

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Coforge SF Private Limited (formerly known as Wishworks IT Consulting Private Limited)

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

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Coforge SF Private Limited (formerly known as Wishworks IT Consulting Private Limited) ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at 31 March 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, 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 state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2022, its profit including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the 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 Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

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

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

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the 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.



Responsibility of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls 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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
 - (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;
 - (g) The provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the Company for the year ended 31 March 2022;



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- (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv. a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

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

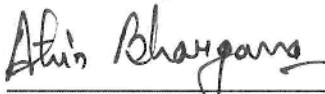
c) Based on such audit procedures that were considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

d) The interim dividend declared and paid by the Company during the year and until the date of this audit report is in accordance with section 123 of the Act.

For **S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004



per **Atin Bhargava**

Partner

Membership Number: 504777

UDIN: 22504777AIHVME7534

Place of Signature: Delhi

Date: 02 May 2022



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Annexure 1 referred to in our report of even date

Re: Coforge SF Private Limited (formerly known as Whishworks IT Consulting Private Limited) (“the Company”)

- (i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
- (a) (B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangibles assets.
- (b) The Company has a program of physical verification of Property, Plant and Equipment and right-of-use assets so to cover all the assets once every two years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, certain Property, Plant and Equipment were due for verification during the year and were physically verified by the Management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) There is no immovable property (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), held by the Company and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of use assets) or intangible assets during the year ended 31 March 2022.
- (e) There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The Company’s business does not require maintenance of inventories and, accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. five crores in aggregate from banks or financial institutions during any point of time of the year on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company
- (iii) (a) During the year the Company has not provided loans, advances in the nature of loans, stood guarantee or provided security to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) During the year the Company has not made investments, provided guarantees, provided security and granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) The Company has not granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) The Company has not granted loans or advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



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- (e) There were no loans or advance in the nature of loan granted to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) Loans, investments, guarantees and security in respect of which provisions of sections 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable have been complied with by the Company. There are no loans, investments, guarantees, and security in respect of which provisions of sections 185 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable.
- (v) The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) The Company is not in the business of sale of any goods or provision of such services as prescribed. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vii) (a) The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, cess and other statutory dues applicable to it.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, goods and service tax and other statutory dues were outstanding at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable, are as follows

Statement of Arrears of Statutory Dues Outstanding for More than Six months

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount (Rs)	Period to which the amount relates	Date of payment	Remarks, if any
The Employees Provident funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952	Provident Fund	3,178,800	FY2011-12-FY 2018-19	Not yet paid	None

- (viii) The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (ix) (a) The Company did not have any outstanding loans or borrowings or interest thereon due to any lender during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause ix(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.



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- (c) The Company did not have any term loans outstanding during the year hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) The Company did not raise any funds during the year hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.
- (f) The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies. Hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer / further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares /fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xi) (a) No fraud/ material fraud by the Company or no fraud / material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by us in Form ADT – 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- (xii) (a) The Company is not a nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company is not a nidhi company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) The Company is not a nidhi company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of section 177 are not applicable to the Company and accordingly the requirements to report under clause 3(xiii) of the Order insofar as it relates to section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiv) (a) The Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system under the provisions of Section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report under clause 3(xiv)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



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- (b) The Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system under the provisions of Section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report under clause 3(xiv)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xv) The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence requirement to report on clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) (a) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - (b) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without obtained a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
 - (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current and preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly requirement to report on Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 36 to the financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) (a) In respect of other than ongoing projects, there are no unspent amounts that are required to be transferred to a fund specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act (the Act), in compliance with second proviso to sub section 5 of section 135 of the Act. This matter has been disclosed in note 18(b) to the financial statements.



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- (b) There are no unspent amounts in respect of ongoing projects, that are required to be transferred to a special account in compliance of provision of sub section (6) of section 135 of Companies Act. This matter has been disclosed in note 18(b) to the financial statements.

For **S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004



per Atin Bhargava
Partner

Membership Number: 504777

UDIN: 22504777AIHVME7534

Place of Signature: Delhi

Date: 02 May 2022



ANNEXURE TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF COFORGE SF PRIVATE LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS WHISHWORKS IT CONSULTING 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")

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Coforge SF Private Limited (formerly known as Whishworks IT Consulting Private Limited) ("the Company") as of 31 March 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("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 Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, as specified under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by ICAI. 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 with reference to these 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 with reference to these financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to these 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 Company's internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements.



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to these Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to 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 controls with reference to 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 With Reference to Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to 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 with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

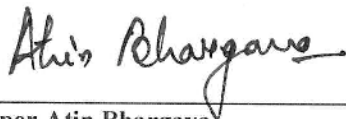
Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at 31 March 2022, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004



per Atin Bhargava

Partner

Membership Number: 504777

UDIN: 22504777AIHVME7534

Place of Signature: Delhi

Date: 02 May 2022



Coforge SF Private Limited (formerly known as Whishworks IT Consulting Pvt. Ltd.)
 CIN: U72200TG2010PTC067287
 Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2022
 (All amounts in Indian Rupees Lakhs, except for share data or as otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	216	70
Intangible assets	4	2	4
Right-of-use assets	35	1,498	768
Financial assets			
Investments	5(i)	121	121
Other financial assets	5(ii)	31	31
Deferred tax assets (net)	6	169	147
Other non-current assets	7	33	-
Non-current tax asset (net)	8	43	-
Total non-current assets		2,113	1,142
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	5(iii)	4,392	2,636
Cash and cash equivalents	5(iv)	1,818	2,457
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	5(v)	18	18
Other financial assets	5(i)	319	267
Other current assets	7	445	381
Total current assets		6,992	5,759
Total assets		9,105	6,901
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	9(i)	26	25
Other equity	9(ii)	6,337	4,868
Total equity		6,363	4,893
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liability	35	1,462	690
Provisions	10	396	306
Total non-current liabilities		1,858	996
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	11		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		13	4
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		386	385
Lease liability	35	46	61
Provisions	10	50	81
Liabilities for current tax (net)	12	46	216
Other current liabilities	13	343	265
Total current liabilities		884	1,012
Total liabilities		2,742	2,008
Total equity and liabilities		9,105	6,901

Summary of significant accounting policies

2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
 Firm Registration No. 101049W/E3/0004
 Chartered Accountants

Avin Bhargava
 per Avin Bhargava
 Partner

Membership No.: 504777

Place :
 Date : 02 May 2022



For and behalf of Board of Directors of
 Coforge SF Private Limited (formerly known as
 Whishworks IT Consulting Pvt. Ltd.)

Ajay Katre
 Ajay Katre
 Director

DIN: 03157214

Place : GURUGRAM
 Date : 02 May 2022

Rajeev Prasad
 Rajeev Prasad
 Director

DIN: 07490849

Place : GURUGRAM
 Date : 02 May 2022

Coforge SF Private Limited (formerly known as Whishworks IT Consulting Pvt. Ltd.)
 CIN: U72200TG2010PTC067287
 Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2022
 (All amounts in Indian Rupees Lakhs, except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 2022	For the year ended March 2021
Revenue from contracts with customers	14	8,746	6,726
Other income	15	2,015	860
Total income		10,761	7,286
Expenses			
Cost of services		3	30
Employee benefits expense	16	5,406	3,432
Depreciation and amortisation expense	17	217	151
Other expenses	18	1,066	1,051
Finance costs	19	90	26
Total expenses		6,782	4,690
Profit before tax		3,979	2,596
Income tax expense:	20		
- Current tax		523	726
- Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods		(48)	(37)
- Deferred tax		(32)	4
Total tax expense		443	693
Profit for the year		3,536	1,903
Other comprehensive income/(loss)			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</i>			
Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations income/(expenses)		39	(51)
Income tax effect	20	(10)	13
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax		29	(38)
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		3,565	1,865
Earnings per share (EPS)			
Basic earnings per share (Rs.)	21	1,382	760
Diluted earnings per share (Rs.)		1,382	760
Summary of significant accounting policies			
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements			

As per our report of even date

For S.R Batliboi & Associates LLP
 Firm Registration No. 101049W/E/300004
 Chartered Accountants

Afin Bhargava
 per Afin Bhargava
 Partner
 Membership No.: 504777



Place:
 Date: 02 May 2022



For and behalf of Board of Directors of
 Coforge SF Private Limited (formerly known as Whishworks IT
 Consulting Pvt. Ltd.)

