.49	3,891.22
Tax Expenses	1,169.44	(168.42)	1,001.02
Profit after tax	2,922.28	32.07	2,890.20

Impact on basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) (increase in EPS)

Particulars	March 31, 2020
Earnings per share	
Basic, profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders	0.45
Diluted, profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders	0.41

- On February 6, 2018, the Group acquired 55.43% stake in Shriram Automall India Limited and completed the purchase accounting wherein the gross value of intangibles assets, amortisation, non-controlling interests and resultant goodwill and deferred tax liability was not determined accurately. This has now rectified in these consolidated financial statements as follows:
 - The fair value of customer contracts under Intangible Assets as on February 6, 2018 i.e. date of acquisition of Shriram Automall India Limited was incorrectly accounted as Rs. 2,267.73 lakhs instead of Rs. 4,446.53 lakhs.
 - Consequent to the change in the fair value of customer contracts, amortization thereon, for the year ended March 31, 2020 has changed from Rs. 323.96 lakhs to Rs. 635.22 lakhs (Impact of the same for prior years as accounted in retained earnings is Rs. 46.05 lakhs and Rs. 311.26 lakhs pertaining to the years March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2019 respectively). Based on the above, accumulated amortisation has increased by Rs. 668.56 lakhs at March 31, 2020 and Rs. 357.31 lakhs at March 31, 2019.
 - No Deferred Tax Liabilities were recorded on customer contracts referred in point a above. Accordingly, Deferred Tax Liability of Rs. 1,144.98 lakhs has been recorded on date of acquisition resulting in deferred tax charge to the statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2020 of Rs. 168.42 lakhs (The corresponding impact of Rs. 24.20 lakhs and Rs. 163.57 lakhs for March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2019 respectively is adjusted in retained earnings)
 - Consequent to the adjustments mentioned in point a, b and c above, Goodwill on consolidation of Shriram Automall India Limited as at March 31, 2018 (and all subsequent years) has changed from Rs.10,569.13 lakhs to Rs. 10,763.51 lakhs, determined based on controlling stake acquired of 55.43% instead of 51% which was considered in the preparation of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018. As a result of the above changes, Non-Controlling Interest in Shriram Automall India Limited as at March 31, 2020 changed from Rs. 5,248.60 lakhs to Rs. 6,002.22 lakhs and March 31, 2019 has changed from Rs. 4,129.60 lakhs to Rs. 5,091.23 lakhs (March 31, 2018, not presented in these consolidated financial statements changed from Rs. 2,969.89 lakhs to Rs. 4,141.78 lakhs)
 - As a result of above, the total equity has reduced by Rs. 1,058.68 lakhs in March 31, 2019 ; Rs. 915.84 lakhs in March 31, 2020.
- In January 2020, The Group had not accounted for the forfeiture of un-vested options amounting to Rs.110.77 Lakhs on resignation of an employee in the statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2020 which has now been restated in these financial statements.
 Further certain vested options were cancelled during the same year for which transfer from share based payment reserve to retained earnings were not accounted for. This has been rectified in the financial statements. Given that this is a material re-classification error within Total Equity, there is no separate disclosure required, however, the amount of reclassification from share based payment reserve to retained earnings is Rs. 31.77 Lakhs for the year ended March 31, 2020.
- The Group has disclosed Share Based Payment Reserve pertaining to employee share options of a subsidiary as a part of its own Share Based Payment Reserve instead of non-controlling interest. This has been rectified in consolidated financial statements. Given that this is a material re-classification error within Total Equity, there is no separate disclosure required, however, the amount of reclassification from share based payment reserve to non-controlling interest is Rs. 513.88 lakhs for the year ended March 31, 2019 and Rs. 442.43 lakhs for the year ended March 31, 2020.



3: Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Land - freehold	Lease Hold Improvements	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Office equipments	Computer	Total Property, Plant and Equipment	Right to Use Assets (Refer note 32)
Cost or Valuation										
Balance as at April 1, 2019	4,015.96	795.59	258.83	537.79	317.23	4.16	388.10	710.86	7,028.52	-
Additions	-	4.10	114.21	124.78	23.01	99.07	119.49	65.54	550.20	4,829.57
Disposals	(114.21)	-	-	(0.40)	-	-	(0.09)	(86.34)	(201.04)	(402.90)
Balance as at March 31, 2020	3,901.75	799.69	373.04	662.17	340.24	103.23	507.50	690.06	7,377.68	4,426.67
Additions	-	21.13	-	0.96	5.25	133.49	43.59	217.13	421.55	2,223.23
Disposals	-	(17.82)	-	(1.70)	(11.95)	-	(3.00)	(19.10)	(53.57)	(26.69)
Balance as at March 31, 2021	3,901.75	803.00	373.04	661.43	333.54	236.72	548.09	888.09	7,745.66	6,623.21
Accumulated Depreciation										
Balance as at April 1, 2019	-	703.43	25.91	354.81	206.32	3.98	306.38	671.09	2,271.92	-
Depreciation expense	-	20.34	16.12	74.34	24.10	3.66	42.92	41.87	223.35	834.12
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-	-	-	(0.40)	-	-	(0.09)	(86.34)	(86.83)	(50.51)
Balance as at March 31, 2020	-	723.77	42.03	428.75	230.42	7.64	349.21	626.62	2,408.44	783.61
Depreciation expense	-	17.36	5.79	10.29	23.92	24.55	46.02	145.21	273.14	1,040.91
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-	(17.66)	-	(1.03)	(9.10)	-	(2.60)	(17.62)	(48.01)	-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	-	723.47	47.82	438.01	245.24	32.19	392.63	754.21	2,633.57	1,824.52
Net book value										
As at March 31, 2021	3,901.75	79.53	325.22	223.42	88.30	204.53	155.46	133.88	5,112.09	4,798.69
As at March 31, 2020	3,901.75	75.92	331.01	233.42	109.82	95.59	158.29	63.44	4,969.24	3,643.06

3A. Capital Work-in-Progress

Particulars	Amount
Balance as at April 1, 2019	-
Additions	19.20
Transfer to Property, Plant and Equipment	-
Balance as at March 31, 2020	19.20
Additions	49.30
Transfer to Property, Plant and Equipment	(19.20)
Balance as at March 31, 2021	49.30

4A. Goodwill

Particulars	Amount
<u>Gross carrying value</u>	
Balance as on April 1, 2019	89,767.51
Acquisition through business combination (refer note 38 and note v below)	28.59
Balance as on March 31, 2020 (Restated)	89,796.10
Additions	-
Disposals	-
Balance as on March 31, 2021	89,796.10
<u>Net book value</u>	
As at March 31, 2021	89,796.10
As at March 31, 2020 (Restated)	89,796.10

Note

(i) The Group has Goodwill is recognised goodwill generated on account of business combinations. The recoverable amount of Goodwill have been determined based on value in use calculations which uses cash flow projections covering generally a period of five years which are based on key assumptions such as margins, expected growth rates based on past experience and Management's expectations/extrapolation of normal increase/steady terminal growth rate and appropriate discount rates that reflects current market assessments of time value of money. The management believes that any reasonable possible change in key assumptions on which recoverable amount is based is not expected to cause the aggregate carrying amount to exceed the aggregate recoverable amount of the cash generating unit. Refer to the further details on individual business combinations below.

(ii) The goodwill of Rs. 78,409.26 lakhs was created on acquisition of Automotive Exchange Private Limited ("AEP") in FY 2015-16, which has since been merged with the Company with an appointed date of April 1, 2017. By acquisition of this brand the Company was able to bring synergies of the brand name and trade mark as well as that of their franchisee business. Accordingly, for the purpose of testing impairment of goodwill allocated to this transaction, the "website services and fees" is considered as one Cash Generating Unit (CGU). The recoverable amount of this CGU is determined based on fair value less cost of disposal and its value in use as per requirement of Ind AS 36. The fair value is computed as per Discounted Cash Flow method. Due to use of significant unobservable input to compute the fair value, it is classified as level 3 in the fair value hierarchy as per the requirement of Ind AS 113. Refer to the key assumptions below:

Particulars	FY 20-21	FY 19-20
Perpetuity Growth	5.00%	5.00%
Cost of Equity of Company	14.80%	14.46%

(iii) Goodwill of Rs. 10,763.51 lakhs has been created on acquisition of Shriram Automall India Limited which pertains to facilitation of auction of vehicles, identified as separate CGU for the purpose of impairment testing. The recoverable amount of this CGU is determined based on fair value less cost of disposal as per requirement of Ind AS 36. The fair value is computed as per Discounted Cash Flow method. Due to use of significant unobservable input to compute the fair value, it is classified as level 3 in the fair value hierarchy as per the requirement of Ind AS 113. Refer to the key assumptions below:

Particulars	FY 20-21	FY 19-20
Growth rate	5.00%	5.00%
Cost of Equity of Company	17.20%	16.10%

(iv) Goodwill of Rs. 594.72 lakhs has been created on acquisition of Adroit Inspection Services Private Limited which pertains to valuation and inspection business, identified as separate CGU for the purpose of impairment testing. The recoverable amount of this CGU is determined based on fair value less cost of disposal as per requirement of Ind AS 36. The fair value is computed as per Discounted Cash Flow method. Due to use of significant unobservable input to compute the fair value, it is classified as level 3 in the fair value hierarchy as per the requirement of Ind AS 113.

(v) Goodwill of Rs. 28.59 lakhs relates to Augeo Asset Management Private Limited which pertains to asset management business (identified as separate CGU) for the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount of this CGU is determined based on fair value less cost of disposal as per requirement of Ind AS 36. The fair value is computed as per Discounted Cash Flow method. Due to use of significant unobservable input to compute the fair value, it is classified as level 3 in the fair value hierarchy as per the requirement of Ind AS 113.



4B : Other Intangible Assets

Description of Assets	Customer contract	Trademark	Computer Software	Total
Cost				
Balance as at April 1, 2019	4,446.53	10.54	763.08	5,220.15
Additions	-	-	30.61	30.61
Disposal	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2020 (Restated)	4,446.53	10.54	793.69	5,250.76
Additions	-	1.12	82.37	83.49
Disposal	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	4,446.53	11.66	876.06	5,334.25
Amortisation expense				
Balance as at April 1, 2019	729.20	4.01	716.85	1,450.06
Amortisation expense	635.22	1.02	31.59	667.83
Disposal	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2020 (Restated)	1,364.42	5.03	748.44	2,117.89
Amortisation expense	635.22	0.64	42.82	678.68
Disposal	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	1,999.64	5.67	791.26	2,796.57
Net book value				
As at March 31, 2021	2,446.89	5.99	84.80	2,537.68
As at March 31, 2020 (Restated)	3,082.11	5.51	45.25	3,132.87

4C: Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses

Particular	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment	273.14	223.35
Depreciation of Right of Use Assets	1,040.91	834.12
Amortization of Other intangible assets	678.68	667.83
Total	1,992.73	1,725.30

Note : The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its Property, Plant & Equipment as recognised in its previous GAAP financial statements as deemed cost on the transition date i.e. 01 April 2018



