

M L BHUWANIA AND CO LLP

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

F-11, 3rd floor, Manek Mahal, 90, Veer Nariman Road, Churchgate, Mumbai - 400 020, INDIA.
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To,
The Members of **DATAMATICS STAFFING SERVICES LIMITED**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **DATAMATICS STAFFING SERVICES LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information ("the financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2021, the loss, other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows 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") specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules 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.

Key Audit Matters

We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Other Information

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's Annual Report, but does not include the financial statements and our Auditors' 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.



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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

The management and Board of Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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



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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.



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Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A", a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid financial statements 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 Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow 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 Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure B".
 - (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses; and
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2021.



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- (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director is not in excess of the limit laid down under section 197 of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under section 197(16) which are required to be commented upon by us.

For M L BHUWANIA AND CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 101484W/W100197

Ashishkumar Bairagra

Partner

Membership No. 109931

UDIN: 21109931AAAABQ8466

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 25, 2021

F- 11, 3rd Floor, Manek Mahal,
90, Veer Nariman Road, Churchgate,
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ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Referred to in paragraph 1 of 'Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in our Report of even date on the accounts of DATAMATICS STAFFING SERVICES LIMITED for the year ended March 31, 2021

- i. (a) The Company is generally maintaining proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

(b) The fixed assets are physically verified by the Management in accordance with a regular programme of verification which, in our opinion, provides for physical verification of all the fixed assets at reasonable intervals. Pursuant to the program, certain fixed assets were physically verified during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties included in property, plant and equipment, are held in the name of the Company.
- ii. According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company's nature of operations does not require it to hold inventories. Consequently, clause 3(ii) of the order is not applicable.
- iii. According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, sub clauses (a) to (c) of clause 3(iii) of the order are not applicable to the Company.
- iv. In our opinion and according to information and explanations provided to us the Company has complied with provisions of sections 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of investments made. Section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable as there were no loans, securities and guarantees given during the year.
- v. According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of Sections 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Act and the rules framed there under to the extent notified. Accordingly, clause 3(v) is not applicable.
- vi. The Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under sub section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for any of the product of the Company. Accordingly, clause 3(v) of the order is not applicable.
- vii. (a) According to the information and explanations provided to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the Company is generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise duty, value added tax, cess, Goods & Service Tax and any other material statutory dues applicable to it. According to the information and explanations given to us, no



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undisputed arrears of statutory dues were outstanding as at March 31, 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, there are no dues of Income Tax, Sales Tax, Value Added Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Custom Duty, Service Tax, Excise Duty and cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- ix. In our opinion and according to information and explanations provided to us, the Company has not taken any loan or borrowing from banks, government, financial institutions and has not issued debentures during the year. Accordingly, clause 3 (viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- x. In our opinion and according to information and explanations provided to us, the Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and through term loans during the year. Accordingly, clause 3 (ix) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- x. To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanation given to us, no fraud by the Company and no fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
- xi. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the managerial remuneration has been paid or provided in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 read with schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013.
- xii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the nature of the activities of the company does not attract any special statute applicable to Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- xiii. According to the information and explanation given to us, and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sec 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv. According to the information and explanations provided to us, and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, clause 3 (xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xv. According to the information and explanations given to us, and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, clause 3 (xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



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- xvi. According to information and explanations provided to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Sec 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For M L BHUWANIA AND CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 101484W/W100197

Ashishkumar Bairagra

Partner

Membership No. 109931

UDIN: 21109931AAAABQ8466

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 25, 2021

F- 11, 3rd Floor, Manek Mahal,
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Mumbai - 400 020, India.



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ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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

Referred to in paragraph 2(f) of 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditor's Report on the financial statements of the company for the year ended March 31, 2021.

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of DATAMATICS STAFFING SERVICES LIMITED ("the Company") as of March 31, 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, to the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2021, based on the criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting 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.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management and Board of Directors are 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 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, and both issued by the 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 over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our



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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

For M L BHUWANIA AND CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 101484W/W100197

Ashishkumar Bairagra
Partner
Membership No. 109931
UDIN: 21109931AAAABQ8466

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 25, 2021

F- 11, 3rd Floor, Manek Mahal,
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DATAMATICS STAFFING SERVICES LIMITED
Financial Statements as at March 31, 2021

Balance sheet as at March 31, 2021	(Rs. in Lacs)		
Particulars	Note	Mar 31, 2021	Mar 31, 2020
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	2	19.97	23.44
Financial assets			
i. Other financial assets	3	1.22	1.22
Deferred tax assets	24(c)	22.55	12.29
Non-current tax assets (net)	4	136.04	105.51
Other non-current assets	5	0.01	-
Total non-current assets		179.78	142.46
Current assets			
Financial assets			
i. Investments	6	56.16	0.23
ii. Trade receivables	7	89.33	90.35
iii. Cash and cash equivalents	8	48.32	156.01
iv. Other financial assets	9	-	0.36
Other current assets	10	9.84	16.14
Total current assets		203.65	263.08
Total Assets		383.44	405.54
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	11(a)	10.00	10.00
Other equity	11(b)	72.77	103.37
Total equity		82.77	113.37
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	12	44.02	35.91
Total non-current liabilities		44.02	35.91
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i. Borrowings	13	180.00	180.00
ii. Trade payables	14	-	-
Dues of Micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
Dues other than Micro enterprises and small enterprises		32.34	34.04
iii. Other financial liabilities	15	13.99	11.97
Provisions	16	10.78	14.30
Other current liabilities	17	19.55	15.96
Total current liabilities		256.65	256.27
Total liabilities		300.67	292.18
Total Equity and Liabilities		383.44	405.54

The accompanying notes forming an integral part of the financial statements

As per our attached report of even date

For M L BHUWANIA AND CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 101484W/W100197

Ashishkumar Bairagra

Ashishkumar Bairagra
Partner
Membership No. 109931

For and on behalf of the Board

Dr. Lalit S. Kanodia *Chandrakiran Tambe*

Dr. Lalit S. Kanodia
DIN 00008050
Chairman

Chandrakiran Tambe
DIN 06998703
Managing Director

Place : Mumbai
Dated : May 25, 2021

F- 11, 3rd Floor, Manek Mahal,
90, Veer Nariman Road, Churchgate,
Mumbai - 400 020, India.