Ajay Kalra
 Ajay Kalra
 Director
 DIN: 03157214

Place: GURUGRAM
 Date: 02 May 2022

Sanjeev Prasad
 Sanjeev Prasad
 Director
 DIN: 07490849

Place: GURUGRAM
 Date: 02 May 2022

Coforge SF Private Limited (formerly known as Whisworks IT Consulting Pvt. Ltd.)

CIN: U72200TG2010PTC 067287

Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2022

(All amounts in Indian Rupees Lakhs, except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit before income tax		3,979	2,596
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortisation expense, including right-of-use assets		217	151
Interest - others		9	-
Interest on lease liabilities		73	22
Gain on sale of fixed assets (net)#		-	(40)
Dividend income		(1,585)	-
Allowance for doubtful debts		10	11
Adjustment on account of re-assessment of leases (net)		(16)	-
Unrealised foreign exchange (gain)/loss		(20)	(72)
Interest income on unwinding of deposits		(3)	(1)
Employee share based payment expense		-	2
Interest income on deposits#		(1)	(2)
Working capital adjustments:			
Increase in other non current financial assets		-	(31)
Increase in trade receivables		(1,746)	(236)
(Increase)/decrease in other current financial assets		(49)	20
Increase in other assets		(97)	(65)
Increase/(decrease) in provisions		98	(57)
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables		10	(237)
Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities		78	(105)
Cash generated from operations		957	2,179
Income taxes paid		(698)	(488)
Net cash flows from operating activities		259	1,691
Cash flow from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(248)	(47)
Investment in non current investment		-	(4)
Investment in bank deposits		-	(9)
Dividend received		1,585	-
Interest received on deposits		1	2
Net cash flows from/ (used in) investing activities		1,338	(58)
Cash flow from financing activities			
Repayment of lease liabilities		(138)	(159)
Dividend payment to shareholders		(2,098)	-
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(2,236)	(159)
Net (decrease)/ increase in cash and cash equivalents		(639)	1,474
Effect of exchange differences on cash & cash equivalents held in foreign currency#		0	52
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		2,457	931
Cash and cash equivalents at year end		1,818	2,457
Components of cash and cash equivalents			
Cash on hand#	5(iv)	0	0
Balances with banks			
- in current accounts		1,818	2,457
Total cash and cash equivalents		1,818	2,457
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

#Nil due to rounding off to nearest lakhs

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For S.R Batliboi & Associates LLP
Firm Registration No. 101049W/E300004
Chartered Accountants

Atin Bhargava
per Atin Bhargava
Partner
Membership No.: 504777



For and behalf of Board of Directors of
Coforge SF Private Limited (formerly known as Whisworks IT
Consulting Pvt. Ltd.)

Ajay Kalra
Ajay Kalra
Director
DIN: 03157214

Place: GURUGRAM
Date: 02 May 2022

Sanjeev Prasad
Sanjeev Prasad
Director
DIN: 07490849

Place: GURUGRAM
Date: 02 May 2022

Place:
Date: 02 May 2022

Coforge SF Private Limited (formerly known as Whishworks IT Consulting Pvt. Ltd.)
 CIN: U72200TG2010PTC067287
 Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2022
 (All amounts in Indian Rupees Lakhs, except for share data or as otherwise stated)

a. Equity share capital

Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid
 As at 31 March 2020
 Equity shares issued during the year
 As at 31 March 2021
 Equity shares issued during the year
 As at 31 March 2022

	Number	Amount
As at 31 March 2020	233,058	233
Equity shares issued during the year	17,116	2
As at 31 March 2021	250,474	25
Equity shares issued during the year	6,485	1
As at 31 March 2022	256,959	26

Preference shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid
 As at 31 March 2020
 Changes in preference share capital
 As at 31 March 2021
 Changes in preference share capital
 As at 31 March 2022

	Number	Amount
As at 31 March 2020	104,500	10
Changes in preference share capital	(104,500)	(10)
As at 31 March 2021	-	-
Changes in preference share capital	-	-
As at 31 March 2022	-	-

b. Other equity

Balance as at 01 April 2020
 Profit for the year
 Other comprehensive loss, net of tax
 Shares (CCCP) Into Equity
 Impact on fair valuation of employee stock options
 Balance as at 31 March 2021
 Profit for the year
 Other comprehensive income, net of tax
 Shares issued on exercise of employee of stock options (refer note 9(i))
 Transfer on account of exercise of stock options (refer note 9(ii))
 Dividend paid (refer note 9(i))
 Balance as at 31 March 2022

	Securities premium	Employee stock option	Retained earnings	Capital reserve	Total
Balance as at 01 April 2020	737	60	2,190	-	2,987
Profit for the year	-	-	1,903	-	1,903
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax	-	-	(38)	-	(38)
Shares (CCCP) Into Equity	-	-	-	9	9
Impact on fair valuation of employee stock options	-	7	-	-	7
Balance as at 31 March 2021	737	67	4,055	9	4,868
Profit for the year	-	-	3,536	-	3,536
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	-	29	-	29
Shares issued on exercise of employee of stock options (refer note 9(i))	1	1	-	-	2
Transfer on account of exercise of stock options (refer note 9(ii))	68	(68)	-	-	-
Dividend paid (refer note 9(i))	-	-	(2,098)	-	(2,098)
Balance as at 31 March 2022	806	-	5,522	9	6,337

Summary of significant accounting policies

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
 Firm Registration No. 101049WE300004
 Chartered Accountants

per Atin Bhargava
 Partner
 Membership No. 504777

Place
 Date : 02 May 2022



For and behalf of Board of Directors of
 Coforge SF Private Limited (formerly known as
 Whishworks IT Consulting Pvt. Ltd.)

Ajay Kalra
 Director
 DIN: 03157214

Place : GURUGRAM
 Date : 02 May 2022

Vijay Prasad
 Director
 DIN: 07490849

Place : GURUGRAM
 Date : 02 May 2022

Coforge SF Private Limited (formerly known as Whishworks IT Consulting Pvt. Ltd.)
CIN: U72200TG2010PTC067287

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(All amounts in Indian Rupees Lakhs, except for share data or as otherwise stated)

1. Corporate information

Coforge SF Private Limited ("the Company") is a private company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, applicable in India. Company name has been changed from Whishworks IT Consulting Private Limited to Coforge SF Private Limited w.e.f. 02 January 2022. The Company is a subsidiary of Coforge Limited (formerly known as 'NIIT Technologies Limited') having its principal place of business located at Hyderabad, India. The Company renders business IT solutions including consulting and system integration services (comprising of enterprise solutions, system integration and advance technologies) and also renders Big Data analytics services. The Company is engaged in rendering software development and related services to Coforge SF Limited (formerly known as Whishworks Limited UK), its subsidiary, and also to its external customers. It is also engaged in reselling of the subscription licenses to external customers.

The financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 02 May 2022.

2. Significant accounting policies

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of preparation

(a) Compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements of the Company are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time).

Coforge Limited (formerly known as NIIT Technologies Limited), the holding company prepares its consolidated financial statements including the Company in accordance with Ind AS and files the same with the Registrar. The Company has therefore availed the exemption provided under Companies (Accounts) Amendment Rules, 2016 and has not prepared consolidated financial statements.

(b) Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value or revalued amount:

- certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments); and
- defined benefit plans - plan assets measured at fair value.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee (Rs.) and all values are rounded to the nearest lakhs (Rs.00,000), except when otherwise indicated.

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Current versus non-current classification

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

An asset is treated as current when it is:

- 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.



Coforge SF Private Limited (formerly known as Whishworks IT Consulting Pvt. Ltd.)
CIN: U72200TG2010PTC067287

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(All amounts in Indian Rupees Lakhs, except for share data or as otherwise stated)

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

All other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

(b) Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company is measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (the 'functional currency'). Financial statements of the Company are presented in Indian Rupee (Rs.), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

Transactions and balances

All foreign currency transactions are recorded by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the monthly rate. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

As at the reporting date, non-monetary items which are carried in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. All monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency are restated at the end of the accounting period. Exchange difference on restatement of all other monetary items are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(c) Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as investment in mutual funds, 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

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) 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

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



Coforge SF Private Limited (formerly known as Whishworks IT Consulting Pvt. Ltd.)
CIN: U72200TG2010PTC067287

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(All amounts in Indian Rupees Lakhs, except for share data or as otherwise stated)

(d) Revenue from contract with customer

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of discounts and taxes. The Company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company and specific criteria have been met for each of the Company's activities as described below. The Company bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

As per IndAS 115, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers", revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration we expect to receive in exchange for those products or services. The Company presents revenues net of indirect taxes in its statement of Profit and loss.