5. Investments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021			As at March 31, 2020		
	QTY	Current	Non Current	QTY	Current	Non Current
Quoted Investments						
Investment in debentures at fair value through profit or loss						
Non-convertible debentures of ₹ 1,000 each fully paid up in Shriram Transport Finance Corporation Limited (refer note a below)	2,17,607	552.57	1,805.27	2,17,607	-	2,055.08
Quoted Investments Carried At FVTPL [A]		552.57	1,805.27		-	2,055.08
Unquoted Investments						
Investments in subordinated debts , at amortised cost (refer note b below)						
Shriram Transport Finance Company Limited	-	-	-	21,333	250.50	-
Shriram City Union Finance Limited	-	-	-	7,735	90.52	-
Unquoted Investments Carried At Amortised Cost [B]		-	-		341.02	-
Investments in Mutual Funds, at fair value through profit and loss						
HDFC Liquid Fund- Growth (of Rs. 1000/- each)	2,77,228	11,138.13	-	11,771	457.17	-
ICICI Prudential Liquid- Regular Plan- Growth (of Rs. 100/- each)	36,07,110	10,931.10	-	36,07,109	10,550.80	-
Birla Sun Life Cash Plus- Growth-Regular Plan (of Rs. 100/- each)	35,42,063	11,664.34	-	35,42,063	11,254.75	-
DSP BlackRock Liquidity Fund- Institutional Plan- Growth (of Rs. 1000/- each)	3,57,742	10,444.84	-	1,46,901	4,145.78	-
ICICI Money Market Growth (of Rs. 100/- each)	17,37,404	5,091.84	-	-	-	-
HDFC Ultra Short term (of Rs. 10/- each)	5,42,08,270	6,421.62	-	-	-	-
DSP Low duration fund (of Rs. 10/- each)	3,28,39,296	5,098.30	-	-	-	-
Axis Bank overnight fund (of Rs. 1000/- each)	1,28,742	1,400.95	-	-	-	-
Axis Bank liquid fund (of Rs. 1000/- each)	-	-	-	63,476	670.00	-
Unquoted Investments Carried At FVTPL [C]		62,191.12	-		27,078.50	-
Total Quoted / Unquoted Investments [A+B+C]		62,743.69	1,805.27		27,419.52	2,055.08
Aggregate book value of quoted investments		552.57	1,805.27		-	2,055.08
Aggregate market value of quoted investments		552.57	1,805.27		-	2,055.08
Aggregate value of unquoted investments		62,191.12	-		27,419.52	-
Aggregate value of impairment in value of investments		-	-		-	-

Note:-

- a) The Group has 2,17,607 units of non convertible debentures of Shriram Transport Finance Corporation Limited having face value value of INR 1,000 each as on March 31, 2021 Rs. 2,176.07 lakhs and interest rate in between 8.7% to 9.7% p.a.
- b) Subordinated Debts carry interest in the range of 10.85% to 11.8% payable in various instalments ranging between monthly and annually and are due for maturity at the end of 78 months from the date of investment. These subordinated debts are redeemable only on maturity.

Category-wise investments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
Financial assets carried at amortised cost				
Unquoted subordinated debts (The Group has deemed that carrying amount approximates fair value)	-	-	341.02	-
Financial assets carried at FVTPL				
Mutual funds	62,191.12	-	27,078.50	-
Non Convertible Debentures	552.57	1,805.27	-	2,055.08



6. Other Financial assets (Unsecured)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
a) Security Deposits				
- Considered good	28.52	390.92	12.01	399.67
- Items with significant increase in credit risk	3.05	-	3.05	-
	31.57	390.92	15.06	399.67
Less -Impairment Allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful Security Deposit)	(3.05)	-	(3.05)	-
	28.52	390.92	12.01	399.67
b) Interest accrued on Inter Corporate Loan	31.54	-	156.90	-
c) Interest accrued on Fixed Deposits	0.02	24.89	1.19	-
d) Interest receivable on non convertible debentures	26.15	34.10	20.25	-
e) Interest accrued on Subordinated debts	-	-	27.88	-
f) Contract Assets				
- Considered good	2,786.74	-	1,796.04	-
- Items with significant increase in credit risk	45.92	-	60.17	-
	2,832.66	-	1,856.21	-
Less -Impairment Allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful Contract Assets)	(45.92)	-	(60.17)	-
	2,786.74	-	1,796.04	-
g) Loan and advances to employees				
- Considered good	25.82	1.30	38.60	7.19
- Items with significant increase in credit risk	6.24	-	6.24	-
	32.06	1.30	44.84	7.19
Less -Impairment Allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful loans and advances to employees)	(6.24)	-	(6.24)	-
	25.82	1.30	38.60	7.19
h) Other bank deposits	-	2,005.09	-	89.12
i) Interest accrued but not due on fixed deposits	1.16	-	-	-
j) Others (contractually reimbursable expenses)	10.63	-	38.36	-
k) Fees for IPO related services, recoverable from selling shareholders (refer note below)	159.01	-	-	-
Total	3,069.59	2,456.30	2,091.23	495.98

Note:- Fees for IPO related services, recoverable from selling shareholders comprises expenses incurred in connection with proposed Initial Public offer (IPO) of the Company. As per understanding between the Company and the Selling Shareholders, all the IPO expenses other than listing fees will be borne by the Selling Shareholder

6A. Inventories

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Traded goods (at lower of cost or net realisable value)	157.69	1.84
Total	157.69	1.84

6B. Purchase of stock-in-trade

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Purchases	281.31	1,621.73
Total	281.31	1,621.73

6C. Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Inventory at the beginning of the year (A)	1.84	94.16
Inventory at the end of the year (B)	157.69	1.84
Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade (A-B)	(155.85)	92.32



7. Loan (Current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
Inter Corporate Loan to Shriram Transport Finance Company Limited (refer note a below)	4,930.00	-	3,785.00	-
Total	4,930.00	-	3,785.00	-

Note:

- a) Inter Corporate Loan to Shriram Transport Finance Company Limited is unsecured and repayable on demand for the purpose of earning interest of 7.50% over investments.
- b) No loan are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any loan are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

Movement of Provision for doubtful Security deposits, Contract assets and loan and advances to employees:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
Balance at the beginning of the year				
- Security deposits	3.05	-	3.05	-
- Contract Assets	60.17	-	-	-
- Loan and advances to employees	6.24	-	-	-
Total	69.46	-	3.05	-
Provided/(reversed) during the year				
- Security deposits	-	-	-	-
- Contract Assets	(14.25)	-	60.17	-
- Loan and advances to employees	-	-	6.24	-
Total	(14.25)	-	66.41	-
Balance at the end of the year				
- Security deposits	3.05	-	3.05	-
- Contract Assets	45.92	-	60.17	-
- Loan and advances to employees	6.24	-	6.24	-
Total	55.21	-	69.46	-

8. Other assets (Unsecured, considered good)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
a) Indirect taxes recoverable	89.39	34.28	856.85	34.28
b) Prepaid expenses	179.71	143.89	101.10	171.99
c) Advance to vendors	296.79	-	318.23	-
d) Capital advances	-	20.53	-	11.32
e) Others receivables	1.21	-	-	-
Total	567.10	198.70	1,276.18	217.59



CarTrade Tech Limited (formerly known as "MXC Solutions India Private Limited")
 Notes forming part of the Consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2021
 (All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

9. Trade receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Trade Receivable (Unsecured)		
(a) Considered Good	4,729.70	4,669.21
(b) Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	803.21	558.45
	5,532.91	5,227.66
Less: Impairment Allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful debts)	803.21	558.45
Total	4,729.70	4,669.21

Movement in Impairment Allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful debts)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Balance at the beginning of the year	558.45	290.26
Add: Provision recorded during the year	259.00	283.14
Less: Provision written back/utilised during the year	(14.24)	(6.22)
Less: Bad-debts written off	-	(8.73)
Balance at the end of the year	803.21	558.45

Note:

- (i) For details pertaining to related party receivables, refer note 35
 (ii) Trade receivable are non-interest bearing and are generally receivables on terms 0 to 90 days

10. Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(a) Cash in hand	101.76	197.73
(b) Balances with bank		
- In Current account	1,978.71	1,725.19
- In Deposit accounts with original maturity of less than 3 months	118.94	29.16
Total	2,199.41	1,952.08

11. Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents mentioned above

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Other Bank Balance:		
a) Deposit accounts with original maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months.	248.47	207.27
b) Deposit accounts with original maturity of more than 12 months.	2,005.09	89.12
	2,253.56	296.39
Amount disclosed as "Other financial assets"	(2,005.09)	(89.12)
Total	248.47	207.27



12. Equity

Particulars	AS at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Units	Rupees	Units	Rupees
Authorised Capital				
(A) Equity Share Capital				
Equity Shares of Rs 10/- each	2,00,30,000	2,003.00	1,00,30,000	1,003.00
(B) Instruments entirely in the nature of equity				
8% Non-cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares of Rs 10/- each A Series	20,00,000	200.00	20,00,000	200.00
8% Non-cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares of Rs 10/- each B Series	28,00,000	280.00	28,00,000	280.00
8% Non-cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares of Rs 10/- each C Series	40,00,000	400.00	40,00,000	400.00
8% Non-cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares of Rs 10/- each D Series	64,00,000	640.00	64,00,000	640.00
8% Non-cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares of Rs 10/- each E Series	40,00,000	400.00	40,00,000	400.00
8% Non-cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares of Rs 10/- each F Series	1,29,00,000	1,290.00	1,29,00,000	1,290.00
8% Non-cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares of Rs 10/- each F1 Series	6,00,000	60.00	6,00,000	60.00
8% Non-cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares of Rs 10/- each G Series	40,00,000	400.00	40,00,000	400.00
8% Non-cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares of Rs 10/- each H Series	40,00,000	400.00	-	-
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid up				
(A) Equity Share Capital				
Equity Shares of Rs 10/- each	35,84,303	358.43	34,49,303	344.93
	35,84,303	358.43	34,49,303	344.93
(B) Instruments entirely in the nature of equity				
8% Non-cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares of Rs 10/- each A Series	19,32,120	193.21	19,32,120	193.21
8% Non-cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares of Rs 10/- each B Series	27,70,456	277.05	27,70,456	277.05
8% Non-cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares of Rs 10/- each C Series	36,57,066	365.71	36,57,066	365.71
8% Non-cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares of Rs 10/- each D Series	59,64,300	596.43	59,64,300	596.43
8% Non-cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares of Rs 10/- each E Series	35,19,482	351.95	35,19,482	351.95
8% Non-cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares of Rs 10/- each F Series	1,28,79,955	1,288.00	1,28,79,955	1,288.00
8% Non-cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares of Rs 10/- each F1 Series	5,85,437	58.54	5,85,437	58.54
8% Non-cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares of Rs 10/- each G Series	35,94,499	359.45	35,94,499	359.45
8% Non-cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares of Rs 10/- each H Series	38,97,225	389.72	-	-
	3,88,00,540	3,880.06	3,49,03,315	3,490.34
TOTAL	4,23,84,843	4,238.49	3,83,52,618	3,835.27

(i) Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	No. of Shares	Rupees	No. of Shares	Rupees
Equity shares				
At the beginning of the year	34,49,303	344.93	34,49,303	344.93
Add: Issued during the year at a premium of Rs. 1/- per share	1,35,000	13.50	-	-
At the end of the year	35,84,303	358.43	34,49,303	344.93
Instruments entirely in the nature of equity				
8% Non-cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares of Rs 10/- each (Refer note below)				
At the beginning of the year	3,49,03,315	3,490.34	3,49,03,315	3,490.34
Add: Issued during the year - Series H at a premium of Rs. 815.13 per share	38,97,225	389.72	-	-
At the end of the year	3,88,00,540	3,880.06	3,49,03,315	3,490.34

Note:- There has been no movement in any of the series of instruments in the nature of equity between April 1, 2019 till March 31, 2021 other than issue 38,97,225 Series H 8% Non-cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares of Rs. 10 each during the year ended March 31, 2021



(ii) Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares:

Class of shares / Name of shareholder	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Number of shares held	% holding in that class of shares	Number of shares held	% holding in that class of shares
Equity shares				
William Austin Ligon	1,92,730	5.38%	1,92,730	5.59%
Vinay Vinod Sanghi with Seena Vinay Sanghi	7,16,717	20.00%	4,50,050	13.05%
Bina Vinod Sanghi with Vinay Vinod Sanghi	1,83,333	5.11%	4,50,000	13.05%
Shree Krishna Trust	7,00,050	19.53%	7,00,050	20.30%
Higdhell Investment Ltd	6,11,981	17.07%	6,11,981	17.74%
Macritchie Investments Pte. Ltd.	5,92,650	16.53%	5,92,650	17.18%
8% Non-cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares (Series A to H)				
CMDB II	56,75,595	14.63%	56,75,595	16.26%
Higdhell Investment Ltd	1,58,25,768	40.79%	1,45,26,693	41.62%
MacRitchie Investments Pte. Ltd.	1,21,33,327	31.27%	1,08,34,252	31.04%
Springfield Venture International	31,82,038	8.20%	31,82,038	9.12%

(iii) Terms/rights attached to equity shares

(a) Voting rights

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company, in proportion of their shareholding.

