

Independent Auditor's Report

To,
The Members of **LUMINA DATAMATICS LIMITED**

Report on Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements of **Lumina Datamatics Limited** (hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company") and its subsidiary companies (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group"), which comprise of the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021 and the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the Consolidated Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and on the consideration of report of the other auditor on separate Financial Statements of the subsidiary Company referred to in point 1 in the paragraph on "Other Matters" below, the aforesaid Consolidated 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 their Consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at March 31, 2021, of Consolidated Profit (including other comprehensive income), Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and its Consolidated Cash Flows for the year then ended.

Basis of Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements Section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountant of India (ICAI), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the provisions of the Act. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.



Sr. No.	Key Audit Matter	Response To Key Audit Matter
1	<p>Transactions with Related Parties</p> <p>The Group has material related party transactions during the year. Related party transactions impose limitations on the auditor's ability to obtain audit evidence that all other aspects of related party transactions (other than price) are equivalent to those of a similar arm's length transaction. Further the nature and complexity of such transactions and the involvement of management with respect to the roles and responsibilities of the entities involved in the transactions, makes it subjective.</p>	<p>Principal Audit Procedures</p> <p>Our audit procedures on transactions with related parties included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We obtained a comfort letter issued by the independent professional who is in charge of Transfer Pricing matters of the Company which states that the transactions are conducted at arm's length price. • We also reviewed the income tax assessments of earlier years to corroborate whether the methodology adopted by the Company has been accepted by the income tax authorities in previous years. • We also compared the pricing model and other terms of the current agreements with agreements of the previous years.

Other Information

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

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

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

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and



presentation of these Consolidated Financial Statements in term of the requirements of the Act that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, the consolidated financial performance, the consolidated changes in equity and the consolidated cash flows of the Group in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Group and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring 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, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements by the Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

In preparing the Consolidated Financial Statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the each entity.

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Consolidated Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Consolidated Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of such entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated 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.

Other Matters

1. We did not audit the Financial Statements of one step down subsidiary Company, whose Financial Statements reflect unconsolidated total assets of Rs. 238.09 lakhs as at March 31, 2021, unconsolidated total revenue of Rs. 365.23 lakhs, unconsolidated net profit of Rs. 6.18 lakhs, unconsolidated other comprehensive expense of Rs. 0.06



lakhs and net cash outflow of Rs. 3.85 lakhs for the year ended on that date, as considered in the Consolidated Financial Statements. This Financial Statements and other financial information have been audited by other auditor whose report has been furnished to us by the management, and our opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of this subsidiary, and our report in terms of sub-Sections (3) and (11) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to aforesaid subsidiary, is based solely on the report of the such other auditor.

2. We did not audit the Financial Statements of one step down subsidiary Company, whose Financial Statements reflect total assets of Rs. 153.33 lakhs as at March 31, 2021, total revenue of Rs. 97.04 lakhs, unconsolidated net loss of Rs. 289.79 lakhs, unconsolidated other comprehensive income of Rs. 3.99 lakhs and net cash outflows of Rs. 0.38 lakhs for the year ended on that date, as considered in the Consolidated Financial Statements. This Financial Statements and other financial information are unaudited and have been furnished to us by the management, and our opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of this subsidiary, and our report in terms of sub-Sections (3) and (11) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to aforesaid subsidiary, is based solely on such unaudited Financial Statements. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the Management, this Financial Statements are not material to the Group.

We are unable to comment upon the resultant impact, if any, on the profit and net assets of the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company as at March 31 2021, had the step-down subsidiary been audited.

Our opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements, and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done and the report of the other auditor and the Financial Statements certified by the Management.

Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of report of the other Auditor on separate Financial Statements of a subsidiary and unaudited Financial Statements of a subsidiary referred to in the paragraph on "Other Matters", we report, to the extent applicable, that:

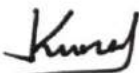
- a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit of the aforesaid Consolidated Financial Statements.
- b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid Consolidated Financial Statements have been kept by the Holding Company, its subsidiaries included in the group, so far as appears from our examination of those books and report of the other auditor.
- c) The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), and the Consolidated Cash Flow



Statement and the Consolidated statement of changes in equity dealt with by this report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Consolidated Financial Statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company and a Subsidiary Company incorporated in India as on March 31, 2021 and taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company, we report that none of the directors of the Group 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 Holding Company and its subsidiary Company incorporated in India and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure A".
- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditor's) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of the report of the other auditor on the Financial Statements of one of the Step Down Subsidiary and Financial Statements certified by the Management in the case of one of the Step-Down Subsidiary:
 - i. The Company does not have any pending litigations on its financial position in its Consolidated Financial Statements
 - ii. The Group did not have any material foreseeable losses on long-term contracts including derivatives contracts.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company, and its subsidiary Company incorporated in India during the year ended March 31, 2021.