Rendering of services

The Company provides services to its subsidiary as well as outside customers. Revenue is recognized when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, services have been rendered, the fee is determinable and collectability is reasonably assured.

Revenue from rendering of services to subsidiary is recognized on accrual basis for services rendered, and billed as per terms of specific contracts.

Revenue from provision of trained resources to subsidiary are recognised as resources are utilised by (or) services are provided to the customer in accordance with the contract terms.

Time and material contracts

Revenue with respect to time-and-material contracts is recognized as the related services are performed.

Fixed Price Contract

Revenue from fixed-price, fixed-capacity/ fixed monthly contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time and where there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration, is recognized as per the percentage-of-completion method. When there is uncertainty as to measurement or ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved. Efforts or costs expended have been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity.

Revenues in excess of invoicing are treated as contract assets (which is referred as unbilled revenue) while invoicing in excess of revenues are treated as contract liabilities (which is referred as deferred revenues). The Company classifies amounts due from customer as receivable or unbilled revenue depending on whether the right to consideration is unconditional. If only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due, the amount is classified as receivable. Otherwise, such amounts are classified as unbilled revenue.

Licenses and Annual Maintenance Services

Revenue from reselling of licenses (these licenses are on-premises software which provide the customer with a right to use the software as it exists when made available) is recognised on delivery i.e., when the software is made available to the customer by the principal seller/service provider, at net basis.

Revenue from annual maintenance services are recognised proportionately over the life of the contract.

Other income

Interest income

Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into amount outstanding and applicable interest rate.



Coforge SF Private Limited (formerly known as Wishworks IT Consulting Pvt. Ltd.)
CIN: U72200TG2010PTC067287

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(All amounts in Indian Rupees Lakhs, except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Dividends

Dividends are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss only when the right to receive payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company, and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

(e) Income tax

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.

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the countries where the Company and its overseas branches operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions, where appropriate, on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilize those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the Company has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in Other Comprehensive Income or directly in equity.

(f) 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

In accordance with Ind AS 116, the Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets. The Company recognises the cumulative effect of initially applying this Standard as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings.



Coforge SF Private Limited (formerly known as Whishworks IT Consulting Pvt. Ltd.)
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Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(All amounts in Indian Rupees Lakhs, except for share data or as otherwise stated)

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). 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 lease term.

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

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section (g) Impairment of non-financial assets.

Lease liability

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

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's lease liabilities are included in Financial liabilities in the financial statements of the Company.

Short-term leases

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term lease of premises (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). Lease payments on short-term lease is recognised as expense as and when incurred.

(g) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.



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CIN: U72200TG2010PTC067287

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(All amounts in Indian Rupees Lakhs, except for share data or as otherwise stated)

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Company extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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 Company 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.

(h) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of presentation in the Statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and short-term deposits with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(i) Investments and other financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement

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

- Debt instruments at amortised cost; and
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI); and
- Debt instruments and derivatives at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are two measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments:

Amortized cost:

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

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.



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

Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

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 Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the Profit and loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to Profit and loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Fair value through profit or loss:

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL. In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency. Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition

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

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

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

- Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, deposits, trade receivables, contract asset and bank balance; and
- Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115.



Coforge SF Private Limited (formerly known as Whishworks IT Consulting Pvt. Ltd.)
CIN: U72200TG2010PTC067287

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(All amounts in Indian Rupees Lakhs, except for share data or as otherwise stated)

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables or contract revenue receivables.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company 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.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, Company is required to consider all contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment and extension) 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 Company is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument.

Investment in subsidiaries

Investment in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost.

(j) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or as payables as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

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

Derecognition

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

(k) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.



Coforge SF Private Limited (formerly known as Wishworks IT Consulting Pvt. Ltd.)

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(l) Property, plant and equipment

All items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation less impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognized when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation is provided on a pro-rata basis on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The estimates of useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Asset	Useful life as per Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013
Computers	3-6 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years
Office equipment	3-5 years
Vehicles	8 years

The asset's residual values and useful life are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

The asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss within other income/expenses as applicable.

(m) Intangible assets

Intangible assets represent computer software

Intangible assets are stated at acquisition cost, net of accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Costs associated with maintaining software are recognized as an expense and charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Intangible assets are amortised on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives determined based on an internal technical valuation and charged to Statement of Profit and Loss. The estimated useful lives of intangible assets are as specified in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 which is 3 years.

The asset's useful life is reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

(n) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. 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.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimates of the expenditure incurred to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period.



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(o) Retirement and other employee benefits

Defined Contribution Plans

Contribution towards provident fund for employees is made to the regulatory authorities, where the Company has no further obligations. Such benefits are classified as Defined Contribution Schemes as the Company does not carry any further obligations, apart from the contributions made on a monthly basis. The Company's contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss as and when the services are received from the employees.

Defined Benefit Plans

The Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit plan (the "Gratuity Plan") in accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment.

The liability recognized in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less fair value of the assets. The present value of the defined benefit obligations denominated in Indian Rupees is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of related obligation. The contributions in respect of defined benefit gratuity fund are made to Life Insurance Corporation based on its advice. The accounting charge for benefits under the defined benefit obligation is calculated by independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. Service costs and net interest expense or income is reflected in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Gain or Loss on account of re-measurements are recognized through Other Comprehensive Income in the period in which they occur.

Other Benefit Plans

Compensated absences

The employees of the Company are entitled to compensated leave for which the Company records the liability based on actuarial valuation computed under projected unit credit method. This benefit is unfunded.

Compensated absences, which are expected to be availed or encashed beyond 12 months from the end of the year are treated as other long-term employee benefits. The Company's liability is actuarially determined (using the Projected Unit Credit method) at the end of each year. Service costs and net interest expense or income is reflected in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Compensated absences that are expected to be availed or encashed within 12 months from the end of the year are treated as short term employee benefits and the obligation towards the same is measured at the expected cost of accumulating compensated absences as the additional amount expected to be paid as a result of the unused entitlement as at the year end.

Service Award Loyalty

Dependent on completion of service, the Company provides certain monetary benefits to its employees at defined milestones alongwith providing non-encashable leaves at each respective milestone. The Company accounts for such monetary benefits basis actuarial liability ascertained at the end of every reporting period.

Service Award Loyalty is a defined benefit obligation and the liability recognized in the Balance Sheet represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the Balance Sheet date, together with adjustments for unrecognized actuarial gains or losses and past service costs. An independent actuary using the projected unit credit method calculates the defined benefit obligations annually.

Actuarial gains and losses are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they occur. Past service cost is recognized immediately to the extent that the benefits are already vested and otherwise is amortised on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested. Any asset resulting from this calculation is limited to past service cost, plus the present value of available refunds and reductions in future contributions to the schemes.



This scheme has been scrapped by the Company with effect from 01 April 2020.

Share-based payments

Employees of the Company receive remuneration in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments (equity-settled transactions).

Equity-settled transactions

The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value at the date when the grant is made using an appropriate valuation model.

That cost is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in share-based payment (SBP) reserves in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled in employee benefits expense. The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The statement of profit and loss expense or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period and is recognised in employee benefits expense.

Service and non-market performance conditions are not taken into account when determining the grant date fair value of awards, but the likelihood of the conditions being met is assessed as part of the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. Market performance conditions are reflected within the grant date fair value. Any other conditions attached to an award, but without an associated service requirement, are considered to be non-vesting conditions. Non-vesting conditions are reflected in the fair value of an award and lead to an immediate expensing of an award unless there are also service and/or performance conditions.

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest because non-market performance and/or service conditions have not been met. Where awards include a market or non-vesting condition, the transactions are treated as vested irrespective of whether the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.

When the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognised is the expense had the terms had not been modified, if the original terms of the award are met. An additional expense is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment transaction, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification. Where an award is cancelled by the entity or by the counterparty, any remaining element of the fair value of the award is expensed immediately through profit or loss.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share.