(b) Dividend distribution rights:

The Company in general meeting may declare dividends, but no dividend shall exceed the amount recommended by the Board.

Subject to the provisions of section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Board may from time to time pay to the members such interim dividends as appear to it to be justified by the profits of the company.

(iv) Terms of conversion/ redemption of Instruments entirely in the nature of equity

Series	Conversion ratio	Conversion period
Series A Preference shares are compulsorily convertible preference shares.	1:1	At any time during the conversion period of 20 years from the date of issue i.e. 08.12.09 and 11.01.10 or on the expiry of the conversion period or immediately prior to the filing by the Company of its red herring prospectus document with SEBI.
Series B Preference shares are compulsorily convertible preference shares.	1:1	At any time during the conversion period of 20 years from the date of issue i.e. 15.12.10 or on the expiry of the conversion period or immediately prior to the filing by the Company of its red herring prospectus document with SEBI.
Series C Preference shares are compulsorily convertible preference shares.	1:1	At any time during the conversion period of 20 years from the date of issue i.e. 2.9.11 or on the expiry of the conversion period or immediately prior to the filing by the Company of its red herring prospectus document with SEBI.
Series D Preference shares are compulsorily convertible preference shares.	1:1	At any time during the conversion period of 20 years from the date of issue i.e. 9.10.14 or on the expiry of the conversion period or immediately prior to the filing by the Company of its red herring prospectus document with SEBI.
Series E Preference shares are compulsorily convertible preference shares.	1:1.1125624	At any time during the conversion period of 20 years from the date of issue i.e. 4.8.15 and 25.8.15 or on the expiry of the conversion period or immediately prior to the filing by the Company of its red herring prospectus document with SEBI.
Series F Preference shares are compulsorily convertible preference shares.	1:1	At any time during the conversion period of 20 years from the date of issue i.e. 12.1.16 or on the expiry of the conversion period or immediately prior to the filing by the Company of its red herring prospectus document with SEBI.
Series F1 Preference shares are compulsorily convertible preference shares.	1:1	At any time during the conversion period of 20 years from the date of issue i.e. 29.4.16 or on the expiry of the conversion period or immediately prior to the filing by the Company of its red herring prospectus document with SEBI.
Series G Preference shares are compulsorily convertible preference shares.	1:1	At any time during the conversion period of 20 years from the date of issue i.e. 3.2.17 or on the expiry of the conversion period or immediately prior to the filing by the Company of its red herring prospectus document with SEBI.
Series H Preference shares are compulsorily convertible preference shares.	1:1	At any time during the conversion period of 20 years from the date of issue i.e. 5.6.20 and 01.10.20 or on the expiry of the conversion period or immediately prior to the filing by the Company of its red herring prospectus document with SEBI.



Rights of preference shares

Shareholders Agreement provides for transfer restrictions on shares held by parties. The Major Shareholders are not permitted to transfer any or all of the Restricted Shares without offering a right of first refusal to each of CMDB, Springfield, Highdell, Temasek, FIOL, Manbro, MSF, MCP and/or their permitted transferees ("ROFR Investors"). In the event the ROFR Investors do not exercise their right of first refusal, they are entitled to exercise a tag along right and sell their shareholding with the Major Shareholders.

Pursuant to the Shareholders Agreement, each of the Major Shareholders, CMDB, Springfield, and certain other shareholders collectively, have the right to nominate one Director on the Board. Highdell and Temasek have the right to nominate three directors each on to the Board. Further, each of CMDB, Highdell, Springfield, Temasek and the Major Shareholders are entitled to nominate one observer each to the Board and all the committees of the Board. The Majority Investors and the Major Shareholders have affirmative voting rights in respect of certain reserved matters including any alteration or change so as to adversely effect rights of Equity Shares, alteration or modification of authorized number of Equity Shares, fresh issuance of any security, creation of any new class of or series of Equity Shares. If the Company declares any dividend, in any Financial Year, each holder of Preference Shares shall, on a pari passu basis and subject to applicable Law, be entitled to receive a non-cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of 8% (Eight Percent).

(v) Details, terms and conditions pertaining to Share Warrants

Share Warrant 1

The Board of Directors of MXC Solutions India Private Limited ("holding company") at their meeting held on 24 September, 2014 and as approved at its Extra Ordinary General Meeting held on 24 September, 2014 had resolved to create, offer, issue and allot 800,000 warrants, convertible into 800,000 Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each on a preferential allotment basis, pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 at a conversion price of Rs. 117/- per Equity share of the holding company, rights to Mr. Vinay Sanghi in accordance with the terms of the Warrant subscription agreement and the application money amounting to Rs. 4.00 lakhs was received from him. The warrants may be converted into equivalent number of shares after conversion date (i.e., earlier of trigger date or 4 years from date of issue) upto period of 15 years from date of issue on payment of the conversion price. (Refer note 13A.4)

Share Warrant 2.

The Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on December 16, 2016 and as approved at its Extra Ordinary General Meeting held on December 20, 2016 had resolved to create, offer, issue and allot 776,707 and 140,045 warrants, convertible into 776,707 and 140,045 Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each on a preferential allotment basis, pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 at a conversion price of Rs. 510/- and Rs. 596/- respectively per equity share of the Company, rights to Mr. Vinay Sanghi in accordance with the terms of the warrant subscription agreement and the application money amounting to Rs. 0.46 Lakhs was received from him. The warrants may be converted into equivalent number of shares after conversion date (i.e., earlier of trigger date or 4 years from date of issue) upto period of 15 years from date of issue on payment of conversion price. (Refer note 13A.4)

For information pertaining to subsequent events in relation with the Share Capital, refer note 43



13A. Other equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020 (Restated)
(a) Securities premium	1,77,225.34	1,45,456.71
(b) Share based payment reserve (refer note 31)	2,725.81	2,326.67
(c) Retained earnings	(15,601.27)	(24,993.85)
(d) Money received against share warrants	4.46	4.46
(e) Capital Reserve on consolidation	33.80	33.80
(f) Other reserves	(608.83)	(608.83)
Total	1,63,779.31	1,22,218.96

13A.1. Securities premium

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020 (Restated)
Balance at beginning of year	1,45,456.71	1,45,456.71
Issue of 8% Non-cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares - Series H	31,767.28	-
Issue of Equity shares during the year on account of exercise of option	1.35	-
Balance at end of year (refer note a below)	1,77,225.34	1,45,456.71

13A.2. Share based payment reserve (Refer Note 31)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020 (Restated)
Balance at beginning of year	2,326.67	1,546.74
Recognition of Share based payments	724.62	1,364.90
Options forfeited during the year (refer note 2.4)	(69.80)	(110.77)
Reclassification of Share based payment reserve of subsidiary to non-controlling interest	(149.48)	(442.43)
Transfer from share based payment reserve to retained earnings on account of cancellation of vested options (refer note 2.4)	(106.20)	(31.77)
Balance at end of year (refer Note b below)	2,725.81	2,326.67

13A.3 Retained earnings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020 (Restated)
Balance at beginning of year	(24,993.85)	(26,714.46)
Profit for the year	9,249.90	2,055.07
Adjustment pursuant to Ind AS 116 adoption (Refer note 32)	-	(400.73)
Transfer from share based payment reserve to retained earnings on account of cancellation of vested options (refer note 2.4)	106.20	31.77
Adjustment towards Augeo Asset Management Private Limited acquisition (Refer note 38)	-	28.59
Other comprehensive (Loss) / income arising from remeasurement of defined benefit obligation (net of income tax)	36.48	5.91
Balance at end of year	(15,601.27)	(24,993.85)

13A.4 Money received against share warrants (Refer Note 12 (v))

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020 (Restated)
Balance at beginning of year	4.46	4.46
Money received during the year	-	-
Balance at end of year	4.46	4.46



13A.5 Capital Reserve on consolidation

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020 (Restated)
Balance at beginning of year	33.80	33.80
Balance at end of year (Refer note c below)	33.80	33.80

13A.6 Other reserves

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020 (Restated)
Balance at beginning of year	(608.83)	(608.83)
Balance at end of year (Refer note d below)	(608.83)	(608.83)

13B: Non Controlling Interest

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020 (Restated)
Balance at beginning of year	6,958.53	5,605.13
Profit for the year	1,090.58	835.13
Other comprehensive (Loss) / income arising from remeasurement of defined benefit obligation (net of income tax)	20.60	25.84
Addition pursuant to Augeo Asset Management Private Limited acquisition (Refer note 38)	-	50.00
Reclassification of Share based payment reserve of subsidiary to non-controlling interest	149.48	442.43
Balance at end of year	8,219.19	6,958.53

a. Securities premium

Securities premium reserve is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve can be utilised only for limited purposes such as issuance of bonus shares in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

b. Share based payment reserve

The share options based payment reserve is used to recognise the grant date fair value of options issued to employees under Employee stock option plan.

c. Capital Reserve on Consolidation

The Group recognizes profit or loss on purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of Group's own equity instrument to capital reserve on consolidation.

d. Other reserve

Other reserves represent profit / loss on transfer of business between entities under common control taken to other reserve and excess of consideration of carrying value on purchase of non-controlling interest

e. Retained earnings

Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders.



14. Provision

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
Provision for employee benefits				
Gratuity (Refer note 29)	82.19	451.66	69.16	417.38
Compensated absences	253.68	-	258.69	1.71
Total	335.87	451.66	327.85	419.09

15. Trade Payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Trade payables		
total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note a below)	5.76	-
total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	2,223.14	1,956.25
Total	2,228.90	1,956.25

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

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Principal amount due to suppliers under MSMED Act	5.76	-
Interest accrued and due to suppliers under MSMED Act on the above amount	-	-
Payment made to suppliers (other than interest) beyond appointed day during the year	-	-
Interest paid to suppliers under MSMED Act	-	-
Interest due and payable to suppliers under MSMED Act towards payments already made	-	-
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	-	-

Note

- (i) Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are generally settled on 0 to 60 days terms
(ii) Refer note 35 for trade payable to related parties
(iii) The amount due to Micro, Small and medium Enterprises is given to the extent the same is available with the Company.

16. Other Financial Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
(i) Security deposit received from customers	4,410.28	-	3,674.67	-
(ii) Employee related liabilities	1,459.39	-	1,257.26	-
Total	5,869.67	-	4,931.93	-

17. Other Liabilities (Unsecured, considered good)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
(i) Advances received from customers	47.95	-	43.70	-
(ii) Deferred Revenue	872.58	-	586.63	-
(iii) Statutory Dues	873.51	-	501.78	-
(iv) Employee Deposit	-	13.69	-	9.91
(v) Creditors for Property, Plant and Equipment	2.63	-	8.24	-
Total	1,796.67	13.69	1,140.35	9.91



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18. Revenue from operations (Revenue from contracts with customers)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Revenue from rendering of services		
(i) Website services and fees	8,819.61	9,910.04
(ii) Commission and related income (refer note b below)	16,018.66	18,165.69
Revenue from sale of Goods		
(i) Sale of Used cars	130.05	1,752.47
Total	24,968.32	29,828.20

Note

(a) Ind AS 108 establishes standards for the way that companies report information about operating segments and related disclosures about products and services and major customers. The Company's operations pre-dominantly relate to automotive digital systems which connect automobile customers, OEMs, dealers, banks, insurance companies and other stakeholders, pertaining to sale of cars, trucks and commercial vehicles. Based on internal reporting provided to the Chief operating decision maker, the Company's operations predominantly relates to single reportable operating segment which are subject to same risk and rewards of operating and managing a media / platform for the automotive sector through website fees and commission and related services and trading of cars.