For Kanu Doshi Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN. No. 104746W/W100096



Kunal Vakharia
Partner

Membership no. 148916
UDIN: 21148916AAAADY1727



Place: Mumbai
Date: 25th May, 2021

ANNEXURE A TO THE AUDITORS' REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph (f) of 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

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

In conjunction with our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements of Lumina Datamatics Limited ("the Holding Company") as of and for the year ended March 31, 2021, we have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Holding Company and its subsidiary Company which is a Company incorporated in India, as of that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The respective Board of Directors of Holding Company and its subsidiary Company incorporated in India are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Holding Company and 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 Holding Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Holding Company and its subsidiary Company incorporated in India, 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 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 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 Consolidated 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 Holding Company and its subsidiary Company incorporated in India and internal financial control 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 Holding 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 authorisations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the Financial Statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Holding Company and its subsidiary Company incorporated in India, have, 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 internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Holding Company and its subsidiary Company incorporated in India considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note.

For Kanu Doshi Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN. No. 104746W/W100096



Kunal Vakharia
Partner
Membership no. 148916
UDIN: 21148916AAAADY1727
Place: Mumbai
Date: 25th May, 2021



LUMINA DATAMATICS LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT March 31, 2021

Consolidated balance sheet		(Rs. in lacs)	
Particulars	Note	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	1,148.41	1,290.03
Capital work-in-progress	2	0.03	32.40
Goodwill	3	2,703.02	5,458.38
Other intangible assets	3	450.68	869.93
Right to use assets		998.44	600.28
Financial assets			
i. Investments	4	300.52	150.00
ii. Other financial assets	5	372.66	295.18
Deferred tax assets		402.29	299.55
Non-current tax assets		186.65	177.18
Other non-current assets	6	8.36	6.02
Total non-current assets		6,571.08	9,178.95
Current assets			
Financial assets			
i. Investments	7	5,740.39	925.32
ii. Trade receivables	8	5,146.85	4,960.41
iii. Cash and cash equivalents	9	2,493.05	4,563.99
iv. Other financial assets	10	2,677.84	2,628.20
Other current assets	11	288.87	277.19
Total current assets		16,347.01	13,355.10
Total assets		22,918.09	22,534.05
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Share Capital			
Equity share capital	12(a)	1,077.87	1,002.87
Other Equity	12(b)	17,628.21	15,527.72
Equity attributable to owners of LUMINA DATAMATICS LIMITED		18,706.08	16,530.59
Non-controlling interests	12(b)	-	(250.53)
Total equity		18,706.08	16,280.06
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i. Borrowings	13	-	917.76
ii. Lease liabilities		701.74	382.72
iii. Other financial liabilities		-	195.09
Provisions	14	812.07	624.77
Total non-current liabilities		1,513.81	2,120.34
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i. Borrowings	15	-	2,267.70
ii. Trade payables	15	1,577.21	1,110.74
iii. Other financial liabilities	16	-	216.31
iv. Lease liabilities		332.67	225.87
Provisions	17	271.98	98.93
Current tax liabilities		111.98	30.20
Other current liabilities	18	404.36	183.90
Total current liabilities		2,698.20	4,133.65
Total liabilities		4,212.01	6,253.99
Total equity and liabilities		22,918.09	22,534.05

The accompanying notes forming an integral part of the financial statements 1-46

As per our attached report of even date
For Kanu Doshi Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 104746W/W100096

For and on behalf of the Board

Vidur V Bhogilal
Vice Chairman
DIN: 00008036

Dr. Lalit S. Kanodia
Chairman
DIN 00008050

Kunal Vakharia
Partner
Membership No. 148916
Place: Mumbai
Dated: May 25, 2021

Amitish Jain
Chief Financial Officer

Vanita Naik
Company Secretary



LUMINA DATAMATICS LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED March 31, 2021

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss		(Rs. in laacs)	
Particulars	Note	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Continuing operations			
Revenue from operations	19	28,322.94	26,999.67
Other income	20	133.65	396.30
Total income		28,456.59	27,395.97
Expenses			
Employee benefit expenses	21	15,635.91	16,908.44
Finance costs	22	100.44	115.10
Depreciation and amortisation expense	23	1,231.86	1,158.09
Other expenses	24	6,177.79	7,748.24
Total expenses		23,146.00	25,929.87
Profit before exceptional items, share of net profits of investments accounted for using the equity method and tax		5,310.58	1,466.10
Profit before exceptional items and tax		5,310.58	1,466.10
Exceptional items (Refer note 45)			
Provision for investment in subsidiary companies		(2,666.56)	-
Exchange gain on buy back of shares by Lumina Datamatics Inc.		1,944.25	-
Profit before tax		4,588.27	1,466.10
Tax expense			
- Current tax	25(a)	1,296.12	340.31
- Adjustments for current tax of prior periods	25(a)	19.54	35.74
- Deferred tax	25(a)	(70.89)	(22.35)
Total tax expense/(credit)		1,244.77	353.71
Profit from continuing operations		3,343.51	1,112.39
Share of Minority Interest in loss for the year		101.42	28.12
Profit for the year		3,444.93	1,140.51