In situations where the Company issues share-based payments to employees of the subsidiary and does not cross charge the cost to such subsidiary, the cost pertaining to the vesting period is recorded as investment made in the subsidiary with a corresponding credit to equity.

(p) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to owners of the Company by weighted average number of equity shares (including compulsorily convertible cumulative preference shares) outstanding during the financial year.



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Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

The after-income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares and the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(q) Rounding of amounts

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



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Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(All amounts in Indian Rupees Lakhs, except for share data or as otherwise stated)

3 Property, plant and equipment

	IT equipment	Office equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Total
Cost				
As at 31 March 2020	243	46	3	292
Additions	47	-	-	47
Transfers/ adjustments	(2)	-	-	(2)
As at 31 March 2021	288	46	3	337
Additions	248	-	-	248
Disposals	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2022	536	46	3	585
Depreciation				
As at 31 March 2020	199	38	3	240
Depreciation #	28	1	0	29
Disposal	(2)	-	-	(2)
As at 31 March 2021	225	39	3	267
Depreciation#	101	1	0	102
Disposals	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2022	326	40	3	369
Net book value				
As at 31 March 2022	210	6	-	216
As at 31 March 2021	63	7	-	70

#Nil due to rounding off to nearest lakhs

4 Intangible assets

	Computer software	Total
Cost		
As at 31 March 2020	68	68
Additions	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	68	68
Additions	-	-
As at 31 March 2022	68	68
Amortisation		
As at 31 March 2020	58	58
Amortisation	5	5
Balance as at 31 March 2021	63	63
Amortisation	3	3
As at 31 March 2022	66	66
Net book value		
As at 31 March 2022	2	2
As at 31 March 2021	5	5



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5 Financial assets

5(i) Non-current investments

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Investments in equity instruments (fully paid) (at cost)		
Unquoted in subsidiary companies		
109 (31 March 2021: 109) Equity shares of GBP 1 each in Coforge SF Limited (formerly known as Whishworks Limited (UK))*	121	121
Nil (31 March 2021: Nil) Equity shares of AUD 1 each in Coforge PTY Limited (formerly known as Whishworks PTY Limited (Australia))# **	-	9
Total equity instruments	121	121
Aggregate value of unquoted investments	121	121

*includes Investment amounting to Rs 76 (31 March 2021: Rs 76) on account of ESOP expenditure for ESOPs issued to employees of subsidiary without any charge (refer note 32)

The entity has been de-registered on 08 February 2021

** Nil due to rounding off

5(ii) Other financial assets

	31 March 2022		31 March 2021	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Financial Instruments at amortised cost				
Security deposits	65	31	29	31
Unbilled receivable	197	-	30	-
Other receivables ¹	147	-	217	-
	319	31	267	31
Unsecured considered doubtful				
Unbilled receivable	10	-	10	-
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	(10)	-	(10)	-
	-	-	-	-
Total	319	31	267	31

¹ Includes receivables from related parties amounting to Rs 147 (31 March 2021: 217) (refer note 31)

Movement in expected credit loss during the year ended are as follows

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Balance at the beginning of the period/year	10	-
Provision made during the year	-	10
	10	10

5(iii) Trade receivables

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Trade receivables*	4,413	2,647
Impairment allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful debts)		
Trade receivables - credit impaired	(21)	(11)
Total Trade receivables	4,392	2,636

* Includes receivable from related parties amounting to Rs 3,627 (31 March 2021: 2,673) (refer note 31)

No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. Not any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 to 60 days.

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total (as at March 31, 2022)
	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	1,371	2,513	48	-	-	-	4,392
(ii) Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	10	-	11	-	21

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total (as at March 31, 2021)
	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	1,176	1,410	26	24	-	-	2,636
(ii) Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	11	-	-	11

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Breakup for security details		
Considered good, unsecured	4,392	2,636
Credit impaired	21	11
Less: Allowance for credit period	(21)	(11)
	4,392	2,636

5(iv) Cash and cash equivalents

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Balances with banks		
- On current accounts	1,818	2,457
Cash on hand ¹	0	0
	1,818	2,457

¹ Nil due to rounding off to nearest lakhs



	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
5(c) Balances at bank other than cash and cash equivalents		
Deposits with original maturity for more than three months but remaining maturity of less than twelve months*	18	18
	18	18

*Includes fixed deposit of Rs. 18 (31 March 2021: 18) held as margin money

Break up of financial assets carried at amortised cost

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Other financial assets (refer note 5 (ii))	130	298
Trade receivables (refer note 5 (iii))	4,392	2,636
Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 5 (iv))	1,018	7,457
Balances at bank other than cash and cash equivalents (refer note 5 (v))	18	18
Total financial assets carried at amortised cost	6,578	5,409

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
6 Deferred tax assets (net)		
Deferred tax assets relates to the following:		
Tax impact of re-measurement of cost on net defined benefit liability and bonus provision	140	121
Impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation/amortization charged for financial reporting	4	12
Others	35	14
	169	147

Movement in deferred tax assets

	Property, plant & equipment	Employee benefits	Others
At 1 April 2020 (charged)/eroded	15	111	12
- to profit or loss - deferred tax	(3)	(3)	2
- to other comprehensive income	-	13	-
At 31 March 2021 (charged)/eroded	12	121	14
- to profit or loss - deferred tax	(8)	29	11
- to other comprehensive income	-	(10)	-
At 31 March 2022	4	140	25

	31 March 2022		31 March 2021	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
7 Other assets (Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)				
Prepayments	93	-	54	-
Balance with statutory/government authorities	298	-	322	-
Other advances	15	-	5	-
Deferred contract cost	39	33	-	-
	445	33	381	-

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
8 Non-current tax asset (net)		
Advance income tax (net of provision of income tax)	43	-
	43	-



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9 Equity share capital and other equity

(i) Equity share capital

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Authorized equity share capital		
300,000 (31 March 2021: 300,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	30	30
150,000 (31 March 2021: 150,000) 0.001% compulsorily convertible cumulative preference shares of ₹10 each (CCCPS)	15	15
	45	45
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up shares		
256,959 (31 March 2021: 250,474) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	26	25
Nil (31 March 2021: Nil) CCCPS of Rs. 10 each (refer note d below)	-	-
	26	25

a. Reconciliation of number of equity shares outstanding, amount at the beginning and at the end of the year

	31 March 2022		31 March 2021	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
At the beginning of the year	250,474	25	233,058	23
Add: CCCPS converted into equity shares during the year (refer note d below)	-	-	17,416	2
Add: Shares issued on exercise of employee of stock options	6,485	1	-	-
At the end of the year	256,959	26	250,474	25

b. Reconciliation of number of CCCPS outstanding, amount at the beginning and at the end of the year

	31 March 2022		31 March 2021	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
At the beginning of the year	-	-	104,500	10
Less: Converted into equity shares during the year (refer note d below)	-	-	(104,500)	(10)
At the end of the year	-	-	-	-

c. Terms and rights attached to equity shares

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹10 per equity share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors, if any, is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing general meeting. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. 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.

d. Terms and rights attached to CCCPS

The Company has only one class of 0.001% CCCPS having a par value of ₹10 per share. Each holder of preference share carry preferential rights vis-à-vis equity shares of the Company with a preferential dividend rate of 0.001% per annum. The preference shareholders shall be non-participating in the surplus of fund. CCCPS shall mandatorily be converted in the ratio of one equity shares for every six CCCPS. The CCCPS shall automatically stand converted into equity shares of the Company on 01 March 2021. The CCCPS shall carry preferential rights vis-à-vis equity shares of the Company with respect to repayment in case of winding-up or repayment of capital.