(b) Commission and related income includes revenue of Rs. 4,414.76 lakhs (March 31, 2020 Rs. 4,013.92 lakhs) over period of time for parking and registration fees.

18.1 Performance Obligations: for the details pertaining to performance obligation refer note 2.3 (f)

18.2 Contract Balances

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Trade Receivables	4,729.70	4,669.21
Contract Assets (Net of allowance for bad and doubtful debts of Rs. 45.92 lakhs (March 31, 2020 Rs. 60.17 lakhs))	2,786.74	1,796.04
Contract Liabilities	(920.53)	(630.33)

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 0 to 90 days. In March 31, 2021, Rs. 803.21 lakhs (March 31, 2020: Rs. 558.45 lakhs) was recognised as provision for expected credit losses on trade receivables

Contract liabilities consists of Advance from customers and deferred revenue.

The Group have rendered the service and have recognised the revenue of Rs. 586.63 lakhs for the year ended March 31, 2021 and Rs. 488.87 lakhs in March 31, 2020. It expects similarly to recognise revenue in year 2021-22 from the closing balance of deferred revenue as at March 31, 2021.

The Group usually renders services against the advance from customers within the next reporting period.



19. Other Income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Interest Income		
Bank deposits	40.29	20.10
financial asset (ICD) carried at amortised cost	362.83	233.83
Income Tax Refund	35.70	34.38
Security Deposits	14.84	-
financial asset (Investment) carried at amortised cost	213.24	89.37
Loans to employees	1.84	2.75
	668.74	380.43
Net gain on investment carried at fair value through Profit and Loss		
Gain on fair valuation of investment in mutual fund	1,701.57	1,435.89
Gain on sale of investment in mutual fund	13.69	23.99
Gain on fair value of investment in non-convertible debentures	302.75	-
	2,018.01	1,459.88
Other Non-Operating Income		
Liabilities no longer required written back	298.51	72.78
Profit on sale of Property, Plant and Equipment (Net)	0.59	2.85
Miscellaneous Income	198.19	87.26
	497.29	162.89
Total	3,184.04	2,003.20

Note: All components of Other Income included above, other than Miscellaneous Income are recurring in nature

20. Employee benefits expense

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Restated)
Salaries , wages and bonus	11,482.90	11,088.71
Gratuity (refer note 29)	167.20	151.66
Contributions to provident and other funds	517.13	518.84
Share-based payments to employees (Refer Note 31 and note 2.4)	654.82	1,254.13
Staff welfare expenses	188.94	294.52
Total	13,010.99	13,307.86

The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post-employment benefits received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified and the final rules/interpretation have not yet been issued. The Company will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period the Code becomes effective. Based on a preliminary assessment, the entity believes the impact of the change will not be significant.

21. Finance cost

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Restated)
Interest expense on financial liabilities (lease liability)	429.78	344.75
Interest on others	-	4.19
Total	429.78	348.94



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22. Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Restated)
Power and fuel	166.97	225.79
Rent (Refer note 32)	557.67	566.61
Royalty paid	141.08	159.97
Commission and related expense	234.63	602.11
Security charges	1,497.70	1,883.67
Inspection and Valuation Charges	878.36	931.01
Repairs and maintenance - Others	232.16	230.89
Directors Sitting Fees	4.45	3.30
Insurance	59.96	40.08
Rates and taxes	88.88	232.98
Communication	228.15	294.85
Travelling and conveyance	355.59	1,253.72
Legal and professional fees	975.67	695.53
Payments to auditors (Refer Note 25)	78.20	57.29
Advertisement, Marketing and Sales Promotion Expenses	1,317.81	2,406.71
Corporate social responsibility expenses (Refer note 26)	80.82	53.62
Business Outsourcing Expense	175.28	236.69
Website Hosting Charges	252.37	231.12
Impairment allowance on financial assets	259.00	343.31
Bad Debts Written Off	-	8.73
Bank Charges	38.35	69.96
Membership and Subscription fees	50.05	30.19
Miscellaneous expenses	222.38	285.90
Total	7,895.53	10,844.03



23. Income Tax

i) Income tax recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Restated)
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	977.46	1,417.59
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods	(232.76)	52.33
Current tax (A)	744.70	1,469.92
Deferred tax		
Deferred tax on temporary differences	(472.27)	(468.90)
Initial recognition of deferred tax asset consequent to revision in estimate (Refer note (iii) below)	(5,915.04)	-
Deferred tax (Credit) (B)	(6,387.31)	(468.90)
Total income tax (Credit)/expense (A+B)	(5,642.61)	1,001.02

ii) The Income tax expense for the period can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Restated)
Profit before tax	4,697.87	3,891.22
Rate of tax	29.59%	29.30%
Income tax expense at enacted tax rate	1,390.02	1,140.18
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	(246.75)	251.34
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit, but not claimed as an expense in books	(638.08)	(452.00)
<u>Initial recognition of deferred tax on account of revision in estimate (Refer note (iii) below)</u>		
a. unused tax losses and unabsorbed depreciation of earlier years	(6,455.00)	-
b. other items of earlier years	539.96	-
	(5,915.04)	-
Adjustments recognised in the current year in relation to the current tax of prior years	(232.76)	52.33
Others	-	9.17
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	(5,642.61)	1,001.02

iii) Till March 31, 2020, the Parent Company did not recognise deferred tax asset ('DTA') in its standalone financial statements on the timing differences mainly arising from brought forward losses and unabsorbed depreciation due to the absence of reasonable certainty in accordance with Ind-AS 12. Pursuant to the changes in the Finance Bill 2021, goodwill of a business or profession is not to be considered as depreciable asset and no depreciation to be allowed in any situation for assessment years beginning on April 1, 2020. Depreciation on goodwill was one of the larger components contributing to accumulation of losses till foreseeable future for the Company. Given this proposed change in law, the Company has revised its estimate with respect to utilization of certain portion of its brought forward losses and unabsorbed depreciation relating to earlier years, to the extent it can be offset against future taxable profits and has accordingly recorded a Deferred Tax Asset of Rs. 6,455.00 lacs during the year ended March 31, 2021 in view of reasonable certainty based on revised estimates due to change in law. Further, the Company has also recognised net deferred tax liability of Rs. 539.96 lacs which was hitherto not recognised due to the lack of reasonable certainty of realisability of brought forward losses and unabsorbed depreciation.

iv) Pursuant to the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 2019, corporate assesses have been given the option under section 115BBA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 to apply lower income tax rate with effect from 01 April 2019, subject to certain conditions specified therein. The Company has assessed the impact of the Law and has availed the beneficial (lower) rate of tax.



24. Deferred tax balances

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020 (Restated)
Deferred tax asset (net) (Refer note 24.1 below)	6,541.75	408.06
Deferred tax (liabilities) (Refer note 24.2 below)	(631.03)	(788.79)

24.1 Components of deferred tax assets (net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020 (Restated)
Deferred tax asset:		
Impact of employee related retirement and other liabilities	220.03	186.96
Financial instruments at fair value through Profit and loss	-	-
Impact of Impairment allowance on trade receivables and contract assets	202.15	140.57
Property, plant and equipment: Impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation charged for financial reporting	(33.43)	25.50
Impact of expenditure charged to the statement of profit and loss in the current year but allowed for tax purposes on payment basis	178.48	311.68
Impact of deferred tax on unused tax losses and unabsorbed depreciation (Refer note 24.4 and 24.5 below)	18,132.54	6,843.84
Impact of Deferred tax due on Ind AS 116 adjustments	277.12	(233.54)
Others	136.12	136.84
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Financial instruments at fair value through Profit and loss	(892.69)	(331.26)
Property, plant and equipment: Impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation charged for financial reporting	(1.02)	-
Total deferred tax assets (net)	18,219.30	7,080.59
Less: Deferred tax assets (net), not recognised - Refer note 23 (iii)	11,677.55	6,672.53
Total deferred tax assets (net) recognised	6,541.75	408.06

24.2 Components of deferred tax liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020 (Restated)
Impact of difference between tax amortisation and amortisation charged for financial reporting on intangible assets created on purchase price allocation	(631.03)	(788.79)
Total deferred tax liabilities recognised	(631.03)	(788.79)

24.3 Reconciliation of deferred tax assets :

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Opening balance	408.06	104.19
Tax income during the year recognised in profit & loss	6,118.15	284.49
Tax income during the year recognised in OCI	15.54	19.38
Closing balance	6,541.75	408.06

24.4 Unused tax losses and unabsorbed depreciation, are attributable to the following:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Unabsorbed Depreciation (no expiry limit)	45,137.05	45,137.05
Unused tax losses (see below)	26,494.10	26,977.05

24.5 Breakup of expiry of balances

	As at March 31, 2021 Amount	As at March 31, 2020 Amount
2020	-	482.95
2021	1,257.68	1,257.68
2022	1,563.18	1,563.18
2023	6,792.04	6,792.04
2024	13,152.04	13,152.04
2025	2,478.49	2,478.49
2026	1,092.15	1,092.15
2027	158.52	158.52
Total	26,494.10	26,977.05

25. Payment to auditors

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
To statutory auditor		
i) For Audit fees	74.50	35.70
ii) For Limited review	10.50	10.50
ii) For Other services	8.50	9.00
iii) For reimbursement of expenses	1.70	1.79
Less: Fees for IPO related services, recoverable from selling shareholders	(17.50)	-
Total	77.70	56.99



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26. Details of CSR expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Gross amount required to be spent by the Group during the year (A)	67.52	53.62
Amount approved by the Board to be spent during the year	67.52	53.62
Amount spent during the year (B)		
(1) Construction/acquisition of any assets	-	-
(2) Purpose other than (1) above	24.84	5.00
Total (B)	24.84	5.00
Details related to spent / unspent obligations:		
Contribution to Public Trust	13.30	5.00
Contribution ongoing projects	11.54	-
Unspent amount in relation to:		
- Ongoing project	55.98	48.62
- Other than ongoing projects	-	-
Total	80.82	53.62

Details of CSR expenditure under Section 135(6) of the Act in respect of ongoing projects:

Opening balance		
With the Group	48.62	-
In Separate CSR Unspent account	-	-
Amount required to be spent during the year	67.52	53.62
Amount spent during the year		
From the Group's bank account	(73.46)	(5.00)
From Separate CSR unspent account	-	-
Closing balance		
With the Group	34.18	48.62
In Separate CSR Unspent account	8.50	-

Details of CSR expenditure under Section 135(5) of the Act in respect of other than ongoing projects:

Opening Balance	-	-
Amount deposited in Specified Fund of Schedule VII of the Act within 6 months	-	-
Amount required to be spent during	-	-
Amount spent during the year	-	-
Closing balance	-	-



27. Earnings per share (EPS)

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

Particulars		For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Restated)
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent for basic earnings (Rs in lakhs)	A	9,249.90	2,055.07
Less : Adjustments for effect of dilution	B	-	-
Profit attributable to equity holders of the parent adjusted for the effect of dilution (Rs in lakhs)	C=A-B	9,249.90	2,055.07
Weighted average number of Equity shares	D	34,78,550	34,49,303
Add: Impact of ordinary shares to be issued upon conversion of compulsarily convertible preference shares	E	3,78,62,036	3,52,99,477
Weighted average number of shares for Basic EPS	F=D+E	4,13,40,586	3,87,48,780
Effect of dilution:			
Add: Impact of ordinary shares to be issued upon conversion of Share Warrants	G	17,16,752	17,16,752
Employee stock option	H	44,73,268	26,43,268
Weighted average number of Equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution	I=F+G+H	4,75,30,606	4,31,08,800
Basic earnings per share (in Rs)	J=C/F	22.37	5.30
Diluted earnings per share (in Rs)	K=C/I	19.46	4.77

Note : Earning Per Share have been restated to include the impact of compulsorily convertible preference shares outstanding as at each reporting date (which increased the denominator) and consider the impact of change on account of restatements.