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DATAMATICS STAFFING SERVICES LIMITED
Financial Statements as at March 31, 2021

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2021		(Rs. in Lacs)	
Particulars	Note	Mar 31, 2021	Mar 31, 2020
Revenue from operations	18	562.75	774.33
Other income	19	3.44	19.86
Total income		566.19	794.19
Expenses			
Employee benefit expenses	20	531.74	680.39
Finance costs	21	15.12	13.48
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	22	3.47	4.98
Other expenses	23	59.62	79.69
Total expenses		609.94	778.53
Profit before tax		(43.75)	15.66
Tax expense			
- Current tax	24(a)	(0.25)	6.27
- Deferred tax	24(a)	(11.08)	(0.04)
Total tax expenses		(11.33)	6.23
Profit for the year		(32.42)	9.43

Statement of other comprehensive income (OCI) for the year ended March 31, 2021

Particulars	Note	Mar 31, 2021	Mar 31, 2020
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</i>			
Actuarial gains and losses		2.46	(0.69)
Tax relating to above		(0.64)	0.18
		1.82	(0.51)
OCI for the year		1.82	(0.51)
Total comprehensive income for the year		(30.60)	8.92
Earnings per Equity Share (of Rs. 10 each)			
Basic and Diluted	33	(32.42)	9.43

The accompanying notes forming an integral part of the financial statements

As per our attached report of even date

For M L BHUWANIA AND CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

FRN: 101484W/W100197



Ashishkumar Bairagra
 Partner
 Membership No. 109931

For and on behalf of the Board



Dr. Lalit S. Kanodia
 DIN 00008050
 Chairman



Chandrakiran Tambe
 DIN 06998703
 Managing Director

Place : Mumbai

Dated : May 25, 2021

F- 11, 3rd Floor, Manek Mahal,
 90, Veer Nariman Road, Churchgate,
 Mumbai - 400 020, India.



DATAMATICS STAFFING SERVICES LIMITED
Cash flow statement for the year ended March 31, 2021

(Rs. in Lacs)

	Mar 31, 2021	Mar 31, 2020
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	(43.75)	15.66
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	3.47	4.98
Sundry balances written back	-	(3.06)
Finance cost	15.12	13.31
Unrealised gain on fair value of financial assets (Net)	(0.25)	(0.25)
Dividend income	(0.91)	(4.34)
Interest income	(2.28)	(0.02)
Operating profit before working capital changes	(28.61)	26.27
Adjustments for :		
Increase in trade receivables	1.02	36.30
Increase in other financial and non-financial assets	6.65	(0.85)
Increase in trade payables	(1.70)	25.33
Increase in other financial and non-financial liabilities	10.64	1.00
	(12.00)	88.04
Cash generated from operations		
Direct taxes paid (net)	(30.10)	28.76
Net cash flow from operating activities (A)	(42.09)	116.81
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of fixed assets / capital work-in-progress	-	(2.40)
Purchase / Sale of long-term investments (Net)	(55.69)	15.66
Dividend received	0.91	4.34
Interest received	2.28	0.08
Net cash flow used in investing activities (B)	(52.49)	17.69
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Procurement/(Proceeds) from short-term borrowings	-	(1.00)
Interest paid	(13.11)	(1.33)
Net cash flow used in financing activities (C)	(13.11)	(2.33)
Net cash flow during the year (A+B+C)	(107.69)	132.16
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	156.01	23.85
Net cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer Note No. 8)	48.32	156.01

1. Cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 7) statement of cash flows.

2. Previous year figures have been regrouped and rearranged wherever considered necessary to make them comparable with those of the current year.

As per our attached report of even date

For M L BHUWANIA AND CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 101484W/W100197



Ashishkumar Bairagra
Partner
Membership No. 109931

For and on behalf of the Board



Dr. Lalit S. Kanodia
DIN 00008050
Chairman



Chandrakiran Tambe
DIN 06998703
Managing Director

Place : Mumbai
Dated : May 25, 2021

F- 11, 3rd Floor, Manek Mahal,
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DATAMATICS STAFFING SERVICES LIMITED
Financial Statements as at March 31, 2021

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2021

A. Equity share capital	(Rs. in Lacs)
Particulars	
As at March 31, 2019	10.00
Changes in equity share capital	-
As at March 31, 2020	10.00
Changes in equity share capital	-
As at March 31, 2021	10.00

Particulars	Reserves and surplus			Other comprehensive income	Total other equity
	Retained earnings	Capital redemption reserve	Actuarial gains and losses		
As at March 31, 2019	31.15	60.00	3.30	94.45	
Profit for the year	9.43	-	-	9.43	
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(0.51)	(0.51)	
As at March 31, 2020	40.58	60.00	2.78	103.37	
Profit for the year	(32.42)	-	-	(32.42)	
Other comprehensive income	-	-	1.82	1.82	
As at March 31, 2021	8.16	60.00	4.60	72.77	

(Rs. in Lacs)

As per our attached report of even date

For **M L BHUWANIA AND CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 101484W/W100197

Ashish Kumar Bairagra

Ashishkumar Bairagra
Partner
Membership No. 109931

Place : Mumbai
Dated : May 25, 2021

F-11, 3rd Floor, Manek Mahal,
90, Veer Nariman Road, Churchgate,
Mumbai - 400 020, India.