During the previous year on 01 March 2021, 104,500 CCCPS were converted to 17,416 equity shares in the ratio of one equity share for every six CCCPS as per the terms of share holders agreement.

e. Shares held by holding company

Out of equity shares issued by the company, shares held by its holding company are as below

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Coforge Limited (formerly known as NIT Technologies Limited)		
213,779 (31 March 2021: 147,989) equity shares	21	15
	21	15

f. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Name of shareholder	31 March 2022		31 March 2021	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Equity shares				
Coforge limited (erstwhile NIT Technologies Limited)	213,779	83.20%	147,989	59.08%
Coforge SmartServe Limited (erstwhile NIT SmartServe Limited)	43,180	16.80%	43,180	17.34%

Details of shares held by promoters as at 31 March 2022

Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% change during the year
Shirsha Aradhi	17,594	(17,594)	-	0.00%	-100%
Venkata Raghavendra Lakshmi Narasimha Murthy Aradhi	8,782	(8,782)	-	0.00%	-100%
Pankaj Jaiprakash Kankatti	8,782	(8,782)	-	0.00%	-100%
Kranthi Kumar Vempati	8,782	(8,782)	-	0.00%	-100%
Vishnu Murthy	1,083	(1,083)	-	0.00%	-100%



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Details of shares held by promoters as at 31 March 2021

Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% change during the year
Shrisha Aradhii	13,363	-1,231	17,594	7.02%	32%
Venkata Raghavendra Lakshmi Narasimha Murthy Aradhii	6,706	2,076	8,782	3.51%	31%
Pankaj Jaiprakash Kankatti	6,706	2,076	8,782	3.51%	31%
Kranthi Kumar Vempati	6,706	2,076	8,782	3.51%	31%
Vishnu Murthy	-	1,053	1,053	0.43%	100%

(ii) Other equity

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Securities premium		
Opening balance	737	737
Add: Transferred from employee stock option	68	-
Add: Premium on shares issued for exercised options	1	-
Closing balance	806	737
Employee stock options		
Options granted till date	67	60
Add: Shares issued for exercised options	1	-
Less: Exercise of stock options	(68)	-
Add: Impact of fair valuation on employee stock options	-	7
Closing balance	-	67

For details of shares reserved for issue under the Share based payment plan of the company, please refer note 32

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Retained earnings		
Opening balance	4,055	2,190
Net profit for the year	3,536	1,903
Items of other comprehensive income recognized directly in retained earnings		
Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligation, net of tax	29	(38)
Dividend paid	(2,098)	-
Closing balance	5,522	4,055
Capital reserve		
Opening balance	9	-
Add: Amount transferred on conversion of CCCPS to equity shares	-	9
Closing balance	9	9
Total	6,337	4,868

Nature and purpose of other reserves

Securities premium reserves

Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Employee stock option reserve

Share options outstanding account is used to recognise the grant date fair value of options issued to employees under Wishworks Employee Stock Option Plan 2016. Refer note 32

Capital reserve

Capital reserve is used to recognise profit or loss on purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the equity instruments

Distribution made

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Interim dividend for the year ended on 31 March 2022: INR 816.67 per share (31 March 2021: INR Nil per share)†	2,098	-
	2,098	-



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Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

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10 Provisions

Leave encashment
 Gratuity (refer note 27)

31 March 2022		31 March 2021	
Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
15	80	9	28
35	346	73	278
50	396	81	306

11 Financial liabilities

(i) Trade payables

Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 23)
 Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises *

31 March 2022	31 March 2021
13	4
386	385
399	389

* Includes payable to related parties amounting to Rs.219 (31 March 2021: 270) (refer note 51)

Break up of financial liabilities carried at amortised cost

Non current lease liability (refer note 35)
 Trade payables (refer note 11)
 Current maturities of lease liability (refer note 35)

31 March 2022	31 March 2021
1,462	690
399	389
46	61
1,907	1,140

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total (as at March 31, 2022)
	Unbilled	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed dues - micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	13	-	-	-	13
(ii) Undisputed dues - Creditors others micro enterprises and small enterprises	100	286	-	-	-	386

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total (as at March 31, 2021)
	Unbilled	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed dues - micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	4	-	-	-	4
(ii) Undisputed dues - Creditors others micro enterprises and small enterprises	30	355	-	-	-	385

12 Liabilities for current tax (net)

Provision for taxes (net of advance tax)

31 March 2022	31 March 2021
46	216
46	216

13 Other current liabilities

Statutory dues
 Deferred revenue
 Other payables
 Employee benefits payable

31 March 2022	31 March 2021
125	85
58	7
-	9
160	161
343	265



	For the year ended March 2022	For the year ended March 2021
14 Revenue from contracts with customers		
Sale of services (refer note 34)	8,746	6,726
	<u>8,746</u>	<u>6,726</u>
15 Other income		
Dividend income from subsidiary	1,585	-
Interest on fixed deposit	1	2
Unwinding of discount on security deposits	5	1
Gain on exchange fluctuations (net)	26	104
Gain on sale of assets (net)#	-	0
Recovery from subsidiaries for common corporate support services	584	455
Adjustment on account of re-assessment of leases (net) (refer note 35)	16	-
	<u>2,015</u>	<u>560</u>
#Nil due to rounding off to nearest lakhs		
16 Employee benefits expense		
Salaries, bonus and allowances	5,181	5,269
Contribution to provident and other funds	80	52
Employee share-based payment expense (refer note 32)	-	2
Gratuity (refer note 27)	116	90
Staff welfare expenses	29	19
	<u>5,406</u>	<u>5,432</u>
17 Depreciation and amortization expense		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (refer note 3)	102	29
Amortization of intangible assets (refer note 4)	5	5
Depreciation of right-of-use assets (refer note 35)	112	117
	<u>217</u>	<u>151</u>
18 Other expenses		
Rental charges	-	19
Rates and taxes	21	5
Electricity and water charges	23	12
Telephone and communication charges	25	23
Legal and professional fees	566	697
Travelling and conveyance	17	-
Recruitment expenses	248	158
Insurance #	0	0
Repairs and maintenance		
- Plant and machinery#	7	2
- Others	70	62
Allowance for doubtful debts	10	11
Payment to auditors (refer note 18(a) below)	20	15
CSR expenditure (refer note 18(b) below)	58	42
Miscellaneous expenses	1	-
	<u>1,066</u>	<u>1,051</u>
#Nil due to rounding off to nearest lakhs		
18(a) Details of payments to auditors		
Statutory audit	17	12
Tax audit	2	2
Out of pocket expense#	0	0
In other capacities:		
Certification fees	1	1
	<u>20</u>	<u>15</u>
#Nil due to rounding off to nearest lakhs		
18(b) Details of CSR expenditure		
a) Gross amount required to be spent by Company during the year	58	42
b) Amount approved by the Board to be spent during the year	58	42
c) Amount spent during the year on:		
Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
On purpose other than Construction/acquisition of an asset	58	42
d) Details related to spent obligations:		
i) Contribution to Public Trust	-	-
ii) Contribution to Charitable Trust	58	42



	For the year ended March 2022	For the year ended March 2021
19 Finance costs		
Interest on lease liabilities (refer note 55)	71	22
Bank and financial charges	8	4
Interest - others	9	-
Finance costs expensed in profit or loss	90	26
20 Income tax expense		
(a) Income tax expense		
Current tax	525	726
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods	(18)	(37)
Deferred tax	(32)	4
	443	693
(b) Amount recognised directly in equity		
Deferred tax asset (liability) on other comprehensive income	(10)	13
Total (a)-(b)	453	680
(c) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rate:		
	For the year ended March 2022	For the year ended March 2021
Profit before income tax expense (including OCI)	4,018	2,545
Enacted tax rates in India	25.17%	25.17%
Computed expected tax expense	1,011	641
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Effect of non-deductible expenses	14	23
Effect of deduction availed under section 80M of Income Tax Act, 1961	(399)	-
Effect in current tax due to different tax rate on dividend u/s 115BBD of the Income Tax Act, 1961	(127)	-
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous years	(18)	(37)
Others	2	53
	453	680



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21. Earnings per share

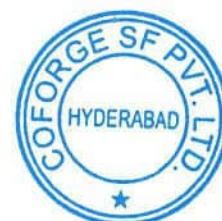
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Basic earnings per equity share of Rs. 10 each	1.382	760
From operations attributable to the equity holders of the company		
Diluted earnings per equity share of Rs. 10 each	1.382	760
From operations attributable to the equity holders of the company		
Reconciliations of earnings used in calculating earnings per share		
(i) Basic earnings per share		
Profit attributable to the equity holders of the company used in calculating basic earnings per share:	3.536	1.903
(ii) Diluted earnings per share		
Profit attributable to the equity holders of the company used in calculating diluted earnings per share:	3.536	1.903
Weighted average number of shares used as the denominator		
(i) Weighted average number of equity shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	255,822	250,474
(ii) Weighted average number of equity shares and potential equity shares used as the denominator in calculating diluted earnings per share	255,822	250,474

22. Commitments

Contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for amounted are estimated to be Nil (31 March 2021: Nil).

23. Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006:

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year		
Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	13	4
Interest due on above	-	-
	13	4
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act 2006	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006	-	-



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24. In accordance with the Definitive Share Purchase Agreement (SPA) and Shareholder's Agreement (SHA) entered between the Company, its promoters and Coforge Limited (erstwhile NIT Technologies Limited) on 06 April 2019, Coforge limited (erstwhile NIT Technologies Limited) has acquired 58.22% of the equity share capital of the Company on 14 June 2019. During the year 2020-21 Coforge SmartServe Limited (erstwhile NIT SmartServe Limited), wholly owned subsidiary of Coforge Limited has acquired 18.53% and Coforge Limited has acquired 5.28% in June 2020 from the promoters as part of tranche two acquisition. Tranche three acquisition for the balance shareholding from promoters has been acquired by Coforge Limited during the year 2021-22.
25. During the previous years, the Company had identified non-compliances with certain regulations under Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, relating to non-submission/delayed filing of Overseas Direct Investment ('ODI') forms, non-obtaining of UIN, non-filing of annual performance reports, non-receipt of share certificate, etc.

In respect of Coforge SF Limited UK (erstwhile known as Whishworks Limited, UK) (wholly owned subsidiary), the Company in the previous years, has transferred the consideration for purchase of shares in Coforge SF Limited UK to its erstwhile shareholders in response to email received from RBI on 16 May 2019. Further, the Company has complied with the aforesaid non-compliances and has filed a response to Reserve Bank of India intimating the measures taken towards aforesaid non-compliances and is awaiting further response from RBI.

In respect of Coforge PTY Ltd. (erstwhile known as Whishworks PTY Limited), Australia (wholly owned subsidiary of the Company), during 2019-20 the Company has obtained Unique Identification Number (UIN) from the Authorised Dealer Bank and RBI. On receipt of UIN for Coforge PTY Ltd (erstwhile known as (Whishworks PTY Limited), Australia, the Company has remitted the amount of investment (AUD 100). The Company is in the process of filing the Annual Performance Reports as per the requirement of the Master Direction issued by the RBI for the financial years 2015-16 to 2020-21.

Based on the management assessment, the Company has made a provision of Rs 5 in the previous years for the possible effects of such non-compliances and is of the view that the amount provided is adequate and no further provision is required in current year in the accompanying financial statements of the Company.

26. Segment information

As per Ind AS 108 - Operating Segments, where the financial report contains both the consolidated financial statements of a parent as well as the parent's separate financial statements, segment information is required only in the consolidated financial statements, accordingly no segment information is disclosed in these financial statements of the Company.

27. Defined Benefit Plan

The Company provides for gratuity for employees in India as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/termination is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied by the number of years of completed service. The Company also transfers its employees to its subsidiary Company "Coforge SF Ltd" in United Kingdom for onsite work and they become the employee of Subsidiary Company thereafter. The gratuity plan is a funded plan and the company makes contributions to Life Insurance Corporations of India. The Company does not fully fund the liability and maintains a target level of funding to be maintaining over of period of time based on estimations of expected gratuity payments.



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Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

(All amounts in Indian Rupees Lakhs, except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Balance sheet amounts – Gratuity

The amounts recognized in the balance sheet and the movements in the net defined benefit obligation over the year are as follows:

	Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net amount
01 April 2020	232	(5)	227
Current service cost	67	-	67
Interest expense/ (income)	15	-	15
Plan assets written off	-	5	5
Total amount recognized in profit or loss	82	5	87
Remeasurements			
(Gain)/loss from change in demographic assumptions	2	-	2
Loss from change in financial assumptions	35	-	35
Experience loss/(gains)	13	-	13
Total amount recognized in other comprehensive	50	-	50
Employer's contributions	-	-	-
Employer direct benefit payments	(14)	-	(14)
Benefit payments	-	-	-
1 April 2021	350	-	350
Current service cost	95	-	95
Interest expense/ (income)	21	-	21
Plan asset written off	-	-	-
Total amount recognized in profit or loss	116	-	116
Remeasurements			
(Gain)/loss from change in demographic assumptions	39	-	39
Loss from change in financial assumptions	(10)	-	(10)
Experience loss/(gains)	(68)	-	(68)
Total amount recognized in other comprehensive	(39)	-	(39)
Employer's contributions	-	-	-
Employer direct benefit payments	(76)	-	(76)
Benefit payments	-	-	-
31 March 2022	351	-	351

The net liability disclosed above relates to funded and unfunded plans as follows:

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Present value of funded obligations	351	350
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Deficit of funded plan	351	350
Unfunded plans	-	-
Deficit of gratuity plan	351	350



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Principal assumptions

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

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Discount rate	7.35%	6.90%
Salary growth rate	10.00%	10.00%

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

Sensitivity analysis

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions of the above liability as at 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021 is as shown below:

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
(a) Effect of 100 basis points change in assumed discount rate on defined benefit obligation		
- 100 basis points increase (Discount rate (%) increase)	330 -6.0%	338 -3.5%
- 100 basis points decrease (Discount rate (%) decrease)	375 6.7%	364 3.8%
(b) Effect of 100 basis points change in assumed salary escalation rate on defined benefit obligation		
- 100 basis points increase (Salary rate (%) increase)	372 6.1%	364 3.7%
- 100 basis points decrease (Salary rate (%) decrease)	331 -5.7%	338 -3.6%
(c) Effect of 100 basis points change in assumed withdrawal rate on defined benefit obligation		
- 100 basis points increase (Withdrawal rate (%) increase)	347 -1.2%	349 -0.6%
- 100 basis points decrease (Withdrawal rate (%) decrease)	356 1.2%	353 0.6%

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

Expected benefit payments for the year ending

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Five years pay-outs		
Year 1	35	72
Year 2	37	63
Year 3	40	57
Year 4	42	51
Year 5	43	44
6 to 10 years	174	124



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28. Fair value including fair value hierarchy
 Category wise classification of financial instruments

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Valued at amortized cost		
Trade receivables	4,392	2,636
Cash and bank balances	1,836	2,475
Other financial assets	350	298
	6,578	5,409
Financial liabilities		
Valued at amortized cost		
Trade payables	399	389
Lease liability	1,508	751
	1,907	1,140

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, unbilled revenue, trade receivables, trade payables, lease liabilities, and other financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

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. The fair values for security deposits (included in other financial assets) were calculated based on cash flows discounted using a current lending rate.

The Company does not have any financial asset other than those carried at amortised cost.

29. Financial risk management

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables and lease liability. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include trade and other receivables and cash that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. Below is the summary of various risk:

(a) Market risk

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

(i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. There are no borrowings on the financial statements. Hence, there is no concentration of interest rate risk.

(ii) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.



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The fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates may have potential impact on the Statement of Profit and Loss and Other comprehensive income and equity, where any transaction references more than one currency or where assets / liabilities are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the Company.

Considering the countries and economic environment in which the Company operates, its operations are subject to risks arising from fluctuations in exchange rates in those countries. The risks primarily relate to fluctuations in US Dollar, Great Britain Pound, United Arab Emirates Dirham and Euros against the functional currency of the Company. The Company evaluates the impact of foreign exchange rate fluctuations by assessing its exposure to exchange rate risks. The Company does not enter into trade financial instruments including derivative financial instruments for hedging its foreign currency risk. The appropriateness of the risk policy is reviewed periodically with reference to the approved foreign currency risk management policy followed by the Company.