28. Segment reporting

Ind AS 108 establishes standards for the way that companies report information about operating segments and related disclosures about products and services and major customers. The Company's operations pre-dominantly relate to automotive digital systems which connect automobile customers, OEMs, dealers, banks, insurance companies and other stakeholders, pertaining to sale of cars, trucks and commercial vehicles. Based on internal reporting provided to the Chief operating decision maker, the Group's operations predominantly relates to single reportable operating segment which are subject to same risk and rewards of operating and managing a media / platform for the automotive sector through website fees and commission and related services.

As per management approach as defined in Ind AS 108, management committee reviews and monitors the operating results of the business segment for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment using profit or loss and return on capital employed.

All non-current assets of the Company are located in India.

Geographical Revenue is allocated based on the location of the customer. Information regarding geographical revenue is as follows:

Geographical Revenue

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Revenue from customers		
- India	24,419.64	29,253.39
- Outside India	548.68	574.81
Total Revenue	24,968.32	29,828.20

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29. Employee Benefits

a) Defined Contribution Plans

The Group makes contributions towards a provident fund under a defined contribution retirement benefit plan for qualifying employees. The provident fund is administered by Employee Provident Fund Organisation. Under this scheme, the Group is required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll cost to fund the benefits.

Both the employees and the Group make pre-determined contributions to the provident fund. Amount recognized as expense amounts to Rs. 517.13 Lakhs (March 31, 2020: Rs. 518.84 Lakhs) under contributions to provident and other funds (Note 20 Employee benefits expense).

b) Defined Benefit Plans

(i) The Group makes annual contribution towards gratuity to an unfunded / funded defined benefit plan for qualifying employees. All plans are unfunded except Shriram Automall India Limited. The plan provides for lump sum payments to employees whose right to receive gratuity had vested at the time of resignation, retirement, death while in employment or on termination of employment of an amount equivalent to 15 days salary for each completed year of service or part thereof in excess of six months. Vesting occurs upon completion of five years of service except in case of death.

The present value of gratuity obligation is determined based on actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit credit Method, which recognises each period, of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

ii) The plan typically exposes the Group to actuarial risk such as Interest rate risk, salary risk and demographic risk:

Interest rate risk - The defined benefit obligation is calculated using a discount rate based on government bonds. If bond yields fall, the defined benefit obligation will tend to increase.

Salary risk - Higher than expected increases in salary will increase the defined benefit obligation.

Demographic risk - This is the risk of variability of results due to unsystematic nature of decrements that include mortality, withdrawal, disability and retirement. The effect of these decrements on the defined benefit obligation is not straight forward and depends upon the combination of salary increase, discount rate and vesting criteria. It is important not to overstate withdrawals because in the financial analysis the retirement benefit of a short career employee typically costs less per year as compared to a long service employee.

iii) The most recent actuarial valuation of the defined benefit obligation was carried out as at March 31, 2021 by an independent actuary.

iv) The details in respect of the amounts recognised in the Group's financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020 for the defined benefit scheme is as under:

Particulars	Gratuity	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
I. Principal Actuarial assumptions		
Discount rate	5.59% - 6.76%	5.60% - 6.85%
Expected rate of salary increase	5.00% - 8.00%	5.00% - 8.00%
Mortality tables		
CarTrade Tech Limited (formerly known as "MXC Solutions India Private Limited")	IALM (2006-08) Ult., 100% of IALM 2012-14	IALM (2006-08) Ult., 100% of IALM 2012-14
Withdrawal Rates		
CarTrade Tech Limited (formerly known as "MXC Solutions India Private Limited")	20% p.a. at younger ages reducing to 23% p.a. at older ages	20% p.a. at younger ages reducing to 23% p.a. at older ages
Shriram Automall India Limited	For service upto 5 years 10% and for service more than 5 years 5.00% p.a.	For service upto 5 years 10% and below 10.00% p.a. and for service more than 5 years 5.00% p.a.
Weighted average duration (in years)		
CarTrade Tech Limited (formerly known as "MXC Solutions India Private Limited")	5.24	5.11
Shriram Automall India Limited	9.98	11.9

The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Government of India securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of the obligations. The estimates of future compensation cost considered in the actuarial valuation take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors.

Particulars	Gratuity	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
II. Components of defined benefit costs recognised in the Statement of Profit and loss		
Service cost:		
Current service cost	138.36	120.57
Past service cost and (gain) / loss from settlements	-	-
Net interest expense	48.72	53.58
Expected return on plan assets	(20.53)	(22.49)
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in the Statement of Profit and loss (Refer Note 20)	166.55	151.66

Particulars	Gratuity	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
III. Components of defined benefit costs / (income) recognised in the other comprehensive income		
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability:		
Return on plan assets (excluding the amount included in net interest cost)	(8.22)	12.82
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	48.90	(16.69)
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	(84.27)
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from changes in experience adjustments	35.59	139.27
Components of defined benefit income recognised in other comprehensive income	76.27	51.13

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Particulars	Gratuity	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
IV. Change in the defined benefit obligation		
Opening defined benefit obligation	795.20	721.85
On acquisition of SAMIL	-	10.25
Current service cost	138.35	120.57
Interest cost	48.72	53.58
Liability transferred out/divestment	-	(9.09)
Remeasurement (gains)/losses:		
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(48.90)	(41.92)
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	(1.79)
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from changes in experience adjustments	(35.59)	5.39
Benefits paid	(50.12)	(63.70)
Closing defined benefit obligation	847.66	795.20

Particulars	Gratuity	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
V. Change in the Fair value of Plan Assets :		
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the Beginning of the year	308.67	291.90
Interest Income on plan Assets	20.53	22.49
Benefit Paid	(7.16)	(18.54)
Return on Plan Assets	(8.23)	12.82
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the End of the year	313.81	308.67

Particulars	Gratuity	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
VII. Disaggregation of Assets :		
Category of Assets -		
Insurance Fund	313.81	308.67

Sensitivity Analysis for Parent

Particulars	Gratuity	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Defined Benefit Obligation - Discount Rate + 50 basis points	491.26	438.08
Defined Benefit Obligation - Discount Rate - 50 basis points	516.75	460.08
Defined Benefit Obligation - Salary Escalation Rate + 50 basis points	516.45	459.84
Defined Benefit Obligation - Salary Escalation Rate - 50 basis points	491.42	438.20
Defined Benefit Obligation - Rate of employee turnover + 10 basis points	496.41	442.87
Defined Benefit Obligation - Rate of employee turnover - 10 basis points	512.02	455.62

Sensitivity Analysis for Shriram Automall India Limited (and step-down subsidiaries)

Particulars	Gratuity	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Defined Benefit Obligation - Discount Rate + 10 basis points	29.27	34.50
Defined Benefit Obligation - Discount Rate - 10 basis points	32.53	41.04
Defined Benefit Obligation - Salary Escalation Rate + 10 basis points	(26.74)	41.42
Defined Benefit Obligation - Salary Escalation Rate - 10 basis points	(2.89)	35.71
Defined Benefit Obligation - Rate of employee turnover + 10 basis points	0.91	11.48
Defined Benefit Obligation - Rate of employee turnover - 10 basis points	0.09	19.54

These sensitivities have been calculated above to show the movement in defined benefit obligation in isolation and assuming there are no other changes in market conditions at the accounting date. There have been no changes from the previous periods in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analyses.

Maturity Analysis of the Benefit Payments :

Particulars	Gratuity	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
1st Following year	17.06	85.12
Sum of years 2 to 5 year	182.43	320.10
Sum of years 6 to 10	354.80	325.99
Sum of years 11 and above	408.93	609.51

c. Leave plan and compensated absences

The liability for compensated absences for the year ended March 31, 2021 is Rs. 253.68 lakhs (March 31, 2020 : Rs 260.40 lacs) shown under provisions.



30. Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes equity capital, convertible preference shares and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain an optimal capital structure so as to maximize shareholder value.

As at each year end, the Company has only one class of equity shares and has lease liabilities and no debt. Consequent to such capital structure, there are no externally imposed capital requirements. In order to maintain or achieve an optimal capital structure, the Company allocates its capital for re-investment into business based on its long term financial plans.

31 (1). Employee Stock Option Scheme

(a) In 2010, 2011, 2014 and 2015 the Company had instituted an Equity settled "Employee Stock Option Plan 2010" (ESOP 2010), "Employee Stock Option Plan 2011" (ESOP 2011), "Employee Stock Option Plan 2014" (ESOP 2014) and "Employee Stock Option Plan 2015" (ESOP 2015) for its employees and directors. The "ESOP 2010", "ESOP 2011", "ESOP 2014" and "ESOP 2015" are administered through by the Board. Under the scheme, the Board has accorded its consent to grant options exercisable into not more than 447,500 (under "ESOP 2010"), 802,608 (under "ESOP 2011") 300,710 (under "ESOP 2014") ,1,355,000 (under "ESOP 2015"),1,134,241 (under "ESOP 2021 I") and 2,000,000 (under "ESOP 2021 II") Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each of the Company.

Particulars	No of options in Pool	Maximum number / % of Options that shall
ESOP Scheme 2010	4,47,500	25% vests every year
ESOP Scheme 2011	8,02,608	25% vests every year
ESOP Scheme 2014	3,00,710	25% vests every year
ESOP Scheme 2015	13,55,000	25% vests every year
ESOP Scheme 2021 I	11,34,241	25% vests every year
ESOP Scheme 2021 II	20,00,000	15,00,000 option vest in one year and balance 25% vests every year

The following table list the inputs to the Black Scholes Models used for the weighted average fair valuation of the options granted under ESOP Scheme 2015:

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Dividend yield (%)	0%	0%
Expected volatility (%)	44.80%	44.80%
Risk free interest rate (%)	7.13%	7.13%
Spot price (Rs)	373.13	373.13
Exercise price (Rs)	271.57	220.55
Expected life of options granted in the year (in years)	7	7

The details of activity under ESOP Scheme 2010

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Outstanding at the beginning of the year (Weighted average exercise price for each year Rs.19.16)	1,97,500	1,97,500
Granted During the year	-	-
Forfeited during the year	-	-
Exercised During the year	(1,35,000)	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	62,500	1,97,500
Weighted average exercise price of options outstanding at the end of year (in Rs.)	14.43	19.16
No. of Option vested until year end	62,500	1,97,500
Weighted average remaining contractual life (in years)	0.30	0.87
Weighted average exercise price of options on the date of grant (in Rs.)	19.16	19.16
Weighted average Fair Value of options (in Rs.)	7.17	4.08

Options exercised during the year ended March 31, 2021 at an exercise price of Rs. 11/- and fair value of shares as on date of exercise of Rs. 825/-