For and on behalf of the Board

Lalit S. Kanodia

Dr. Lalit S. Kanodia
DIN 00008050
Chairman

Chandrakiran Tambe
25/5/2021

Chandrakiran Tambe
DIN 06998703
Managing Director



DATAMATICS STAFFING SERVICES LIMITED
Financial Statements as at March 31, 2021

Note 1: Significant accounting policies

a) Company Overview

Datamatics Staffing Services Limited (DSSL) was incorporated on April 25, 2003 as Private Limited company. The Company has been converted to a Public Limited Company as "Datamatics Staffing Services Limited" with effect from August 23, 2013. With effect from 18th March, 2019 the company has been acquired by Datamatics Global Services Limited (Holding Company). The Company is engaged into Manpower Recruitment Consultancy and Manpower Supply.

b) Significant Accounting Policies

i) Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements:

Compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (IndAS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the Act.

ii) Historical cost convention

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

- * certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) which is measured at fair value;
- * defined benefit plans – plan assets measured at fair value

c) Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the generally accepted accounting principles require estimates and assumptions to be made that affect the reported amounts of the assets and liabilities on the date of financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Differences between actual results and estimates are recognised in the year in which the results are known / materialized.

d) Foreign currency translation

i) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (In lacs) (INR), which is Company's functional and presentation currency.

ii) Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currency are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the date of the transactions.

Monetary items denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of transaction.

Any income or expense on account of exchange difference either on settlement or on translation at the balance sheet date is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which it arises.

e) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration we expect to receive in exchange for those services (net of goods and services tax).

Revenue is received in the form of fees, for placements at various levels in a client's organization. Revenue is recognized on the successful completion of the search and selection activity and are recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered. When there is uncertainty as to measurement or ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved.

Cost and earnings in excess of billings are classified as unbilled revenue while billings in excess of cost and earnings are classified as unearned revenue. Discount is recognised on cash basis in accordance with the contractual term of the agreement with the customers.

f) Income tax

Tax expense comprise of current and deferred tax. Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Indian Income Tax Act.

Deferred income taxes reflects the impact of current year timing differences between taxable income and accounting income for the year and reversal of timing differences of earlier years. Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rates and the tax laws enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that there is a reasonable certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

In the situations where Company is entitled to a tax holiday under the Income Tax Act, 1961 enacted in India, no deferred tax (asset or liability) is recognized in respect of timing differences which reverse during the tax holiday period, to the extent the Company's gross total income is subject to the deduction during the tax holiday period. Deferred tax in respect of timing differences which reverse after the tax holiday period is recognized in the year in which the timing differences originate. However, the Company restricts recognition of deferred tax asset to the extent that it has become reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized. For recognition of deferred taxes, the timing differences which originate first are considered to reverse first.



At each balance sheet date unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed. It recognizes unrecognized deferred tax assets to the extent that it has become reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) credit is recognized as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that normal income tax will be paid during the specified period. In the year in which the MAT credit becomes eligible to be recognized as an asset in accordance with the Guidance Note on Accounting for credit available in respect of Minimum Alternate Tax under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Dividend distribution tax paid on the dividends is recognised consistently with the presentation of the transaction that creates the income tax consequence. Dividend distribution tax is recognised in equity.

g) Leases

As a lessee

The Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to leases which are expiring within 12 months from the date of transition by class of asset and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value on a lease-by-lease basis. The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease requires significant judgment. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate. The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. In assessing whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease. The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics. Basis this Right to use and Lease liability is accounted in the books.

h) Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid financial instruments, which are readily convertible into cash and have original maturities of three months or less from date of purchase to be cash equivalents.

i) Cash Flow Statement

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

j) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

k) Investments and other financial assets

i) Classification

The company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

* those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and

* those measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the company has made an Irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

ii) Measurement

At Initial recognition, the company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.



iii) **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 three measurement categories into which the company classifies its debt instruments:

* **Amortised cost:** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

* **Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI):** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/(losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.

* **Fair value through profit or loss:** Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss and presented net in the statement of profit and loss within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

Equity instruments

The company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value (except investment in subsidiaries and joint venture which are at amortised cost). Where the company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are recognised in profit or loss as other income when the company's right to receive payments is established.

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

iv) **Derecognition of financial assets**

A financial asset is derecognised only when

* The company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or

* retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

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

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

v) **Income recognition**

Interest income

Interest income from debt instruments is recognised using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses.

Dividends

Dividends are recognised in profit or 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.

m) **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 recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise 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.



n) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipments are valued at cost, except for certain Property, Plant and Equipments which have been stated at revalued amounts as determined by approved Independent valuer, after reducing accumulated depreciation until the date of the balance sheet. Direct costs are capitalised until the assets are ready to use and include financing costs relating to any specific borrowing attributable to the acquisition of fixed assets. Capital work-in-progress Includes assets not put to use before the year end.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on the Straight Line Method as per the useful life and in the manner prescribed in Schedule II to Companies Act, 2013.

o) Intangible assets

i) Computer software

The intangible assets are recorded at cost and are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Directly attributable costs that are capitalised as part of the software include employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

Capitalised development costs are recorded as intangible assets and amortised from the point at which the asset is available for use.

ii) Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets that do not meet the criteria in (i) to (iii) above are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs previously recognised as an expense are not recognised as an asset in a subsequent period.

ii) Amortisation methods and periods

The company does not have any Intangible assets

p) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

q) Borrowings

Borrowings are Initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Borrowings are removed from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss as other gains/(losses).

Where the terms of a financial liability are renegotiated and the entity issues equity instruments to a creditor to extinguish all or part of the liability (debt for equity swap), a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss, which is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability and the fair value of the equity instruments issued.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

r) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs, which are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying assets are capitalised as a part of the cost of the assets. Other borrowing costs are recognised as expenses in the year in which they are incurred.

s) Provision, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

The Company recognises a provision when there is a present obligation as a result of a past event that probably requires an outflow of resources and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. A disclosure for contingent liability is made when there is possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. Where there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

Provisions are not discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect current best estimates.

Contingent Assets are neither recognised nor disclosed.



t) Employee benefits

i) Defined Contribution Plan

Contribution to defined contribution plans are recognised as expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss, as they are incurred.

ii) Defined Benefit Plan

Company's liabilities towards gratuity and leave encashment are determined using the projected unit credit method as at Balance Sheet date. Actuarial gains / losses are recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Long-term compensated absences are provided for based on actuarial valuation.

u) Contributed equity

Equity shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

v) Earnings per share

In determining Earnings per Share, the Company considers the net profit attributable to company's owners. The number of shares used in computing basic Earnings per Share is the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. The number of shares used in computing diluted Earnings per Share comprises the weighted average shares considered for deriving basic Earnings per Share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

w) Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest Rupees lacs (upto two decimals), unless otherwise stated as per the requirement of Schedule III (Division II).

x) Standards issued but not effective

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA"), notifies new standard or amendments to existing standards. There is no such notification which would have been applicable from April 1, 2021.