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

Particulars	Note	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
<i>Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss</i>			
Cash flow Hedges		806.48	(746.53)
Foreign currency translation reserve movement		(2,813.82)	868.79
Tax relating to above		(202.97)	201.13
		(2,210.32)	323.40
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</i>			
Actuarial gains and losses		(173.92)	(57.26)
Tax relating to above		43.62	10.36
		(130.31)	(46.90)
OCI for the year		(2,340.62)	276.50
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,002.89	1,388.89

Earnings per equity share (face value Rs. 10 each)

Lumina Datamatics Limited			
Basic earnings per share (Rs.)	31	33.67	11.33
Diluted earnings per share (Rs.)	31	33.59	11.21

The accompanying notes forming an integral part of the financial statement: 1-46

As per our attached report of even date

For Kanu Doshi Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 104746W/W100096

Kunal

Kunal Vakharia
Partner

Membership No. 148916

Place Mumbai

Dated May 25, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board

V V Bhogilal

Vidur V Bhogilal
Vice Chairman
DIN: 00008036

Dr. Lalit S. Kanodia
Chairman
DIN: 00008050

Ashish Jain
Chief Financial Officer

Vanita
Vanita Naik
Company Secretary



12.2(a) Consolidated statement of changes in equity

III. Closures equality

The accompanying report forming an integral part of the financial statements
As per our official report of a registered
Firm Kuma Doubts Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
New Registration No. 37246W/AT/10006

Journal Publisher
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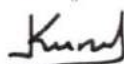
LUMINA DATAMATICS LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED March 31, 2021

(Rs. in lacs)

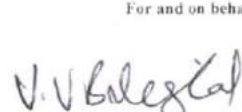
Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	4,588.27	1,466.10
Adjustment for		
Depreciation and amortization	904.13	855.07
Depreciation on Right to Use Assets	327.73	303.02
Interest on lease liabilities	77.35	20.35
Loss on sale of fixed assets, net	0.12	4.56
Provision for gratuity and compensated absences	186.43	113.25
Expected credit loss	(77.10)	(25.00)
Interest expense	23.08	94.76
Profit on sale of Investment	(42.41)	(20.04)
Employee Stock Compensation Exp	(42.34)	(94.68)
Unrealised (gain) / loss on fair value of financial assets	8.34	(8.25)
Rent concession income	(10.63)	-
Interest income - Accrued	(2.88)	-
Exceptional items	(1,944.25)	-
Impairment of Investment in subsidiaries	2,666.56	-
Unrealized exchange difference, net	(86.40)	(79.92)
Operating profit before working capital changes	6,576.02	2,629.21
Adjustments for		
Increase in trade receivables	-104.33	843.78
Increase / Decrease in financial asset	267.95	(190.41)
Increase in other assets	(14.03)	(103.36)
Increase in trade payables	466.47	(50.62)
Increase in other financial and non-financial liabilities	220.46	263.26
Others - Minority Interest	(101.42)	(28.12)
Cash generated from operations	7,311.12	3,363.73
Direct taxes paid (net)	(1,243.35)	(491.68)
Net cash flow from operating activities (A)	6,067.77	2,872.05
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of fixed assets / capital work-in-progress	(316.15)	(798.91)
Sale of fixed assets	5.11	1.39
Purchase of debentures	(150.52)	(0.00)
Profit on sale of Investment	42.41	20.04
Net cash flow used in investing activities (B)	(419.16)	(777.48)
C. Cash from financing activities		
Issue / (Buy back) of Equity Shares	1,710.00	(290.00)
Buyback of Preference Shares	(1,677.70)	-
Payment of Lease Liabilities	(366.80)	-
Proceeds / (Repayment) of short-term borrowings	(2,267.70)	2,267.70
Interest paid	(23.08)	(24.77)
Net cash flow used in financing activities (C)	(2,625.28)	1,952.93
Net cash flow during the year (A)+(B)+(C)	3,023.33	4,047.50
Add: Cash balance added on amalgamation		
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	5,489.31	1,566.19
Effect of exchange differences on restatement of foreign currency cash and cash equivalents	(279.19)	(124.38)
Net cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	8,233.45	5,489.31
Reconciliation between cash and cash equivalents shown with the Balance Sheet		
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Cash and cash equivalents as per Balance Sheet (Refer note no. 9)	2,493.05	4,563.99
Add: Current investments considered as part of cash and cash equivalents (Refer note no. 7)	5,740.39	925.32
Cash and cash equivalents as per cash flow statement	8,233.45	5,489.31

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements



For Kanu Doshi Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 104746W/W100096


Kunal Vakharia
Partner
Membership No. 148916

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of


Vidur V Bhogilal
Vice Chairman
DIN 00008036


Ashish Jain
Chief Financial Officer


Dr. Lalit S Kanodia
Chairman
DIN 00008050

Vanita Naik
Company Secretary

Place Mumbai
Dated May 25, 2021



LUMINA DATAMATICS LIMITED

Notes Forming part of the Financial Statements as at March 31, 2021

Note 1: Significant accounting policies**a) Company Overview**

Lumina Datamatics Limited ('the Company') having CIN U22220TN2007PLC065507 was incorporated on November 26, 2007 and is engaged in the business of e-commerce, e-retail and e-publishing services which mainly include editorial services, composition services, media and related services.

b) Significant Accounting Policies**i) Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements:****Compliance with Ind AS**

The consolidated 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.