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following table demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonable possible change in the foreign currency exchange rates, with all other variables held constant:

	Impact on profit after tax	
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Trade and other receivables:		
INR/USD		
Increase by 1% (31 March 2022 - 1%)*	8	9
Decrease by 1% (31 March 2022 - 1%)*	(8)	(9)
INR/GBP		
Increase by 1% (31 March 2022 - 1%)*	18	17
Decrease by 1% (31 March 2022 - 1%)*	(18)	(17)
INR/AED		
Increase by 1% (31 March 2022 - 1%)##*	1	0
Decrease by 1% (31 March 2022 - 1%)##*	(1)	0
INR/EUR		
Increase by 1% (31 March 2022 - 1%)##*	2	0
Decrease by 1% (31 March 2022 - 1%)##*	(2)	0
Trade payables:		
INR/USD		
Increase by 1% (31 March 2022 - 1%)*	-	(2)
Decrease by 1% (31 March 2022 - 1%)*	-	2
INR/GBP		
Increase by 1% (31 March 2022 - 1%)*	(1)	-
Decrease by 1% (31 March 2022 - 1%)*	1	-



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Cash and bank balances:

INR/USD

Increase by 1% (31 March 2022 - 1%)* - 1

Decrease by 1% (31 March 2022 - 1%)* - (1)

INR/GBP

Increase by 1% (31 March 2022 - 1%)#* - 5

Decrease by 1% (31 March 2022 - 1%)#* - (5)

* Holding all other variables constant

Nil due to rounding off to nearest lakhs

(b) Credit risk

Trade receivables

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

The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables amounting to Rs.4,392 (31 March 2021: 2,636), other receivables of Rs. 147 (31 March 2021: 217). Trade receivables and unbilled revenue are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned through subsidiaries and other corporate customers. The Company earns revenues from its subsidiary where the payment is received as and when it is due and from other customers for which the Company has used the expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss or gain on trade receivables and unbilled revenue and has provided it wherever appropriate.

Basis this assessment, the allowance for doubtful trade receivables of Rs. 21 Lakhs as at 31 March 2022 (31 March 2021: 11) is considered adequate.

Similar assessment is done in respect of other receivables of Rs. 147 lakhs (31 March 2021: 217) as at 31 March 2022 while arriving at the level of provision that is required.

In respect of security deposit (including prepayment) of Rs. 96 Lakhs as at 31 March 2022 (31 March 2021: 51), the Company has assessed the counterparty credit risk and believes that no provision is required for its recoverability.

The following table gives the movement in allowance for expected credit loss for the year ended 31 March 2022:

Particulars	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Balance at the beginning	11	11
Expected credit loss recognized#	10	0
Balance at the end	21	11

Nil due to rounding off to nearest lakhs

(c) Liquidity risk

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations. The Company has no outstanding borrowings from banks. The Company believes that the working capital is sufficient to meet its current requirements. Accordingly, no liquidity risk is perceived.



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Maturities of financial liabilities

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

	Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	More than 5 Years	Total
31 March 2022					
Trade payables	399	-	-	-	399
Lease liability	46	7	80	1,375	1,508
	445	7	80	1,375	1,907
31 March 2021					
Trade payables	389	-	-	-	389
Lease liability	61	168	239	283	751
	450	168	239	283	1,140

30. Capital management

Risk management

For the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity share capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the shareholders. The primary objectives of the Company's capital management are to maximise the shareholder value and safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern. The Company has no outstanding borrowings. The funding requirements are generally met through operating cash flows generated.

31. Name of related parties and description of relationship

Nature of relationship	Name of the Company
Ultimate Holding Company	Baring Private Equity Asia GP VII Limited (w.e.f 17 May 2019)
Holding Company	Coforge Limited (formerly known as NIIT Technologies Limited) (w.e.f 14 June 2019)
Subsidiary Companies	Coforge SF Limited (erstwhile Wishworks Limited UK) Wishworks PTY Limited (Australia) (until 8 February 2021)
Fellow Subsidiary	Coforge SmartServe Limited Coforge Inc. (erstwhile NIIT Technologies Inc. USA) Coforge FZ LLC (erstwhile NIIT Technologies FZ LLC) (w.e.f 01 September 2020) Coforge UK Limited Coforge Technology Limited (Erstwhile NIIT Techn. USA)
Key Managerial Personnel (KMP)	Sudhir Singh (Director) Sanjeev Prasad (Director from 15 June 2020) Ajay Kalra (Director from 15 June 2020) Suman Kumar Konkumalla (Director) Pankaj Jaiprakash Kankatti (Chief Information Officer until 31 March 2021) Srikrishna Venkata Raghavendra Arardhi - (Chief Executive Officer until 31 March 2021) & (Whole Time Director until 06 October 2021)



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(a) Balance outstanding as at the year-end:

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Coforge Limited (Erstwhile NIIT Technologies Limited)		
Disclosed under trade payables	71	266
Disclosed under trade Receivable	271	-
Coforge Inc. (Erstwhile NIIT Technologies Inc.)		
Disclosed under trade receivables	123	123
Coforge UK Ltd		
Disclosed under trade receivables	541	-
Coforge SF Ltd (Erstwhile Wishworks Limited UK)		
Disclosed under trade receivables	2,604	1,926
Disclosed under investments in equity instruments	121	121
Disclosed under trade payable	143	4
Disclosed under other financial assets	147	217
Coforge Technology Ltd. (Erstwhile NIIT Techn. USA)		
Disclosed under trade Payables	5	-
Coforge FZ LLC (Erstwhile NIIT Technologies FZ LLC)		
Disclosed under trade receivables	88	24
Whishworks PTY Limited (Australia)		
Disclosed under Investments in equity instruments (until 8 February 2021)	-	0

(b) Transactions during the year

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Coforge SF Ltd UK (Erstwhile Wishworks Limited UK)		
Revenue from operations	4,518	3365
Recovery for support services	384	453
Reimbursement of expenses from (received/receivable)	68	28
Purchase of software subscription and support services	38	30
Investment during the year	-	4
Legal and Professional charges	118	-
Dividend received during the year	1,585	-
Whishworks PTY Limited (Australia)		
Dis-Investment during the year #1	0	-
Coforge Limited (Erstwhile NIIT Technologies Limited)		
Revenue from operations	237	-
Allotment of Equity Shares	-	1
Legal and Professional Charges	198	368
Dividend paid during the year	1,746	-
Coforge Inc. (Erstwhile NIIT Technologies Inc.)		
Revenue from operations	165	90
Legal and Professional charges	24	234
Coforge FZ LLC (Erstwhile NIIT Technologies FZ LLC)		
Revenue from operations	100	26
Coforge UK Ltd		
Revenue from operations#	598	0



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Coforge SmartServe Limited Dividend paid during the year	352	-
Srikrishna Venkata Raghavendra Arardhi Remuneration*	-	63
Pankaj Jaiprakash Kankatti Remuneration*	-	63

*As gratuity and compensated absences are computed for all the employees in aggregate, the amounts relating to the key managerial personnel cannot be individually identified.

Nil due to rounding off to nearest lakhs.

#¹ In the current year the Company has write off the investment made due to closure of operations in Australia.

32. Employee Stock Option Plan

Pursuant to a resolution passed by the members in their annual general meeting held on 30 September 2016, the Company instituted an Employee Stock Option Plan by name of "Whishworks Stock Employee Plan – 2016" (ESOP scheme). The said Scheme has been formulated in consultation with the Board of Directors and the Company had resolved to issue equity shares not more than 5% of the issued equity share capital of the Company.

The aforesaid Scheme was further modified in the FY 2019-20, by way of resolution passed in Extraordinary General Meeting on 29 April 2019 and accordingly the period of vesting for ESOP options to the extent of 30% was modified to be May 14, 2019 (as against the original vesting period of 31 March 2020) and for the remaining 70% options, the vesting period was extended to 31 March 2021.

During the financial year 2016-17, Compensation Committee had granted 10,939 stock options to eligible employees, at an exercise price of Rs 30 per equity share, of which 6,485 stock options are outstanding as at 31 March 2021 (31 March 2020: 6,545).

In the previous year, these shares got vested on 15 March 2021. However, the aforesaid Scheme was further modified by way of resolution passed in Extraordinary General Meeting on 30 March 2021 and accordingly the exercise period of these options was extended to 4 June 2021. During the current year same were exercised.