DATAMATICS STAFFING SERVICES LIMITED
Financial Statements as at March 31, 2021

Note 2 - Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	(Rs. in Lacs)							Total
	BUILDINGS	FURNITURE & FIXTURES	OFFICE EQUIPMENTS	COMPUTERS	AIR CONDITIONERS	ELECTRICAL FITTINGS		
Gross block								
As at March 31, 2019	24.96	12.27	2.29	25.42	5.45	0.48		70.87
Additions	-	-	0.12	0.66	1.61	-		2.40
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
As at March 31, 2020	24.96	12.27	2.41	26.08	7.06	0.48		73.26
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
As at March 31, 2021	24.96	12.27	2.41	26.08	7.06	0.48		73.26
Accumulated depreciation								
As at March 31, 2019	6.01	9.14	2.05	22.17	5.06	0.41		44.85
Depreciation charge during the year	0.90	1.41	0.09	2.08	0.44	0.06		4.98
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
As at March 31, 2020	6.90	10.55	2.14	24.25	5.50	0.48		49.83
Depreciation charge during the year	0.89	0.72	0.11	1.55	0.19	-		3.47
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
As at March 31, 2021	7.80	11.27	2.25	25.80	5.70	0.48		53.29
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2021	17.16	1.00	0.16	0.28	1.37	-		19.97
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2020	18.05	1.72	0.27	1.83	1.56	-		23.44



DATAMATICS STAFFING SERVICES LIMITED
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Note 3 - Other non-current financial assets

(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	Mar 31, 2021	Mar 31, 2020
Unsecured, Considered good unless otherwise specified- Security deposits	1.22	1.22
Total	1.22	1.22

Note 4 - Other non-current tax assets

(Rs. In Lacs)

Particulars	Mar 31, 2021	Mar 31, 2020
Advance tax and tax deducted at source (net of provision for tax)	136.04	105.51
Total	136.04	105.51

Note 5 - Other non-current assets

(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	Mar 31, 2021	Mar 31, 2020
Prepaid expenses	0.01	-
Total	0.01	-

Note 6 - Current Investments

(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	Mar 31, 2021	Mar 31, 2020
Investment In Liquid Funds		
Quoted (at FVTPL)		
5507.335(P.Y. 22.103)units of HDFC Liquid Funds Reinvest Dally Div (Face Value of INR 1019.82/- each) (NAV INR 1019.82) (P.Y. 1019.82)	56.16	0.23
Total	56.16	0.23

Aggregate market value of quoted investments	56.16	0.23
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Note 7 - Trade receivables

(Rs. In Lacs)

Particulars	Mar 31, 2021	Mar 31, 2020
Unsecured		
Considered Good	89.33	90.35
Less :- Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-
Total	89.33	90.35

Note 8 - Cash and cash equivalents

(Rs. In Lacs)

Particulars	Mar 31, 2021	Mar 31, 2020
Balances with bank:		
- In Current Account	48.16	155.67
Cash on hand	0.16	0.34
Total	48.32	156.01

Note 9 - Other current financial assets

(Rs. In Lacs)

Particulars	Mar 31, 2021	Mar 31, 2020
Unsecured, Considered good unless otherwise specified- Security Deposits	-	0.36
Total	-	0.36

Note 10 - Other current assets

(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	Mar 31, 2021	Mar 31, 2020
Advance to Employees	-	0.05
Prepaid expenses	9.84	14.01
Unbilled Revenue	-	2.08
Total	9.84	16.14



DATAMATICS STAFFING SERVICES LIMITED
Financial Statements as at March 31, 2021

Note 11 - Share capital and other equity

11(a) - Equity share capital

(i) Authorised share capital of face value of Rs. 10/- each

Particulars	Number of shares	Rs. in Lacs
As at March 31, 2019	10,00,000	100.00
Increase during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	10,00,000	100.00
Increase during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	10,00,000	100.00

Authorised 8% optionally convertible non cumulative redeemable preference share capital of face value of Rs. 100/- each

Particulars	Number of shares	Rs. in Lacs
As at March 31, 2019	4,00,000	400.00
Increase during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	4,00,000	400.00
Increase during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	4,00,000	400.00

Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up equity share capital of face value of Rs. 10/- each

Particulars	Number of shares	Rs. in Lacs
As at March 31, 2019	1,00,000	10.00
Increase during the year	-	-
Decrease during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	1,00,000	10.00
Increase during the year	-	-
Decrease during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	1,00,000	10.00

(ii)(a) Movements in equity share capital

Particulars	Number of shares	Rs. in Lacs
As at March 31, 2019	1,00,000	10.00
Other Movements	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	1,00,000	10.00
Other Movements	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	1,00,000	10.00

(iii) Shares of the company held by holding company

Particulars	Mar 31, 2021	Mar 31, 2020
51,000 Equity shares of Rs. 10/- held by Datamatics Global Services Limited*	5.10	5.10

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

Particulars	Mar 31, 2021		Mar 31, 2020	
	Number of shares	% Holding	Number of shares	% Holding
Equity Shares				
Datamatics Global Services Limited*	51,000	51.00%	51,000	51.00%
Mrs Asha Kanodla	46,510	46.51%	46,510	46.51%

11(b) - Other Equity

Particulars	(Rs. in Lacs)	
	Mar 31, 2021	Mar 31, 2020
Retained earnings	8.16	40.58
Capital redemption reserve	Refer Note (i) below	60.00
OCI -		
Actuarial gains and losses	4.60	2.78
Total	72.77	103.37

Nature of reserves

(i) Capital Redemption Reserve

As per Companies Act, 2013, capital redemption reserve is created when company purchases its own shares out of free reserves or securities premium. A sum equal to the redemption value of the preference shares is transferred to capital redemption reserve.