The consolidated financial statements up to year ended 31 March 2017 were prepared in accordance with the accounting standards notified under Companies (Accounting Standard) Rules, 2006 (as amended) and other relevant provisions of the Act.

First-time adoption: In accordance with Ind AS 101 on First-time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards, the Company's first Ind AS financial statements include, three balance sheets viz. the opening balance sheet as at 1st April, 2016 and balance sheets as at 31st March, 2017 and 31st March, 2018 and two statements each of profit and loss, cash flows and changes in equity for the years ended 31st March, 2017 and 31st March, 2018 together with related notes. The same accounting policies have been used for all periods presented.

These consolidated financial statements are the first financial statements of the Group under Ind AS. Refer note 41 for an explanation of how the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS has affected the Group's financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

ii) Basis of Consolidation:**a) Subsidiaries**

These consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Lumina Datamatics Limited and its subsidiaries. The

subsidiaries considered in the consolidated financial statements as at March 31, 2020 and as at March 31, 2019 are summarized below:

Name of the Subsidiary	2020-21		2019-20	
	Country of incorporation	% of shareholding	Country of incorporation	% of shareholding
Lumina Datamatics eRetail Limited	India	100.00	India	100.00
Lumina Datamatics Inc	USA	100.00	USA	100.00
Lumina Datamatics GmbH	Germany	100.00	Germany	100.00
Lumina Datamatics Assessment and Analytics, LLC	USA	65.00	USA	65.00

The financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries have been combined on a line-by-line basis by adding together the book values of like items of assets, liabilities, income and expenses after eliminating intra-Group balances / transactions and resulting unrealized profits in full. The amounts shown in respect of accumulated reserves comprises the amount of the relevant reserves as per the balance sheet of the Company and its share in the post acquisition increase / decrease in the relevant reserves / accumulated deficit of its subsidiaries.

Non controlling interest in the net assets of consolidated subsidiaries consists of the amount of equity attributable to the non controlling shareholders at the dates on which investments are made by the Company in the subsidiary companies and further movements in their share in the equity, subsequent to the dates of investments.

The Company and its Indian subsidiaries maintain their records and prepare their financial statements under the Historical Cost Convention except for certain property, plant and equipments which are revalued, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principals in India while the foreign subsidiaries maintain their records and prepare their financial statements in conformity with GAAP prevalent in their respective countries of domicile.

Consolidated financial statements have been prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances except in case of charge of depreciation on fixed assets and other insignificant items for which the accounting treatment is given on the basis of local laws applicable in the respective country, for which using uniform accounting policies for the purpose of consolidation is impracticable.

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 (INR), which is Company's functional and presentation currency.

ii) Transactions, balances and translation

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 rate prevailing on 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 Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which it arises.

The consolidated financial statements are reported in Indian rupees. The translation of the local currency of each foreign subsidiary within the Group into Indian rupees is performed in respect of assets and liabilities including fixed assets using the exchange rate in effect at the balance sheet date and for revenue and expense items, using a monthly simple average exchange rate for the period. Net exchange difference resulting from the above translation of financial statements of foreign subsidiaries is recognised in Foreign Exchange Fluctuation Reserve. Exchange Difference arising on investment in subsidiaries is recognised in Foreign Exchange Fluctuation Reserve.

e) Revenue recognition

Revenue from technical and software services is recognized on a time and material basis when services are rendered and related costs are incurred. Revenue is recognized when it is earned and no significant uncertainty exists as to its ultimate realization or collection.

Effective April 1, 2018, the Company has applied Ind AS 115 which establishes comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is to be recognised. Ind AS 115 replaces Ind AS 18 Revenue and Ind AS 11 Construction Contracts. The Company has adopted Ind AS 115 using the cumulative effect method. The effect of initially applying this standard is recognised at the date of initial application (i.e. April 1, 2018). The standard is applied retrospectively only to the contracts that are not completed as at the date of initial application and the comparative information in the statement of profit and loss is not restated - i.e. the comparative information continues to be reported under Ind AS 18 and Ind AS 11. The impact of the adoption of the standard on the financial statements of the Company is insignificant.

Dividend income is accounted for when the right to receive is established. Interest income is accounted on accrual basis.

f) Income tax

Tax expense comprise of current and deferred tax. Current tax is determined on the basis of taxable income and tax credits computed for each of the entities in the Group in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the provisions of applicable tax laws of the respective jurisdictions where the entities are located.

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.