The details of activity under ESOP Scheme 2011

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	7,60,058	7,60,058
Weighted average exercise price of options outstanding at the beginning of year (in Rs.)	28.74	28.74
Granted During the year	-	-
Forfeited during the year	-	-
Exercised During the year	-	-
Outstanding at the end-of the year	7,60,058	7,60,058
Weighted average exercise price of options outstanding at the end of year (in Rs.)	28.74	28.74
No. of Option vested until year end	7,60,058	7,60,058
Weighted average remaining contractual life (in years)	1.82	2.82
Weighted average Exercise price of options on the date of grant (in Rs.)	28.74	28.74
Fair Value of options (in Rs.)	10.50	10.50



The details of activity under ESOP Scheme 2014

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Outstanding at the beginning of the year (Weighted average exercise price for each year Rs.205.34)	3,00,710	3,00,710
Granted During the year	-	-
Forfeited during the year	-	-
Exercised During the year	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year (Weighted average exercise price for each year Rs.205.34)	3,00,710	3,00,710
No. of Option vested until year end	3,00,710	3,00,710
Weighted average remaining contractual life (in years)	3.59	4.59
Weighted average Exercise price of options on the date of grant (in Rs.)	205.34	205.34
Fair Value of options (in Rs.)	2.93	2.93

The details of activity under ESOP Scheme 2015

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	13,85,000	13,95,000
Granted During the year	-	45,000
Forfeited during the year	-	(17,500)
Exercised During the year	-	-
Lapsed During the year	(35,000)	(37,500)
Outstanding at the end of the year	13,50,000	13,85,000
Weighted average exercise price of options outstanding at the beginning of year (in Rs.)	220.55	278.04
Weighted average exercise price of options outstanding at the end of year (in Rs.)	271.57	220.55
No. of Option vested until year end	11,05,000	9,90,000
Weighted average remaining contractual life (in years)	5.82	6.84
Weighted average Exercise price of options on the date of grant (in Rs.)	282.78	227.23
Fair Value of options (in Rs.)	161.76	134.38

Weighted average exercise price of options granted, forfeited and lapsed during the year ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020 is Rs. 472/-

The details of activity under ESOP Scheme 2021 II

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	-	-
Granted During the year	20,00,000	-
Forfeited during the year	-	-
Exercised During the year	-	-
Lapsed During the year	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	20,00,000	-
Weighted average exercise price of options outstanding at the beginning of year (in Rs.)	-	-
Weighted average exercise price of options outstanding at the end of year (in Rs.)	825	-
No. of Option vested until year end	-	-
Weighted average remaining contractual life (in years)	7.00	-
Weighted average Exercise price of options on the date of grant (in Rs.)	825.00	-
Fair Value of options (in Rs.)	967.26	-

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31 (2). SAMIL Employee Stock Option Scheme

SAMIL provides share-based payment schemes to its employees. During the year ended 31 March 2021 an employee stock option plan (ESOP) was in existence. The relevant details of the scheme and the grant are as below.

On 27 April 2018, the extra general meeting of shareholders & NRC (Nomination and Remuneration committee) granted option aggregating to 6,75,000 options at an exercise price of ₹ 50 per share to the employees of the company (other than CEO and Whole-time Director) and the employee of the subsidiary companies under SAMIL ESOP Plan-I. Also, On 16 August 2020, the board of directors approved 782,609 options & 5,21,740 options at exercise price of ₹ 10 per share under SAMIL ESOP Plan-II & SAMIL ESOP Plan-III respectively. The options are subject to satisfaction of the prescribed vesting conditions, viz., continuing employment with the Company. The above plan is covered under SAMIL ESOP Plan-I. The other relevant terms of the grant are as below:

	ESOP PLAN-I	ESOP PLAN-II	ESOP PLAN-III
Date of Grant	27-Apr-18	16-Aug-18	16-Aug-18
Date of Board/Committee Approval	20-Apr-18	14-Aug-18	14-Aug-18
Date of Shareholder's approval	27-Apr-18	16-Aug-18	16-Aug-18
No of Options under the Scheme	9,78,261	7,82,609	8,47,826
Number of option granted	6,75,000	7,82,609	521,740*
Method of settlement (Cash/Equity)	Equity	Equity	Equity
	26-April-20 - 25%		16-August-19 - 25%
Vesting Period	26-April-21- 25%	16-Aug-19	31-March-20- 25%
	26-April-22-25%		31-March-21-25%
	26-April-23-25%		31-March-22-25%
Exercise Price per share	50	10	10
	26-April-20 - ₹ 37.79	63.95	16-August-19 - ₹ 63.95
	26-April-21- ₹ 40.54		31-March-20- ₹ 64.34
	26-April-22- ₹ 43.21		31-March-21- ₹ 64.89
	26-April-23- ₹ 45.66		31-March-22- ₹ 65.43
Fair value on grant date as per valuation report			
Option given to	Employees of SAMIL (Other than CEO and Whole-time Director of SAMIL)	CEO and Whole time Director of SAMIL	CEO and Whole time Director of SAMIL

Under ESOP Plan-III, SAMIL granted 326,087 performance based stock options to its CEO under its stock options Plan. As per the terms of the agreement, these options shall vest based on achievement of EBITDA target including all its present and future subsidiaries in a Financial Year on or before 31st March 2024. Vesting would be on the date on which the target is achieved. During year-ended 31 March 2019, the Company determined fair value and assessed it to be not probable and accordingly, did not account for compensation expense. During year-ended 31 March 2020, as part of its annual re-assessment, the Company assessed the target to be achievable and accordingly, has recognized compensation expense on a straight-line basis over the remaining vesting period ending on 31 March 2024.

The details of activities of SAMIL ESOP Plan-I

	31 March 2021		31 March 2020	
	No. of options	WAEP* (in ₹)	No. of options	WAEP* (in ₹)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	6,14,000	50.00	6,75,000	50.00
Granted during the year	10,000	-	-	-
Forfeited during the year	35,000	50.00	61,000	50.00
Exercised during the year	-	-	-	-
Effect of share split	-	-	-	-
Effect of bonus issue	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	5,89,000	50.00	6,14,000	50.00
Exercisable at the end of the year	1,44,750	50.00	-	-
Weighted average share price at the date of exercise	-	-	-	-
Weighted average remaining contractual life for the options outstanding	2.07 years		3.07 years	

The details of activities of SAMIL ESOP Plan-II

	31 March 2021		31 March 2020	
	No. of options	WAEP* (in ₹)	No. of options	WAEP* (in ₹)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	7,82,609	10.00	7,82,609	10.00
Granted during the year	-	-	-	-
Forfeited during the year	-	-	-	-
Exercised during the year	-	-	-	-
Effect of share split	-	-	-	-
Effect of bonus issue	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	7,82,609	10.00	7,82,609	10.00
Exercisable at the end of the year	7,82,609	10.00	7,82,609	10.00
Weighted average share price at the date of exercise	-	-	-	-
Weighted average remaining contractual life for the options outstanding	-	-	-	-

*Weighted average exercise price

The details of activities of SAMIL ESOP Plan-III

	31 March 2021		31 March 2020	
	No. of options	WAEP* (in ₹)	No. of options	WAEP* (in ₹)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	5,21,740	-	5,21,740	10.00
Granted during the year	-	10.00	-	-
Forfeited during the year	-	-	-	-
Exercised during the year	-	-	-	-
Effect of share split	-	-	-	-
Effect of bonus issue	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	5,21,740	10.00	5,21,740	10.00
Exercisable at the end of the year	3,91,305	-	2,60,870	10.00
Weighted average share price at the date of exercise	-	-	-	-
Weighted average remaining contractual life for the options outstanding	1 year		2 years	

*Weighted average exercise price



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The Black Scholes valuation model has been used for computing the weighted average fair value for the year ended 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020 considering the following inputs:

	SAMIL Plan -I			
	Vesting I 26 April 2020	Vesting II 26 April 2021	Vesting III 26 April 2022	Vesting IV 26 April 2023
Dividend yield (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Expected volatility	27.20%	26.80%	27.70%	28.70%
Risk-free interest rate	7.76%	7.836%	7.861%	7.855%
Weighted average share price (₹)	71.56	71.56	71.56	71.56
Exercise price (₹)	50	50	50	50
Expected life of options granted in years	4.50	5.50	6.50	7.50
Weighted average fair value of option at the measurement date	37.79	40.54	43.21	45.66

	SAMIL Plan-II
	Vesting I 16 August 2019
Dividend yield (%)	0.00%
Expected volatility	29.00%
Risk-free interest rate	7.803%
Weighted average share price (₹)	71.56
Exercise price (₹)	10
Expected life of options granted in years	3.50
Weighted average fair value of option at the measurement date	63.95

	SAMIL Plan-III			
	Vesting I 16 August 2019	Vesting II 31 March 2020	Vesting III 31 March 2021	Vesting IV 31 March 2022
Dividend yield (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Expected volatility	28.10%	27.20%	26.50%	26.60%
Risk-free interest rate	7.803%	7.896%	7.924%	8.007%
Weighted average share price (₹)	71.56	71.56	71.56	71.56
Exercise price (₹)	10	10	10	10
Expected life of options granted in years	3.50	4.12	5.12	6.12
Weighted average fair value of option at the measurement date	63.95	64.34	64.89	65.43

P-1



32 Leases

The Group has adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases" from April 01, 2019, which resulted in changes in accounting policies in the financial statements.

Transition

Effective April 1, 2019, the Group adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases" and applied the standard to all lease contracts existing on April 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective method. The Company has recognised assets of Rs. 4,829.57 lakhs and liability of Rs. 4,971.72 lakhs and has taken the cumulative adjustment to of Rs.400.73 lakhs to retained earnings, on the date of initial application. Consequently, the Group recorded the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments discounted at the incremental borrowing rate and the right to use asset at its carrying amount as if the standard had been applied since the commencement date of the lease, but discounted at the lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application. Comparatives as at and for the year ended March 31, 2019 have not been retrospectively adjusted.

The following is the summary of practical expedients elected on initial application:

- Applying a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics
- Applied the exemption not to recognize right-of-use assets and liabilities for leases with less than 12 months of lease term on the date of initial application.
- Excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application.
- Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions: The amendment provided relief to lessees from applying Ind AS 116 guidance on lease modification accounting for rent concessions arising as a direct consequence of the Covid-19 pandemic. As a practical expedient, the Group has elected not to assess whether a Covid-19 related rent concession from a lessor is a lease modification. This amendment had an impact of Rs. 106.72 lakhs (recognised under miscellaneous income) during the year ended March 31, 2021.

The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities as at April 1, 2019 is 9.40% with maturity between 2021-2026. Following are the changes in the carrying value of right of use assets for the year ended March 31, 2021:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Opening balance	3,643.06	-
Additions (Refer Note 3)	2,223.23	4,829.57
Disposals	(26.69)	(402.90)
Depreciation expense (Refer note 4C)	(1,040.91)	(783.61)
Closing balance	4,798.69	3,643.06

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities (included under interest-bearing loans and borrowings) and the movements during the period:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Opening balance	4,214.99	-
Additions	2,199.51	4,971.72
Disposals	(25.24)	-
Accretion of interest	429.78	348.94
Payments	(1,363.91)	(1,105.67)
Closing balance	5,455.13	4,214.99
Current	815.23	757.75
Non-current	4,639.90	3,457.24

The following are the amounts recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	1,040.91	834.12
Interest expense on lease liabilities	429.78	344.75
Expense relating to Long-term leases (included in other expenses)	(923.07)	(681.57)
Other expenses (lease payments)	(440.84)	(424.10)
Total amount recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss	106.78	73.20

C. Impact on Ind As Consolidated Statement of cashflow (increase/(decrease))

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Operating lease payments	1,363.91	1,105.67
Net cashflow from operating activities	1,363.91	1,105.67
Payment of principle portion of lease liabilities	(934.13)	(760.92)
Payment of interest portion of lease liabilities	(429.78)	(344.75)
Net cash flows from financing activities	(1,363.91)	(1,105.67)



33. Financial Instruments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Financial assets		
Measured at FVTPL		
Current Investments - Mutual Funds	62,191.12	27,078.50
Investment in Debentures	2,357.84	2,055.08
Measured at amortised cost		
Investments in subordinated debts	-	341.02
Loan	4,930.00	3,785.00
Trade Receivables	4,729.70	4,669.21
Cash and cash equivalents	2,199.41	1,952.08
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents mentioned above	248.47	207.27
Other financial assets	5,525.89	2,587.21
Financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost		
Trade payables	2,228.90	1,956.25
Lease liabilities	5,455.13	4,214.99
Other financial liabilities	5,869.67	4,931.93

(i) Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's principal financial liabilities comprise trade payables and lease liabilities. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Group's operations. The Group's principal financial assets include loans, trade receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations. The Group also holds investments in debt instruments, fixed deposits and mutual funds.