* In the previous year held by Datamatics Digital Limited (upto 31st May, 2019) which later got merged with Datamatics Global Services Limited w.e.f. 1st June, 2019



DATAMATICS STAFFING SERVICES LIMITED
Financial Statements as at March 31, 2021

Note 12 - Non-current Provisions

(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	Mar 31, 2021	Mar 31, 2020
<u>Provisions for employee benefits</u>		
Gratuity (Refer Note No. 29)	30.75	27.31
Leave Encashment (Refer Note No. 29)	13.27	8.59
Total	44.02	35.91

Note 13 - Current borrowings

(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	Mar 31, 2021	Mar 31, 2020
<u>Unsecured</u>		
From related parties		
- Loan from Holding Company (Refer Note No 13.1)	180.00	180.00
Total	180.00	180.00

Note No 13.1 Loan is repayable on Demand. The rate of interest is 8.40 % p.a.

Note 14 - Trade payables

(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	Mar 31, 2021	Mar 31, 2020
Dues of Micro enterprise and small enterprises	-	-
Dues other than Micro enterprise and small enterprises	32.34	34.04
Total	32.34	34.04

In terms of Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006, there is no dues to Micro and Small Enterprises as at March 31, 2021. Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the management.

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
(Rs. in Lacs)		
(a) Dues remaining unpaid		
- Principal	-	-
- Interest on above	-	-
(b) Interest paid in terms of Section 16 of MSMED Act		
- Principal paid beyond the appointed date	-	-
- Interest paid in terms of Section 16 of MSMED Act	-	-
(c) Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay on payments made beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
(d) Amount of interest accrued and unpaid	-	-

Note 15 - Other Financial liabilities (Current)

(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	Mar 31, 2021	Mar 31, 2020
<u>Term Loans</u>		
Interest accrued but not due	13.99	11.97
Total	13.99	11.97



Note 16 - Current Provisions		(Rs. in Lacs)	
Particulars	Mar 31, 2021	Mar 31, 2020	
<u>Provisions for employee benefits</u>			
Gratuity (Refer Note No. 29)	8.15	8.71	
Leave Encashment (Refer Note No. 29)	2.63	5.59	
Total	10.78	14.30	

Note 17 - Other current liabilities		(Rs. in Lacs)	
Particulars	Mar 31, 2021	Mar 31, 2020	
Statutory dues (net)	19.27	15.67	
Advance from customers	0.28	0.29	
Total	19.55	15.96	



DATAMATICS STAFFING SERVICES LIMITED
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Note 18 - Revenue from operations		(Rs. in Lacs)	
Particulars	Mar 31, 2021	Mar 31, 2020	
Sale of Services	562.75	774.33	
Total	562.75	774.33	

Note 19 - Other Income		(Rs. in Lacs)	
Particulars	Mar 31, 2021	Mar 31, 2020	
Interest from Bank	2.28	0.02	
Interest Others	-	9.57	
Dividend received on Investments	0.91	4.34	
Sundry balances written back (Net)	-	3.06	
Exchange gain (Net)	0.15	2.26	
Miscellaneous receipts	0.09	0.60	
Total	3.44	19.86	

Note 20 - Employee benefit expenses		(Rs. in Lacs)	
Particulars	Mar 31, 2021	Mar 31, 2020	
Basic Salary, Wages & Allowances	499.15	641.52	
Contribution towards PF & Other funds	27.58	32.96	
Staff Welfare	5.01	5.91	
Total	531.74	680.39	

Note 21 - Finance costs		(Rs. in Lacs)	
Particulars	Mar 31, 2021	Mar 31, 2020	
Interest on loan from banks	-	0.00	
Interest on loan others (Refer Note No 28)	15.12	13.30	
Other finance charges	-	0.17	
Total	15.12	13.48	

Note 22 - Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses		(Rs. in Lacs)	
Particulars	Mar 31, 2021	Mar 31, 2020	
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	3.47	4.98	
Total	3.47	4.98	

Note 23 - Other expenses		(Rs. in Lacs)	
Particulars	Mar 31, 2021	Mar 31, 2020	
Technical fees	8.93	5.17	
Outsourcing cost	0.54	3.37	
Recruitment charges	30.50	31.44	
Travelling expenses	0.34	2.76	
Rent	1.32	6.53	
Electricity expenses	3.56	6.15	
Communication charges	2.45	4.26	
Rates & Taxes	3.15	3.43	
Repairs & Maintenance expenses	1.89	4.35	
Legal & Professional expenses	4.40	7.49	
Audit fees (Refer Note No 32)	1.15	1.09	
Subscription expenses	0.56	0.63	
Printing & Stationery	0.30	0.75	
Entertainment Expenses	-	0.02	
Bank charges	0.20	0.40	
Sales promotion	-	1.56	
Miscellaneous expenses	0.33	0.27	
Total	59.62	79.69	



DATAMATICS STAFFING SERVICES LIMITED
Financial Statements as at March 31, 2021

Note 24 - Taxation

24(a) - Income tax expense (Rs. In Lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
<i>Current tax</i>		
Current tax on profits for the year	-	3.63
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods	(0.25)	2.65
Total current tax expense	(0.25)	6.27
<i>Deferred tax</i>		
(Decrease)/increase in deferred tax liabilities	(11.37)	(0.41)
Adjustments for deferred tax of prior periods	0.29	0.37
Total deferred tax expense/(benefit)	(11.08)	(0.04)
Income tax expense	(11.33)	6.23

24(b) - Reconciliation of tax expense and accounting profit multiplied by statutory tax rates (Rs. In Lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Profit for the year	(43.75)	15.66
Statutory tax rate applicable to Datamatics Global Services Limited	26.00%	26.00%
Tax expense at applicable tax rate	(11.37)	4.07
Tax effects of:		
Amounts which are not deductible (taxable)	-	0.27
Dividend Income exempt from tax	-	(1.13)
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods	0.05	3.02
Other	-	-
Income tax expense	(11.33)	6.23