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.

g) Leases

As a lessee

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, has notified Ind AS 116 Leases which replaces the existing lease standard. Ind AS 17 leases and other interpretations. Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both lessees and lessors. It introduces a single, on-balance sheet lease accounting model for lessees.

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 Company'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.

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 group 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 joint venture which is valued 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.

iii) Impairment of financial assets

The company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. Note 36 details how the company determines whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables only, the company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

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

i) **Derivatives and hedging activities**

The Company uses foreign currency forward contracts to hedge its risks associated with foreign currency fluctuations relating to certain firm commitments and forecasted transactions. Such forward contracts are utilised against the inflow of funds under firm commitments. The Company does not use the forward contract for speculative purposes. The Company designates these hedging instruments as cash flow hedge. The use of hedging instruments is governed by the Company's policies approved by the Board of Directors, which provide written principles on the use of such financial derivatives consistent with the Company's risk management strategy.

Hedging instruments are initially measured at fair value and are remeasured at subsequent reporting dates. Changes in the fair value of these derivatives that are designated and effective as hedges of future cash flows are recognised directly in OCI and the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as they arise.

The fair value of derivative financial instruments is determined based on observable market inputs including currency spot and forward rates, yield curves, currency volatility etc.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. At that time for forecasted transactions, any cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognised in OCI is retained until the forecasted transaction occurs. If a hedged transaction is no longer expected to occur, the net cumulative gain or loss recognised in OCI is transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year.

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 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. Intangible assets are recognised, only if it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the assets will flow to the enterprise and the cost of the assets can be measured reliably. Capital work-in-progress includes assets not put to use before the year end.

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

o) **Intangible assets**

i) **Goodwill**

Goodwill on consolidation of subsidiaries is not amortised but it is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired, and is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

iii) **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.

iv) **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.

v) **Amortisation methods and periods**

The company amortises intangible assets with a finite useful life using the straight-line method.

Particulars	Useful Life
Goodwill	Nil
Customer contracts	3 years
Computer Software	3 years
Other intangible assets	3 years



v) Transition to Ind AS

On transition to Ind AS, the company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of intangible assets recognised as at 1 April 2016 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of 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.

v) 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.

The Foreign subsidiary company has a savings and investment plan under section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code of the United States of America. This is a defined contribution plan. Contributions made under the plan are charged to the consolidated statement of profit and loss in the period in which they accrue.

iii) Restricted Stock Units

Employee Compensation in the form of stock options, granted under LDL RSU Plan 2016 have been charged to Profit & Loss Statement, based on fair value method, over the vesting period.

t) 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.

u) Earnings per share

In determining Earnings per Share, the Company considers the net profit after tax after reducing the preference dividend and tax thereon and includes the post-tax effect of any extra-ordinary items. 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.



Lumina Datamatics Limited

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

2. Note 2 - Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Office Equipments	Computer Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Leaschold Improvements	Total	(Rs. in lacs) Capital work-in- progress
Gross Block							
March 31, 2019	348.10	688.36	357.76	70.74	547.98	2,012.95	-
Additions	61.57	97.17	50.62	-	37.87	247.23	32.40
Transferred to Property, plant and equipment	0.29	0.00	(0.00)	-	(2.38)	(2.09)	-
Disposals	(3.06)	(92.24)	(7.22)	-	-	(102.52)	-
Exchange differences	0.02	-	5.65	-	14.91	20.58	-
March 31, 2020	406.93	693.30	406.81	70.74	598.38	2,176.15	32.40
Additions	35.39	23.46	24.41	-	115.84	199.10	(32.37)
Transferred to Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	(5.09)	(0.96)	(0.98)	-	-	(7.02)	-
Exchange differences	-	(0.07)	-	-	(0.02)	(0.09)	-
March 31, 2021	437.23	715.73	430.24	70.74	714.20	2,368.14	0.03

Particulars	Office Equipments	Computer Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Leaschold Improvements	Total	(Rs. in lacs) Capital work-in- progress
Accumulated depreciation							
March 31, 2019	119.04	415.09	53.53	6.61	84.00	678.26	-
Depreciation charge during the year	(11.68)	197.78	37.27	8.85	47.18	279.40	-
Transfer to assets held for sale	(90.73)	90.73	0.00	(0.00)	0.00	(0.00)	-
Disposals	(2.95)	(89.48)	(4.17)	-	-	(96.60)	-
Exchange differences	11.22	5.42	0.81	0.00	7.61	25.06	-
March 31, 2020	24.90	619.54	87.44	15.45	138.80	886.12	-
Depreciation charge during the year	60.34	202.67	39.57	8.85	48.03	359.47	-
Transferred to Property, plant and equipment	90.73	(90.73)	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	(1.13)	(0.06)	(0.58)	-	(0.03)	(1.80)	-
Exchange differences	(0.01)	(24.04)	(0.02)	-	(0.03)	(24.09)	-
March 31, 2021	174.82	707.39	126.42	24.30	186.77	1,219.70	-