The Group is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Group's senior management is supported by a financial risk committee that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Group. The financial risk committee provides assurance to the Group's senior management that the Group's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Group's policies and risk objectives. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

(ii)(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 of currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price. Financial instruments affected by market risk include debt and equity investments

Foreign currency risk

The Group undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies; consequently, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. Exchange rate exposures are not hedged considering the small quantum and short period of such exposure. The carrying amounts of the Group's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period, which are not hedged is Nil.

The sensitivity to foreign currency of equity is not measured since there are no foreign currency exposures which affect equity directly.

(ii)(b) Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. Group has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Company obtains market feedback on the creditworthiness of the customer concerned. Customer wise outstanding receivables are reviewed on a monthly basis and where necessary, the credit allowed to particular customers for subsequent sales is adjusted in line with their past payment performance. Credit exposure is controlled by counterparty limits and internal review of receivables by way of Group policy and external litigations with parties which are reviewed and approved by management on a quarterly basis.

For details pertaining to trade receivables and contract assets including impairment allowance on the same refer to Note 18 and for details pertaining to other financial assets including impairment allowance on the same refer to Note 6

The Ageing analysis of trade receivables (net) before adjustment of impairment allowance of Rs. 803.21 lakhs (March 31, 2020- Rs. 558.45 lakhs) as of the reporting date is as follows:

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
0-30 days	2,790.27	2,711.34
30-90 days	1,133.55	1,102.51
90-180 days	336.30	602.83
181-365 days	293.89	354.09
Above 365 days	978.90	456.89
Total	5,532.91	5,227.66



(ii)(c) Financial instruments and cash deposits note

The Group invests in mutual funds, debentures and sub-ordinated debts with Balanced risk. The Group recognised provis+A21ion for expected credit losses/profit on its instruments at fair value through OCI .

The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020 is the carrying amounts as per note 5 .

(ii)(d) Liquidity risk management

The following tables detail the Group's remaining contractual maturity for its financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Group can be required to pay. The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of financial liabilities including estimated interest payments as at respective reporting dates

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of financial liabilities including estimated interest payments as at March 31, 2021

Particulars	On demand	Due in 1st year	Due in 1 to 5 years	Carrying amount
Financial Liabilities				
Trade payables	-	2,228.90	-	2,228.90
Other financial liabilities	-	5,869.67	-	5,869.67
Lease liabilities	-	815.23	4,639.90	5,455.13
Total	-	8,913.80	4,639.90	13,553.70

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of financial liabilities including estimated interest payments as at March 31, 2020

Particulars	On demand	Due in 1st year	Due in 1 to 5 years	Carrying amount
Financial Liabilities				
Trade payables	-	1,956.25	-	1,956.25
Other financial liabilities	-	4,931.93	-	4,931.93
Lease liabilities	-	757.75	3,457.24	4,214.99
Total	-	7,645.93	3,457.24	11,103.17



34. Fair Value Measurement

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. In accordance with Ind AS, the Company's investments in debt mutual funds have been fair valued. The Company has designated investments as fair value through profit and loss. Management assessed that the carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables and other current liabilities approximate their fair values largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets				
Financial assets at amortised cost:				
Investments in subordinated debts	-	-	341.02	341.02
Loan	4,930.00	4,930.00	3,785.00	3,785.00
Trade Receivables	4,729.70	4,729.70	4,669.21	4,669.21
Cash and cash equivalents	2,199.41	2,199.41	1,952.08	1,952.08
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents mentioned above	248.47	248.47	207.27	207.27
Other financial assets	5,525.89	5,525.89	2,587.21	2,587.21
Financial Liabilities				
Financial liabilities held at amortised cost:				
Trade payables	2,228.90	2,228.90	1,956.25	1,956.25
Other financial liabilities	5,869.67	5,869.67	4,931.93	4,931.93
Lease liabilities	5,455.13	5,455.13	4,214.99	4,214.99

The Company uses the hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation techniques as mentioned in accounting policies:

Financial Asset/ Financial Liabilities	Fair Value		Fair Value Hierarchy	Valuation technique and key inputs
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020		
Financial assets				
Investment in Mutual Fund	62,191.12	27,078.50	Level 1	Quoted price in active markets (Net Asset Value issued by fund)
Investment in Debentures	2,357.84	2,055.08	Level 1	NAV issued by third party custodian

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the above mentioned periods.



35. Related party transactions

A. Details of related parties

Description of relationship	Names of related parties
Key Management Personnel	Vinay Sanghi (Chief Executive Officer and Director)
	Aneesha Menon (Chief Financial Officer) (w.e.f. July 1, 2020)
	Lal Bahadur Pal (Company Secretary)
Relatives of key management personnel	Varun Sanghi
	Diya Sanghi (April 26, 2020 to August 31, 2020)
	Rashi Uday Gangwal (w.e.f. July 1, 2020)
Enterprise having significant influence over the material subsidiary	Shriram Transport Finance Company Limited

Note:

The transaction with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transaction

B. Nature of Material Transactions/ Names of Related Parties

S. No.	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
A	Remuneration to Key management personnel (Refer Note 1 below)		
1	Vinay Sanghi	564.96	474.23
2	Aneesha Menon	76.59	-
3	Lal Bahadur Pal	17.29	17.11
B	Enterprises having significant influence over the the subsidiary		
1	Shriram Transport Finance Company Limited		
	Payments / Expenses		
a	Other expenses	513.17	536.28
	Receipts/Income		
a	Revenue from contracts with customers	1,733.70	1,773.86
b	Interest on subordinated debt & NCD	211.02	71.45
c	Interest on inter-corporate deposit paid	362.83	233.83
d	Interest on fixed deposit	26.72	-
e	Other income	31.97	45.18
	Other Transactions		
a	Inter-corporate deposit repaid	940.00	1,310.00
b	Inter-corporate deposit given	2,085.00	2,500.00
c	Investment in Fixed deposits	2,000.00	-
C	Remuneration to relatives of key management personnel (Refer Note 1 below)		
1	Varun Sanghi	24.22	16.76
2	Diya Sanghi	1.04	-
3	Rashi Uday Gangwal	10.63	-

C. Balance outstanding

S. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
A	Shriram Transport Finance Company Limited		
1	Inter-corporate deposit (Receivable)	4,930.00	3,785.00
2	Interest receivable	91.79	197.39
3	Investment in subordinated debt & NCD	2,357.84	2,305.58
4	Investment in Fixed Deposit	2,000.00	-
5	Interest receivable on fixed deposit	24.71	-
6	Trade Receivable	6.98	5.93

Note 1 : Remuneration to KMP includes share based payment expenses of Rs.91.93 lakhs determined in accordance with applicable accounting standards and does not include the provision for gratuity and compensated absences which are determined on an actuarial basis for the Company as a whole.

Note 2: The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. This assessment is undertaken each financial period/year through examining the financial position of the related party and market in which the related party operations.



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36. Capital and other commitments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	83.41	94.08

37. Contingent Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Income Tax (refer note (i) below)	-	36.99
Services Tax (refer note (ii) below)	48.64	48.64
Maharashtra Value Added Tax (refer note (iii) below)	75.28	75.28

i) Shriram Automall India Limited ("subsidiary company") received notice u/s 143(1) of Income Tax Act'1961, from the Income Tax Authorities requiring the subsidiary company to pay additional tax of Rs. 13.79 lakhs (March 31, 2020 Rs. 13.79 lakhs) for assessment year 2016-17. The management has filed rectification u/s 154 of Income Tax Act'1961 which has been rejected by Department, later during the FY 2020-21, the amount of ₹ 13.79 lacs adjusted with refund for AY 2019-20. The management doesn't intend to contest further and accounted for Rs. 13.79 lacs in Income Statement.

The subsidiary company received notice from the Income Tax Authorities requiring the subsidiary company to pay additional tax of Rs. 23.20 lakhs (March 31, 2020 Rs. 23.20 lakhs) for assessment year 2017-18. The demand pertains to disallowance of disallowances u/s 43(B) and royalty expenses, treating it as capital expenditure. The subsidiary company had filed an appeal with Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeal) contesting the demand made by assessing officer. During the FY 2020-21, the CIT (A) passed an order in company's favour via order no. ITA No. 0375/CIT(A)-15/2019-20 dt. 22 Sep 2020 and directed the AO to arrive out the correct income as per Income tax act.

ii) Shriram Automall India Limited ("subsidiary company") has received show cause notice during 2015-16, wherein it was alleged that the subsidiary company has incorrectly availed Cenvat Credit of Rs. 24.56 lakhs (31 March 2020 Rs. 24.56 lakhs) on ineligible services not related to the Output and certain capital goods. It was also alleged that the subsidiary company availed Cenvat Credit of Rs. 17.44 lakhs (31 March 2020 Rs. 17.44 lakhs) on input services commonly used in respect of taxable and exempt services. Additionally, adjudicating authority imposed the interest & penalty of Rs. 42 lakhs (31 March 2020 Rs. 42 lakhs), which was confirmed by Commission of Service Tax (Appeal). The subsidiary company has adjusted / paid service tax amounting to Rs. 36 lakhs (31 March 2020: Rs. 36 lakhs) and filed the appeal in Service Tax Appellate Tribunal. The management is confident of favourable outcome in Appeal.

The subsidiary company has received show cause notice during 2015-16 for prior years, wherein it was alleged that the subsidiary company has incorrectly availed Cenvat Credit of Rs. 25.80 lakhs (March 31, 2020 Rs. 25.80 lakhs) and has also not discharged service tax liability of Rs. 44.12 lakhs (March 31, 2020 Rs. 44.12 lakhs) on its output services. The subsidiary company has provided for & paid the demand of Rs. 44.12 lakhs (March 31, 2020 Rs. 44.12 lakhs) and opted for Sabka Vishwas (Legacy Dispute Resolution) Scheme 2019. The subsidiary company has filed the application on October 10, 2019 and the relief was granted to the Company for Rs. 25.80 under Sabka Vishwas (Legacy Dispute Resolution) Scheme 2019.

iii) Maharashtra VAT authorities have alleged that Shriram Automall India Limited ("subsidiary company") is regularly conducting auction sale of motor vehicles repossessed by financing companies, which are taxable under MVAT Act. However, the subsidiary company has neither obtained registration under MVAT Act nor discharged VAT on the sale of repossessed motor vehicles. As per the authorities, the subsidiary would qualify as a 'deemed dealer' under the MVAT Act as Section 2(8) of MVAT Act provides that an auctioneer would also be regarded as a 'deemed dealer' and activity of selling/auctioning of repossessed vehicles qualifies as 'sale' under MVAT Act. Accordingly, authorities have imposed VAT (along with interest and penalty) of Rs. 181.28 lakhs (March 31, 2020 Rs. 181.28 lakhs) on the value of motor vehicles auctioned by the subsidiary company. The subsidiary had filed an appeal before Commissioner (Appeals) against the above Order. The Commissioner (Appeals) has given deduction for the services fees recovered by the subsidiary company from vendors for providing auction services and for the Instances wherein the subsidiary has produced documents to prove that VAT has been duly paid by the vendor and, passed an OIA against the subsidiary company. The subsidiary company has filed an appeal before the Hon'ble Maharashtra Sales Tax Tribunal and the matter is still pending. the subsidiary company has paid Rs. 99.03 lakhs (March 31, 2020 Rs. 99.03 lakhs) under protest. The subsidiary company has made provision of Rs. 41 lakhs (net off of payment by vendors of Rs. 65 lakhs) towards demand and remaining amount of Rs. 75.28 lakhs has been disclosed. The management is confident of favourable outcome in Appeal.

iv) There are numerous interpretative issues relating to the Supreme Court (SC) judgement on PF dated February 28, 2019. As a matter of caution, Shriram Automall India Limited ("subsidiary company") has made a provision on a prospective basis from the date of the SC order. The subsidiary company will update its provision, on receiving further clarity on the subject.

v) Shriram Automall India Limited ("the subsidiary company") has received various claims from its customers, in relation to the services rendered by it. The subsidiary company has either responded to such claims directly to customers or filed a response with appropriate authorities, where such claims were lodged by the customers. There exists an uncertainty over the outcome of such cases, however the management believes that the subsidiary company is acting merely as a facilitator and accordingly, is confident of favourable outcome based on the advice of its legal counsel and therefore not recorded any provision against such claims.