24(c) - Deferred tax

Particulars	March 31, 2020	Recognized in P&L	Recognized in OCI	MAT credit utilised/Adjusted	March 31, 2021
Employee Benefits	13.05	1.83	(0.64)	-	14.25
Unabsorbed business losses	-	9.09	-	-	9.09
MAT Credit	0.18	-	-	(0.18)	-
Total Deferred Tax Assets	13.24	10.92	(0.64)	(0.18)	23.34
Depreciation	0.95	(0.16)	-	-	0.79
Total Deferred Tax Liabilities	0.95	(0.16)	-	-	0.79
Net Deferred Tax	12.29	11.08	(0.64)	(0.18)	22.55

Particulars	March 31, 2019	Recognized in P&L	Recognized in OCI	MAT credit utilised/Adjusted	March 31, 2020
Employee Benefits	11.21	1.67	0.18	-	13.05
Provision for doubtful debts & ECL	1.96	(1.96)	-	-	-
MAT Credit	4.98	-	-	(4.80)	0.18
Total Deferred Tax Assets	18.15	(0.30)	0.18	(4.80)	13.24
Depreciation	1.28	(0.34)	-	-	0.95
Total Deferred Tax Liabilities	1.28	(0.34)	-	-	0.95
Net Deferred Tax	16.87	0.04	0.18	(4.80)	12.29



Note 25: Fair value measurements

Financial instruments by category

(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021		March 31, 2020	
	FVTPL	Amortised cost	FVTPL	Amortised cost
Financial assets				
Investments				
- Mutual funds	56.16	-	0.23	-
Trade receivables	-	89.33	-	90.35
Cash and cash equivalents	-	48.32	-	156.01
Security deposit	-	1.22	-	1.56
Total financial assets	56.16	138.87	0.23	247.92
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	180.00	-	180.00
Trade payables	-	32.34	-	34.04
Other payables	-	13.99	-	11.97
Total financial liabilities	-	226.33	-	226.01

i) Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements.

To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

(Rs. in Lacs)

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value At 31 March 2021	Level 1	Total
Financial assets		
Financial Investments at FVTPL		
Mutual funds	56.16	56.16
Total financial assets	56.16	56.16

(Rs. in Lacs)

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value At 31 March 2020	Level 1	Total
Financial assets		
Financial Investments at FVTPL		
Mutual funds	0.23	0.23
Total financial assets	0.23	0.23

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments, mutual funds and forward contracts that have quoted price. The fair value of all equity instruments (including bonds) which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as at the reporting period. The mutual funds are valued using the closing NAV.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, traded bonds, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities, contingent consideration.

There are no transfers between levels 1 and 2 during the year.

ii) Valuation technique used to determine fair value

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

* the use of quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments

All of the resulting fair value estimates are included in level 3 except for unlisted equity securities, contingent consideration and indemnification asset, where the fair values have been determined based on present values and the discount rates used were adjusted for counterparty or own credit risk.

iii) Valuation processes

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, trade payables, capital creditors and cash and cash equivalents are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

For financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair values.



Note 26: Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and price risk.

This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and the impact of hedge accounting in the financial statements.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and financial assets.	Credit ratings, Review of aging analysis, on quarterly basis.	Diversification of bank deposits, credit limits.
Liquidity risk	Borrowings, Trade payable and Other financial liabilities.	Maturity analysis, cash flow forecasts	Maintaining sufficient cash / cash equivalents and marketable security and focus on realisation of receivables.
Market risk – foreign exchange	Export Receivables.	Foreign currency exposure review and sensitivity analysis.	The company partly hedged due to natural hedge and is exploring to hedge its unhedged positions.
Market risk – security prices	Investments in Mutual Funds.	Sensitivity analysis	Portfolio diversification

The Board provides guiding principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas such as credit risk, liquidity risk, and Foreign Exchange Risk effecting business operations. The company's risk management is carried out by the management as per guidelines and policies approved by the Board of Directors.

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. Credit risk encompasses the direct risk of default, risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration risks. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables).

A) Credit risk management

The company's credit risk mainly from trade receivables as these are typically unsecured. This credit risk has always been managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuous monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to whom credit is extended in the normal course of business. The Company estimates the expected credit loss based on past data, available information on public domain and experience. Expected credit losses of financial assets receivable are estimated based on historical data of the Company. The company has provisioning policy for expected credit losses. There is no credit risk in bank deposits which are demand deposits. The credit risk is minimum in case of entity / person to whom loan has been given.

The maximum exposure to credit risk as at March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020 is the carrying value of such trade receivables as shown in note 7 of the financials. Reconciliation of loss allowance provision – Trade receivables

Particulars	Rs. in Lacs
Loss allowance on March 31, 2019	7.55
Changes in loss allowance	(7.55)
Loss allowance on March 31, 2020	-
Changes in loss allowance	-
Loss allowance on March 31, 2021	-

B) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, company treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. In addition, the company's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows in major currencies and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these, monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal and external regulatory requirements and maintaining debt financing plans.

C) Market risk

i) Foreign currency risk

The company operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency transactions, primarily with respect to the USD and AED. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the company's functional currency (INR). The risk is measured through a forecast of highly probable foreign currency cash flows.

a) Foreign currency risk exposure:

Details of foreign currency exposures not covered by derivative instruments as at March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020 are given below:

Particulars	Currency	March 31, 2021		March 31, 2020	
		Foreign Currency	Rs. in Lacs	Foreign Currency	Rs. in Lacs
Receivables	USD	1,300	0.95	9,425	7.04
	AED	-	-	6,900	1.38
	BHD	1,075	2.03	-	-

b) Sensitivity

The Company is mainly exposed to changes in USD and AED. The sensitivity analysis demonstrate a reasonably possible change in USD and AED exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. 5% appreciation/depreciation of USD, AED and OMR with respect to functional currency of the company will have impact of following (decrease)/increase in Profit & vice versa.

Particulars	(Rs. in Lacs)	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
USD	0.05	0.35
AED	-	0.07
BHD	0.10	-

* Holding all other variables constant



ii) Interest rate risk

The company's main interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings with variable rates, which expose the company to cash flow interest rate risk. Company policy is to maintain most of its borrowings at fixed rate using interest rate swaps to achieve this when necessary.