Net carrying amount as March 31, 2021	262.40	8.34	303.82	46.44	527.42	1,148.43	0.03
Net carrying amount as March 31, 2020	382.03	73.76	319.37	55.28	459.58	1,290.03	32.40



LUMINA DATAMATICS LIMITED

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

3 Note 3 - Intangible assets

Particulars	Computer Softwares	Website and other related Intangibles	Blockchain Servers	Total	Intangible asset under development	Goodwill
Gross Block						
March 31, 2019	1,853.35	42.54	34.57	2,239.12	32.02	5,370.69
Additions	477.63	-	-	477.63	11.58	-
Transfer of assets	2.09	-	-	2.09	(43.60)	-
Disposals	(564.93)	-	-	(564.93)	-	-
Exchange differences	(16.86)	3.97	3.23	(9.66)	-	87.69
March 31, 2020	1,751.29	46.51	37.80	2,144.25	(0.00)	5,458.38
Additions	121.05	-	-	121.05	-	-
Disposals	(408.49)	-	-	(408.49)	-	(320.85)
Impairment of Asset	-	-	-	-	-	(2,666.56)
Exchange differences	-	(1.53)	(1.24)	(2.77)	-	232.05
March 31, 2021	1,463.84	44.99	36.56	1,854.04	(0.00)	2,703.02

(R. in lacs)

Particulars	Computer Softwares	Website and other related Intangibles	Blockchain Servers	Total	Intangible asset under development	Goodwill
Accumulated amortisation and impairment						
March 31, 2019	945.01	15.95	-	1,269.60	-	-
Amortisation charge during the year	551.22	4.35	-	555.57	-	-
Disposals	(564.89)	-	-	(564.89)	-	-
Exchange differences	12.26	1.79	-	14.04	-	-
March 31, 2020	943.59	22.09	-	1,274.32	-	-
Amortisation charge during the year	540.15	4.50	-	544.65	-	-
Disposals	(408.49)	-	-	(408.49)	-	-
Exchange differences	(6.40)	(0.72)	-	(7.13)	-	-
March 31, 2021	1,068.86	25.87	-	1,403.36	-	-
Net carrying amount as March 31, 2021	394.99	19.12	36.56	450.68	(0.00)	2,703.02
Net carrying amount as March 31, 2020	807.70	24.42	37.80	869.93	(0.00)	5,458.38

(R. in lacs)



LUMINA DATAMATICS LIMITED

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

Note 4 - Non-current investments

(Rs. in lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Investment in equity instruments (fully paid-up)		
Unquoted (FVTPL)		
i) HandyTraining Technologies Private Limited, India	150.00	150.00
As at March 31, 2021: 4657 Equity shares of Rs. 10 each (As at March 31, 2020: 4657)		
Investment in equity instruments (fully paid-up)		
Unquoted (at amortised cost)		
ii) Mypet Harmony LLC, USA	-	0.00
Quoted:		
Investment in debentures		
9.2% Non-Convertible Redeemable Debentures, FV: 100,000 each, Qty: 130		
Redeemable as on December 26, 2022, of Edelweiss Finance and Investments Ltd	150.52	-
Total	300.52	150.00
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	301	150

Note 5 - Other non-current financial assets

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Unsecured considered good		
Security deposits	280.91	295.18
Fair value of outstanding forward contracts (FVOCI)	91.74	-
Total	372.66	295.18

Note 6 - Other non-current assets

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Unsecured considered good		
Other advances	4.29	4.17
Capital advances	0.98	1.42
Prepaid expenses	3.09	0.43
Total	8.36	6.02