The expense recognised for employee services received during the year is shown in the following table:

Movements during the year

The following table illustrates the number and weighted average exercise prices (WAEP) of, and movements in, share options during the year:

	31 March 2022		31 March 2021	
	Number	WAEP (Rs. Per equity share)	Number	WAEP (Rs. Per equity share)
Outstanding at 1 April	6,485	30	6,545	30
Granted during the year	-	-	-	-
Exercised during the year	6,485	30	-	-
Forfeited/Expired during the year	-	-	(60)	30
Outstanding at 31 March	-	-	6,485	30
Exercisable at 31 March	-	-	-	-

The weighted average remaining contractual life for the share options outstanding is Nil (31 March 2021: 1 year)



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The fair value of options were estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes-Merton method with the following assumptions:

Risk free interest rate (%)	7.65
Weighted average share price (Rs.)	1,070
Remaining contractual life (years)	1.08
Expected life of the option (years)	3.42
Expected volatility (%)	61.68
Weighted average fair value as on grant date (Rs.)	1,063
Expected dividend yield (%)	-

The expected life of the share options is based on historical data and current expectations and is not necessarily indicative of exercise patterns that may occur. The expected volatility reflects the assumption that the historical volatility over a period similar to the life of the options is indicative of future trends, which may not necessarily be the actual outcome.

33. Significant accounting judgements estimates and assumptions

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

Estimates and Assumptions

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

(i) Defined benefit plan – Gratuity

The cost of the defined gratuity plan and the present value of gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial assumptions that may differ from the actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation.

(ii) Depreciation on property, plant and equipment

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated on written down value method till the date of acquisition by Coforge Limited (Erstwhile NHT Technologies Limited). Post-acquisition, the Company has adopted straight-line basis of depreciation (in line with the group policy) using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives and residual values of all its property, plant and equipment estimated by the management. The management believes that depreciation rates currently used fairly reflect its estimate of the useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment, though these rates in certain cases are different from lives prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.



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(iii) Taxes

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. Refer note for details on taxes.

(iv) Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

(v) Impairment of investments

The Company reviews its carrying value of investments carried at amortised cost annually, or more frequently when there is indication for impairment. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for.

(vi) Estimation of uncertainties relating to the global health pandemic from COVID-19 (COVID-19)

The Company has considered the possible effects that may result from the pandemic relating to COVID-19 in the preparation of these standalone financial statements including the recoverability of carrying amounts of financial and non-financial assets. In developing the assumptions relating to the possible future uncertainties in the global economic conditions because of this pandemic, the Company has, at the date of approval of these financial statements, used internal and external sources of information including credit reports and related information and economic forecasts and expects that the carrying amount of these assets will be recovered. The impact of COVID-19 on the Company's financial statements may differ from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements.

34. Revenue from contracts with customers

a) Disaggregate revenue information

Set out below is the disaggregation of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers:

Vertical	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Banking and financial services	615	441
Travel, Transport and Logistics	90	481
Retail	1,709	3,989
Insurance	97	76
Others	6,235	1,739
Total revenue from contracts with customers	8,746	6,726
India	1,850	1,235
Outside India	6,896	5,491
Total revenue from contracts with customers	8,746	6,726

b) Contract balances

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Trade receivables	4,392	2,636
Unbilled revenue (Contract assets)	107	30
Deferred revenue (Contract liability)	58	7



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Particulars about Contract assets (Unbilled revenue)	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Balance at the beginning	30	35
Unbilled revenue classified to trade receivable upon billing to customer out of opening unbilled revenue	30	35
Particulars about Contract liabilities (Deferred revenue)	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Balance at the beginning	7	-
Deferred revenue classified to trade receivable upon billing to customer out of opening deferred revenue	7	-

c) Performance obligations

There is no remaining performance obligation on the contracts entered by the Company as on 31 March 2022 (31 March 2021: Nil).

35. Leases:

The Company had a lease contract for building used in its operations for a initial lease term of 7 years (balance lease period 5.75 years). In the current year, the management has decided to shift its operations to another premises and entered into a new lease contract for the period of 5 years with extension option for 10 years further. As a result, the existing ROU asset and Lease liability for the earlier lease contract was restated for the balance lease term and accordingly being given effect to in financial statements. For the new lease contract, the Company is reasonably certain to exercise the extension option.

The Company also elected to use the recognition exemption for lease contract that, at the commencement date, has a lease term of 12 months or less and do not contain a purchase option ("short-term lease")

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use asset recognised and the movements during the year:

Particulars	Building Lease
As at 31 March 2020	90
Addition	795
Depreciation expense	(117)
As at 01 April 2021	768
Addition	1,498
Depreciation expense	(112)
Impact on account of reassessment	(656)
As at 31 March 2022	1,498

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liability (included under other financial liabilities) and the movements during the year:

Particulars	Building Lease
As at 31 March 2020	93
Addition	795
Accretion of interest	22
Payments	(159)
As at 01 April 2021	751
Addition	1462
Accretion of interest	73
Payments	(138)
Impact on account of reassessment	(640)
As at 31 March 2022	1,508



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36. Ratio analysis and its elements

Ratio	Numerator		Denominator		% change Reason for variance
	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21	
Current Ratio	Current Assets		Current Liabilities		
Debt Equity Ratio	Total Debt	7.91	Shareholder's Equity	5.69	39% Refer Note - a
	Earnings for debt service = Net profit after taxes	0.24		0.15	54% Refer Note - b
Debt service Coverage Ratio	+ Non-cash operating expenses		Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments	16.46	75% Refer Note - b
Return on equity ratio	Net Profits after taxes -- Preference Dividend		Average Shareholder's Equity	48%	31% Refer Note - a
Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold		Average Inventory	N/A	N/A
Trade receivable turnover ratio	Net credit sales = Gross credit sales - sales return	2.49	Average Trade Receivable	2.69	-8%
	Net credit purchases = Gross credit purchases - purchase return				
Trade payable turnover ratio	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	0.39	Average Trade Payables	0.49	-19%
Net capital turnover ratio	Net Profit	1.43	Working capital = Current assets - Current liabilities	1.42	1%
Net profit ratio	Earnings before interest and taxes	40%	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	28%	43% Refer Note - a
Return on capital employed	Interest (Finance Income)		Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth - Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	52%	-4%
Return on investment			Investment	N/A	N/A

Note - a : Revenue growth along with higher efficiency on working capital improvement has resulted in an improvement in the ratio.

Note - b : Debt represents only lease liabilities. In the current year, the existing lease was re-assessed and the lease term was re-determined as the Company has entered into a new lease agreement against which a new lease liability was created.



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37. In respect of provident fund (PF), there are numerous interpretative issues relating to Supreme Court (SC) judgement on PF dated February 28, 2019. In relation to this, the Company has created a provision from FY 2011-12 to FY 2018-19 amounting to Rs. 32 in the previous years. The Company is in the process of identifying the employees to whom this liability is required to be discharged, post which amount will be transferred to their respective PF accounts.

38. Interests in other entities

The Company's subsidiaries at 31 March 2022 are set out below. Unless otherwise stated, they have share capital consisting solely of equity shares that are held directly by the Company and the proportion of ownership interests held equals the voting rights held by the Company. The country of incorporation or registration is also their principal place of business.

Name	Place of business/ country of incorporation	Ownership interest held by the company		Ownership interest held by the Non-controlling interest		Principal Activities
		31 March 2022	31 March 2021	31 March 2022	31 March 2021	
		Direct subsidiaries				
Coforge SF Limited	United Kingdom	100	100	-	-	Software development
Coforge PTY Limited (until 8 February 2021)	Australia	-	100	-	-	Software development

39. Social security code

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.

40. Subsequent events

No significant subsequent events have been observed till 02 May 2022 which may require any additional disclosure or an adjustment to the financial statements.

41. Recent accounting pronouncements

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

Ind AS 16 – Property Plant and equipment:

The amendment clarifies that excess of net sale proceeds of items produced over the cost of testing, if any, shall not be recognised in the profit or loss but deducted from the directly attributable costs considered as a part of an item of property, plant, and equipment. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2022. The company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its consolidated financial statements.



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Ind AS 37 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets:

The amendment specifies that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (an example would be the allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract). The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2022, although early adoption is permitted. The Company has evaluated the amendment and the impact is not expected to be material.

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP

ICAI Firm Registration No.101049W/E300004

Chartered Accountants

Atin Bhargava

per Atin Bhargava

Partner

Membership No.: 504777



Place:

Date: 02 May 2022



For and behalf of Board of Directors of

Coforge SF Private Limited (formerly known as
Whishworks IT Consulting Pvt. Ltd.)

Ajay Kalra

Ajay Kalra

Director

DIN: 03157214

Place: GURUGRAM

Date: 02 May 2022

Sanjeev Prasad

Sanjeev Prasad

Director

DIN: 07490849

Place: GURUGRAM

Date: 02 May 2022