The company's fixed rate borrowings are carried at amortised cost. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

a) Interest rate risk exposure

The exposure of the company's borrowing to interest rate changes at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Particulars	(In Rs.)	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Fixed rate borrowings	180.00	180.00
Total borrowings	180.00	180.00

b) Sensitivity

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher/lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of changes in interest rates.

iii) Price risk

a) Exposure

The company's exposure to mutual funds price risk arises from investments held by the company and classified in the balance sheet either as fair value through profit or loss.

To manage its price risk arising from investments in mutual funds, the company diversifies its portfolio. Diversification of the portfolio is done in accordance with the limits set by the company.



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Note 27: Capital management

a) Risk management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders. The primary objective of the Company capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. The Company monitors capital using a debt equity ratio and is measured by borrowings divided by total equity. Borrowing includes current maturities of long term borrowings.

(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Borrowings	180.00	180.00
Total equity	82.77	113.37
Borrowing to equity ratio	2.17	1.59



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Note 28: Related party transactions

A As required under Ind AS 24 – “Related Party Disclosures”, following are details of transactions during the year with the related parties of the Company as defined in Ind AS-24.

(i) The Company has entered into transactions in ordinary course of business with related parties at arms length as per details given below:

(A) Relatives of Key Managerial Personnel and Enterprise owned by Key Managerial Personnel
Datamatics Business Solutions Limited
Lumina Datamatics Limited
Mrs. Asha L. Kanodia

(B) Key Managerial Personnel
Dr. Lalit S. Kanodia, Chairman
Mr. Rahul L. Kanodia, Director
Mr. Chandrakiran Tambe, Managing Director

(C) Holding Company
Datamatics Global Services Limited*

(ii) Details of transactions with the related parties stated in (i) above :

Sr. No.	Particulars	(i) A		(i) B		(i) C		(i) D	
		March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
[A]	Transactions during the year ended								
i	Subscription Charges Datamatics Business Solutions Limited	-	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii	Sale of Services Lumina Datamatics Limited	-	6.60	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii	Managerial remuneration Mr. Chandrakiran Tambe	-	48.51	33.97	48.51	-	-	-	-
iv	Expenses incurred on behalf of Related Parties Datamatics Global Services Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.66	3.01
v	Interest expenses Datamatics Global Services Limited*	-	-	-	-	15.12	13.30	-	-
vi	Borrowings during the year Datamatics Global Services Limited*	-	-	-	-	15.12	13.30	-	-
vii	Borrowings repaid during the year Dr. Lalit S. Kanodia	-	-	-	181.00	-	-	-	-
[B]	Balance as at March 31 2021								
i	Loan Payable Datamatics Global Services Limited*	-	-	-	-	180.00	180.00	-	-
ii	Interest Payable Datamatics Global Services Limited*	-	-	-	-	13.99	11.97	-	-
iii	Trade Payable Datamatics Global Services Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.66	4.66

* In the previous year, holding company was Datamatics Digital Limited (upto 31st May, 2019) which later got merged with Datamatics Global Services Limited w.e.f. 1st June, 2019

Note 29: Employee benefits

The disclosure as required by Ind AS 19 on "Employee Benefits" are given below:

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

Sr. No	Particulars	(Rs. in Lacs)	
		Mar 31, 2021	Mar 31, 2020
I.	Defined Contribution Plan		
	Charge to the Statement of Profit and Loss based on contributions:		
	Employers contribution to provident fund	21.75	26.35
	Employers contribution to employees' state insurance	0.45	0.45
	Employers contribution to labour welfare fund and others	0.04	0.04
	Included in contribution to provident fund and other funds	22.24	26.84

II. **Defined Benefit Plan**

I) Movement in Present Value of Obligation

Particulars	(Rs. in Lacs)			
	Gratuity		Leave Encashment	
	Mar 31, 2021	Mar 31, 2020	Mar 31, 2021	Mar 31, 2020
Present Value of Obligation as at the beginning	51.40	47.33	14.18	13.80
Current Service Cost	2.91	3.93	1.72	0.38
Interest Expense or Cost	3.51	3.67	-	-
Re-measurement (or Actuarial) (gain) / loss arising from:	-	-	-	-
- change in financial assumptions	(2.51)	0.32	-	-
Benefits Paid	-	(3.85)	-	-
Present Value of Obligation as at the end	55.31	51.40	15.90	14.18

II) Change in the Fair Value of Plan Assets

Particulars	(Rs. in Lacs)			
	Gratuity		Leave Encashment	
	Mar 31, 2021	Mar 31, 2020	Mar 31, 2021	Mar 31, 2020
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the Beginning of the Period	15.37	18.11	-	-
Interest Income	1.05	1.41	-	-
Contributions by the Employer	0.04	0.08	-	-
Expected Contributions by the Employees	-	-	-	-
Assets Transferred In/Acquisitions	-	-	-	-
(Assets Transferred Out/ Divestments)	-	-	-	-
(Benefit Paid from the Fund)	-	(3.85)	-	-
(Assets Distributed on Settlements)	-	-	-	-
(Expenses and Tax for managing the Benefit Obligations- paid from the fund)	-	-	-	-
Effects of Asset Celling	-	-	-	-
The Effect of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	-	-	-	-
Return on Plan Assets, Excluding Interest Income	(0.05)	(0.37)	-	-
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the End of the Period	16.41	15.37	-	-

III) Amount Recognized in the Balance Sheet

Particulars	(Rs. in Lacs)			
	Gratuity		Leave Encashment	
	Mar 31, 2021	Mar 31, 2020	Mar 31, 2021	Mar 31, 2020
(Present Value of Benefit Obligation at the end of the Period)	(55.31)	(51.40)	-	-
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the end of the Period	16.41	15.37	-	-
Funded Status (Surplus/ (Deficit))	(38.90)	(36.03)	-	-
Net (Liability)/Asset Recognized in the Balance Sheet	(38.90)	(36.03)	-	-