LUMINA DATAMATICS LIMITED

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

Note 7 - Current investments

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Investment in mutual funds		
Quoted (at FVTPL)		
Investment in mutual funds	5,740.39	925.32
Nippon India Liquid Fund - Direct Plan Growth Plan -- As at March 31, 2021: Nil (As at March 31, 2020: 1686 units NAV 4850.68 each)	-	81.79
HDFC Short Term Debt Fund - Growth -- As at March 31, 2021: Nil (As at March 31, 2020: 923898 units NAV 22.63 each)	-	209.17
Nippon India Overnight Fund - Dir - Growth -- As at March 31, 2021: Nil (As at March 31, 2020: 466485 units NAV 107.18 each)	-	500.01
NIPPON INDIA LIQUID FUND-GROWTH PLAN - GROWTH OPTION Mar, 2021 unit 3465.124 @ 5032.5913, As at March 31, 2020 unit 2160.920 @ 4822.5085	174.39	104.21
NIPPON INDIA ARBITRAGE FUND-DIRECT GROWTH PLAN GROWTH OPTION Mar, 2021 unit 144018.204 @ 21.8270 As at March 31, 2020 unit 144018.204 @ 20.9301	31.43	30.14
ICICI Corporate Bond Fund - DP Growth, Mar, 2021: 1495360.492 units NAV 23.5067 each, As at March 31, 2020: Nil	351.49	-
ICICI Short Term Fund - DP Growth, Mar, 2021: 309635.088 units NAV 48.6191 each, As at March 31, 2020: Nil	150.53	-
ICICI All Seasons Bond Fund - DP Growth, Mar, 2021: 257471.334 units NAV 29.2624 each, As at March 31, 2020: Nil	75.34	-
IDFC Dynamic Bond fund - growth, Mar, 2021: 273042.281 units NAV 26.9035 each, As at March 31, 2020: Nil	73.45	-
Axis Short Term Fund - Direct Plan - Growth (STDG), Mar, 2021: 748914.022 units NAV 25.40190 each, As at March 31, 2020: Nil	190.23	-
Axis Short Term Fund - Regular Growth (STGPG), Mar, 2021: 251041.876 units NAV 23.8933 each, As at March 31, 2020: Nil	59.98	-
Kotak Corporate Bond fund growth, Mar, 2021: 6880.018 units NAV 2900.5934 each, As at March 31, 2020: Nil	199.55	-
Kotak Overnight Fund - Growth Option, Mar, 2021: 73163.809 units NAV 1096.1659 each, As at March 31, 2020: Nil	801.96	-
Nippon India Floating Rate Fund, Mar, 2021: 1944995.559 units NAV 35.9880 each, As at March 31, 2020: Nil	699.97	-
HDFC Overnight Fund - Regular Plan - Growth, Mar, 2021: 27368.204 units NAV 3040.3086 each, As at March 31, 2020: Nil	832.08	-
Other Investment - Term deposits with financial institutions		
Bajaj Finance Limited - Fd	500.00	-
Lic Housing Finance Limited - Fd	1,600.00	-
Total	5,740.39	925.32
Aggregate amount of quoted investments	3,640.39	925.32
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	2,100.00	-

Note 8 - Trade receivables

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Unsecured (Refer note 27)		
Considered Good	5,146.85	4,960.41
Considered doubtful	541.84	618.94
	5,688.69	5,579.34
Less - Allowance for expected credit loss	541.84	618.94
Total	5,146.85	4,960.41



LUMINA DATAMATICS LIMITED

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

Note 9 - Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Bank balances	2,486.90	4,553.91
Cash on hand	6.16	10.08
Total	2,493.05	4,563.99

Note 10 - Other current financial assets

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Unsecured considered good		
Security deposits	5.11	65.13
Advances to others	315.91	30.93
Fair Value of Outstanding Forward Contracts (FVOCI)	303.33	-
Unbilled revenue	1,057.92	1,758.57
Balance with govt authorities	992.56	773.57
Other Asset	2.98	-
HSBC Investment Account	0.03	-
Total	2,677.84	2,628.20

Note 11 - Other current assets

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Prepaid expenses	195.49	204.54
Advance to suppliers	93.38	72.64
Total	288.87	277.19



LUMINA DATAMATICS LIMITED
Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

Note 12 - Share capital and other equity

12(i) - Equity share capital

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

Particulars	Number of shares	(Rs. in lacs)
March 31, 2019	1,35,00,000	1,350.00
Increase during the year	-	-
March 31, 2020	1,35,00,000	1,350.00
Increase during the year	-	-
March 31, 2021	1,35,00,000	1,350.00

12(ii) - Preference share capital

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

Particulars	Number of shares	(Rs. in lacs)
March 31, 2019	7,80,00,000	7,800.00
Increase during the year	-	-
March 31, 2020	7,80,00,000	7,800.00
Increase during the year	-	-
March 31, 2021	7,80,00,000	7,800.00

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

Particulars	Number of shares	(Rs. in lacs)
March 31, 2019	1,02,28,655	1,022.87
Buy back during the year	(2,00,000)	(20)
March 31, 2020	1,00,28,655	1,002.87
Equity shares issued during the year	7,50,000	75
March 31, 2021	1,07,78,655	1,077.87

(iv) Movements in equity share capital

Particulars	Number of shares	(Rs. in lacs)
March 31, 2019	1,02,28,655	1,022.87
Buy back during the year	(2,00,000)	(20)
March 31, 2020	1,00,28,655	1,002.87
Issued during the year (See Note A below)	7,50,000	75.00
March 31, 2021	1,07,78,655	1,077.87

Note A - During the year The Company has issued 7,50,000 shares @ Rs. 228 per share (including Security premium @ Rs. 218) to the Holding Company.

(v) Movements in preference share capital

Particulars	Number of shares	(Rs. in lacs)
March 31, 2019	2,76,70,856	2,767.09
Issued during the year	-	-
March 31, 2020	2,76,70,856	2,767
Redeemed during the year	(2,76,70,856)	(2,767)
March 31, 2021	-	-

(vi) Equity Shares of the company held by holding company

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each held by Datamatics Global Services Limited	1,07,78,655	1,00,28,655

(iv) Movements in equity share capital

Particulars	March 31, 2021		March 31, 2020	
	Number of shares	% Holding	Number of shares	% Holding
Equity shares with voting rights				
Datamatics Global Services Limited	1,07,78,655	100.00%	1,00,28,655.00	100.00%
9% Redeemable preference shares with voting rights (refer below note)				
Datamatics Global Services Limited	-	0%	2,76,70,856	100%

(viii) Terms / rights attached to equity shares

The company has issued only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹10 each. Each holder of equity share entitled to one vote per share. The company may in general meeting declare dividends, but no dividends shall exceed the amount recommended by the board. Repayment of capital will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held.