38. Acquisitions and mergers

(A) Acquisition of Augeo Asset Management Private Limited

On 8th January 2020, Shriram Automall India Limited acquired 6,07,300 equity shares at fair value of Rs. 24.70 per share being 54.85% of the voting shares of Augeo Asset Management Private Limited, a non-listed Company based in India and specialised in providing wide range of stressed asset management services, e-auction, e-sourcing, in exchange for the Company's shares. Shriram Automall India Limited acquired Augeo Asset Management Private Limited because it significantly provides knowledge services across diverse industry verticals that empower businesses with greater process and efficiencies.

Shriram Automall India Limited has elected to measure the controlling interests in the acquiree at fair value.

I. Purchase consideration (Rupees in lakhs)
150.00

II. The fair value of assets and liabilities recognized as a result of the acquisition is as follows:

Assets	(Rupees in lakhs)
Property, Plant and Equipment	3.38
Other Intangible Assets	2.45
Capital Work in Progress	8.12
Investments	1.00
Cash and Cash Equivalents	2.81
Other Financial Assets	1.74
Other Current Assets	5.84
Total assets acquired (A)	25.34
Liabilities	
Deferred Tax Liabilities	(0.08)
Borrowings	(1.65)
Trade payables	(18.10)
Other Current Liabilities	(0.44)
Provisions	(6.25)
Total liabilities acquired (B)	(26.52)
Total net assets acquired	(1.18)
Non-Controlling Interest @ 45.15%	(0.53)
Group's share of net identifiable asset acquired	(0.65)
Share in capital (6,07,300 equity shares at fair value of Rs. 24.70 per share)	150.00
Share in opening loss of subsidiary	(27.94)
Goodwill arising on acquisition	28.59
Total Purchase consideration	150.00

Note: Goodwill recognised is not expected to be deductible for income tax purposes.

The Group measured the acquired lease liabilities using the present value of the remaining lease payments at the date of acquisition. The right-of-use assets were measured at an amount equal to the lease liabilities and adjusted to reflect the favourable terms of the lease relative to market terms



39. Subsidiaries considered in the preparation of the consolidation Financial Statements

Name of Subsidiary	Principal activity	Country of Incorporation	Percentage of effective ownership	
			As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(a) Subsidiaries				
CarTrade Finance Private Limited	Finance	India	100.00%	100.00%
Shriram Automall India Limited	Auctions	India	55.43%	55.43%
(b) Subsidiaries of Shriram Automall India Limited				
Adroit Inspection Services Private Limited (Adroit)	Inspection	India	55.43%	55.43%
CarTrade Exchange Solutions India Private Limited (CTE) (Formerly known as Motogo India Private Limited)	Auctions	India	55.43%	55.43%
Augeo Asset Management Private Limited (Augeo)	Asset management services	India	30.40%	30.40%

The Company owns 55.43% of SAMIL which inturn owns 100% in Adroit, CTE and 54.85% in Augeo.

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CarTrade Tech Limited (formerly known as "MXC Solutions India Private Limited")
Notes forming part of the Consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

40. Statement of Material partly-owned subsidiaries

Proportion of equity interest held by non-controlling interests

Name of Subsidiary	Country of incorporation and operation	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Shriram Automall India Limited (SAMIL)	India	44.57%	44.57%

Disclosure of Non-controlling interest

Particular	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Accumulated balances of material non-controlling interest:	6,543.86	5,379.78
Profit allocated to material non-controlling interest:	1,195.37	1,112.61

Summarised balance sheet

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Property, Plant and Equipment ,Other intangible assets and other non-current assets	16,107.49	12,782.23
Cash and cash equivalents, other current and financial assets	9,763.24	8,157.57
	25,870.73	20,939.80
Provisions	180.70	203.68
Trade and other payable	11,007.83	8,665.72
	11,188.53	8,869.40
Total Equity	14,682.20	12,070.40
Equity holders of Parent	8,138.34	6,690.62
Non- Controlling interest	6,543.86	5,379.78

Summarised profit and loss of SAMIL for the year ended

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Revenue from Operations	12,794.41	15,406.11
Other Income	1,157.29	590.55
	13,951.70	15,996.66
Other Expenses	10,591.88	12,220.19
Finance Cost	398.20	305.92
	10,990.08	12,526.11
Profit Before Tax	2,961.62	3,470.55
Tax Expense	325.15	1,002.27
	2,636.47	2,468.28
Profit for the year before OCI	2,636.47	2,468.28
Other Comprehensive income (OCI)	45.54	28.04
Total Comprehensive income	2,682.01	2,496.32
Equity holders of Parent	1,486.64	1,383.71
Non- Controlling interest	1,195.37	1,112.61

Summarised Cash flow for the year ended

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Net Cash generated from Operations	1,288.83	1,147.66
Net Cash generated used in Investing Activities	(603.58)	(307.22)
Net Cash generated used in Financing Activities	(898.23)	(720.30)
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(212.98)	120.14



41. Statement containing specific disclosure of the entities which are included in Ind AS Consolidated summary financial information

Additional information as required by Paragraph 2 of the General Instructions for Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements to Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 for the year ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020.

For the year ended March 31, 2021

Name of the entity in the Group	Net assets, i.e. total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
	As % of consolidated net assets	Rupees in lakhs	As % of consolidated profit or loss	Rupees in lakhs	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Rupees in lakhs	As % of total comprehensive income	Rupees in lakhs
Parent								
CarTrade Tech Limited	91.49%	1,61,235.17	73.60%	7,610.87	19.02%	10.86	73.30%	7,621.73
Subsidiaries								
Shriram Automall India Limited	3.22%	5,679.25	14.69%	1,518.66	45.06%	25.72	14.85%	1,544.38
CarTrade finance Private Limited	0.14%	253.66	(0.46%)	(47.20)	-%	-	(0.45%)	(47.20)
Subsidiaries of SAMIL & stepdown subsidiaries of CarTrade								
Adroit Inspection Services Private Limited	0.23%	396.98	0.69%	71.56	3.49%	1.99	0.71%	73.55
CarTradeExchange Solutions Private Limited (formerly known as Motogo India Private Limited)	0.28%	486.82	1.68%	174.19	(5.31%)	(3.03)	1.65%	171.16
Augeo Asset Management Private Limited	(0.02%)	(34.08)	(0.76%)	(78.18)	1.65%	0.94	(0.74%)	(77.24)
Non-controlling Interests in all subsidiaries	4.66%	8,219.19	10.55%	1,090.58	36.09%	20.60	10.69%	1,111.18
Total	100.00%	1,76,236.99	100.00%	10,340.48	100.00%	57.08	100.00%	10,397.56

For the year ended March 31, 2020

Name of the entity in the Group	Net assets, i.e. total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
	As % of consolidated net assets	Rupees in lakhs	As % of consolidated profit or loss	Rupees in lakhs	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Rupees in lakhs	As % of total comprehensive income	Rupees in lakhs
Parent								
CarTrade Tech Limited	85.45%	1,13,660.02	(11.27%)	(325.77)	(81.51%)	(25.88)	(12.03%)	(351.65)
Subsidiaries								
Shriram Automall India Limited	8.65%	11,501.31	77.80%	2,248.63	7.43%	2.36	77.04%	2,250.99
CarTrade finance Private Limited	0.19%	246.99	(0.10%)	(3.01)	-	-	(0.10%)	(3.01)
Subsidiaries of SAMIL & stepdown subsidiaries of CarTrade								
Adroit Inspection Services Private Limited	0.24%	318.74	2.83%	81.73	24.03%	7.63	3.06%	89.36
CarTradeExchange Solutions Private Limited (formerly known as Motogo India Private Limited)	0.17%	221.28	3.67%	106.02	67.56%	21.45	4.36%	127.47
Augeo Asset Management Private Limited	0.08%	105.89	(1.82%)	(52.53)	1.10%	0.35	(1.79%)	(52.18)
Non-controlling Interests in all subsidiaries	5.23%	6,958.53	28.90%	835.13	81.38%	25.84	29.47%	860.97
Total	100.00%	1,33,012.76	100.00%	2,890.20	100.00%	31.75	100.00%	2,921.95



42. In view of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Group has assessed the counterparty credit risk in case of financial assets (comprising of cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits and investments in mutual funds, sub-ordinated debts, non-convertible debentures, intercorporate loans) and considered subsequent recoveries, past trends, credit risks profile of customers in case of trade receivables and unbilled revenues. The company while assessing Right to Use Asset and Goodwill, has considered past trend, future business projections and does not foresee either significant down-sizing of its operations or any changes in lease terms. As at the balance sheet date, the Group has evaluated the impact of COVID 19 on its financial statements. The impact of COVID 19 may differ from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements.

43. Events after the reporting period as at March 31, 2021

- a) On April 8, 2021 the Company has allotted 13,36,310 equity shares of Rs. 10 each at a price of Rs. 1,376.80/- per share, raising Rs. 18,398.32 lakhs on a preferential basis.
- b) On April 8, 2021, Mr. Vinay Vinod Sanghi, Whole Time Director of the Company exercised his option to convert 17,16,752 warrants (refer note 12 (v)) into
- (i) 7,76,707 equity shares at a price of Rs. 510 per share, aggregating to Rs. 3,961.20 lakhs;
 - (ii) 1,40,045 equity shares, at a price of Rs. 596 per share, aggregating to Rs. 834.70 lakhs; and
 - (iii) 8,00,000 equity shares, at a price of Rs. 117 per share, aggregating to Rs. 936.00 lakhs.
- c) On April 1, 2021 the Company has granted 2,30,000 ESOP options under ESOP 2021 I to various employee of the Company including KMP vide Compensation committee and Board Meeting dated April 23, 2021.

As per our report of even date

For S. R. Batliboi & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration number:101049W/E300004

per Govind Ahuja
Partner


Membership no: 048966

Place: Mumbai

Date: July 13, 2021



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
CarTrade Tech Limited (formerly known as "MXC Solutions India Private Limited")


Vinay Sanghi
Chairman, Managing director
and Chief Executive Officer
DIN: 00309085
Place: Mumbai
Date: July 13, 2021


Aneesha Menon
Chief Financial Officer
and Director
DIN: 07779195
Place: Mumbai
Date: July 13, 2021


Lalbahadur Pal
Company Secretary and
Compliance Officer
ACS: 40812
Place: Mumbai
Date: July 13, 2021