IV) Net Interest Cost for Current Period

Particulars	(Rs. in Lacs)			
	Gratuity		Leave Encashment	
	Mar 31, 2021	Mar 31, 2020	Mar 31, 2021	Mar 31, 2020
Present Value of Benefit Obligation at the Beginning of the Period	51.40	47.33	-	-
(Fair Value of Plan Assets at the Beginning of the Period)	(15.37)	(18.11)	-	-
Net Liability/(Asset) at the Beginning	36.03	29.22	-	-
Interest Cost	3.51	3.67	-	-
(Interest Income)	(1.05)	1.41	-	-
Net Interest Cost for Current Period	2.46	2.27	-	-

V) Expenses Recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss for Current Period

Particulars	(Rs. in Lacs)			
	Gratuity		Leave Encashment	
	Mar 31, 2021	Mar 31, 2020	Mar 31, 2021	Mar 31, 2020
Current service cost	2.91	3.93	-	-
Net interest cost on the net defined benefit liability	2.46	2.27	-	-
Expenses recognised in Profit & Loss Account	5.37	6.19	-	-

VI) Expenses Recognized in the Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) for Current Period

Particulars	(Rs. in Lacs)			
	Gratuity		Leave Encashment	
	Mar 31, 2021	Mar 31, 2020	Mar 31, 2021	Mar 31, 2020
Actuarial (gains) / losses	-	-	-	-
- Change in financial assumptions	(2.51)	0.32	-	-
- Experience variance	0.05	0.37	-	-
Expenses recognised in OCI	(2.46)	0.69	-	-



vii) Balance Sheet Reconciliation

Particulars	Gratuity		Leave Encashment	
	Mar 31, 2021	Mar 31, 2020	Mar 31, 2021	Mar 31, 2020
Opening Net Liability	36.03	29.22	-	-
Expenses Recognized in Statement of Profit or Loss	5.37	6.19	-	-
Expenses Recognized in OCI	(2.46)	0.69	-	-
Net Liability/(Asset) Transfer In	-	-	-	-
Net (Liability)/Asset Transfer Out	-	-	-	-
(Benefit Paid Directly by the Employer)	-	-	-	-
(Employer's Contribution)	(0.04)	(0.08)	-	-
Net Liability/(Asset) Recognized in the Balance Sheet	38.90	36.03	-	-

viii) Financial Assumptions

The principal financial assumptions used in the valuation are shown in the table below

Particulars	Gratuity		Leave Encashment	
	Mar 31, 2021	Mar 31, 2020	Mar 31, 2021	Mar 31, 2020
Discount Rate (per annum)	6.83%	7.76%	6.86%	6.83%
Salary growth rate (per annum)	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%
Mortality Rate	IAM 06-08	IAM 06-08	IAM 06-08	IAM 06-08

ix) Sensitivity Analysis

Particulars	Gratuity			
	Mar 31, 2021		Mar 31, 2020	
	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase
Discount rate (- / + 0.5%)	2.65	3.00	2.68	3.05
Salary growth rate (- / + 0.5%)	2.39	3.07	2.38	3.13
Attrition rate (1 / + 1%)	0.69	0.63	0.69	0.62
Mortality rate (- / + 1%)	IAM (2006-08)	IAM (2006-08)	IAM (2006-08)	IAM (2006-08)

x) Maturity profile of Defined Benefit obligation

Expected Cash flow over the next (valued on undiscounted basis)	Gratuity	
	Mar 31, 2021	Mar 31, 2020
1 Year	15.96	8.35
2 to 5 years	21.31	26.01
6 to 10 years	11.40	8.02
More than 10 years	38.43	41.77



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30 Contingent Liability and Commitments

Provision is made in the financial statements if it becomes probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

31 Segment Information

As the company business falls within a single business segment viz Manpower Recruitment Consultancy and Manpower Supply, the disclosure of Ind AS 108 is not applicable.

32 Auditor's remuneration includes

For services as auditors
 For tax audit
 Reimbursement of out of pocket expenses
Total

		(Rs. In Lacs)	
		March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
		0.60	0.60
		0.55	0.45
		-	0.04
		1.15	1.09

33: Earnings per share

Particulars		March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
(a)	Net Profit after taxation attributable to equity shareholders (Rs. in INR)	(32.42)	9.43
(b)	Weighted average number of outstanding equity shares considered for Basic and Diluted EPS (Nos.)	1,00,000	1,00,000
(c)	Earnings per share (Nominal value per share Rs. 10 each)		
	Basic and Diluted earnings per share (in Rs.) (a/b)	(32.42)	9.43



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34 Events occurring after Balance Sheet date :
Dividend
There is no dividend paid during the year

35 Impact of COVID - 19 Pandemic
The company has assessed the possible effects that may result from the COVID-19 pandemic on the carrying amounts of receivables, unbilled revenues, investments and other assets / liabilities. Based on the current indicators of economic conditions, the company expects to recover the carrying amount of all its assets. The actual impact of the COVID-19 pandemic may be different from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements and the company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to the economic conditions in the future.

36 Code on Social Security, 2020
The Indian Parliament has approved the Code on Social Security, 2020 which would impact the contributions by the company towards Provident Fund and Gratuity. The Ministry of Labour and Employment has released draft rules for the Code on Social Security, 2020 on November 13, 2020, and has invited suggestions from stakeholders which are under active consideration by the Ministry. The Company will assess the impact and its evaluation once the subject rules are notified and will give appropriate impact in its financial statements in the period in which, the Code becomes effective and the related rules to determine the financial impact are published.

37 Previous year figures have been appropriately regrouped / reclassified and rearranged wherever necessary to conform to the current year's presentation.

As per our attached report of even date

For M L BHUWANIA AND CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 101484W/W100197



Ashishkumar Bairagra
Partner
Membership No. 109931

For and on behalf of the Board



Dr. Lalit S. Kanodia
DIN 00008050
Chairman



Chandrakiran Tambe
DIN 06998703
Managing Director

Place : Mumbai
Dated : May 25, 2021

F- 11, 3rd Floor, Manek Mahal,
90, Veer Nariman Road, Churchgate,
Mumbai - 400 020, India.