LUMINA DATAMATICS LIMITED
Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements
12(b) - Reserves and surplus

(Rs. in lacs)

Particulars		As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Equity component of compound financial instruments	Refer Note (i) below	-	846.19
Securities premium	Refer Note (ii) below	6,336.99	4,701.99
Retained earnings		2,959.65	(238.63)
ESOP reserve	Refer Note (iii) below	56.85	107.15
Capital reserve	Refer Note (iv) below	5,892.21	7,064.74
Capital redemption reserve	Refer Note (v) below	3,716.27	2,039.42
Cash flow hedging reserve	Refer Note (vi) below	295.64	(307.86)
Foreign currency translation reserve	Refer Note (vii) below	(1,382.01)	1,431.80
Actuarial gains and losses	Refer Note (viii) below	(247.39)	(117.08)
Total		17,628.21	15,527.72

Nature of reserves
(i) Equity component of compound financial instruments

Equity portion of redeemable preference shares has been accounted as per Ind AS

(ii) Securities Premium

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

(iii) ESOP Reserve

ESOP reserve is used for issue of share capital under RSU plan.

(iv) Capital Reserve

Capital reserve created on the merger of one of the subsidiaries with the company. Also Goodwill on common control transaction is adjusted against capital reserve.

(v) 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 nominal value of the shares so purchased is transferred to capital redemption reserve.

(vi) OCI - Cash Flow Hedging Reserve

The cash flow hedging reserve represents the cumulative effective portion of gains or losses arising on changes in fair value of designated portion of hedging instruments entered into for cash flow hedges. The cumulative gain or loss arising on changes in fair value of the designated portion of the hedging instruments that are recognised and accumulated under the heading of cash flow hedging reserve. Such gains or losses will be reclassified to statement of profit and loss in the period in which the hedged transaction occurs.

(vii) OCI - Foreign currency translation reserve

The exchange differences arising from the translation of financial statements of foreign operations with functional currency other than Indian rupees is recognised in other comprehensive income, net of taxes and is presented within equity in the foreign currency translation reserve.

(viii) OCI - Actuarial gains and losses

Actuarial gain and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income, net of taxes.



LUMINA DATAMATICS LIMITED

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

Note 13 - Non-current borrowings (Rs. in laacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Preference Share Capital (Liability)	-	917.76
Total	-	917.76

Note - Other non-current financial liabilities

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Fair value of outstanding forward contracts (FVOCI)	-	195.09
Total	-	195.09

Note 14 - Non-current Provisions

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Unfunded (refer note 33)		
Gratuity	503.32	400.02
Leave Encashment	308.75	224.75
Total	812.07	624.77

Note 15 - Current borrowings

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Secured		
Working capital loan from banks	-	2,267.70
Total	-	2,267.70

Note 15 - Trade payables

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Dues of Micro and small enterprises (refer note 40 & 42)		
Dues other than Micro and small enterprises	1,104.44	754.42
Other payables	472.77	356.32
Total	1,577.21	1,110.74

Note 16 - Other current financial liabilities

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Fair Value of Outstanding Forward Contracts (FVOCI)	-	216.31
Total	-	216.31

Note 17 - Current Provisions

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Unfunded (refer note 33)		
Gratuity	141.54	23.47
Leave Encashment	130.44	75.47
Total	271.98	98.93

Note 18 - Other current liabilities

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Statutory dues	167.65	181.35
Advance from customer	236.71	2.55
Total	404.36	183.90



LUMINA DATAMATICS LIMITED

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

Note 19 - Revenue from operations

(Rs. in lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Export - Sales	28,259.94	26,912.95
Domestic - Sales	62.99	86.71
Total	28,322.94	26,999.67

Note 20 - Other income

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Profit on sale of investments	42.41	20.04
Miscellaneous receipts	62.64	18.01
Interest on MLP / Bank deposit	3.51	-
Unrealised gain / (loss) on fair value of financial assets	(8.34)	8.25
Exchange gain	22.80	301.71
Lease concession income	10.63	-
Sundry Balances Written back (Net) / Bad debts written back	-	48.29
Total	133.65	396.30

Note 21 - Employee benefit expenses

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Salary, Wages & Allowances	14,881.47	15,932.87
Contribution towards PF & Other funds (Refer Note No. 33)	580.50	579.76
Share based compensation	(42.34)	(94.68)
Staff Welfare	216.28	490.49
Total	15,635.91	16,908.44

Note 22 - Finance costs

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Interest on loan from banks	19.11	0.42
Interest expenses on financial liability	-	69.98
Interest on Income tax	3.98	24.35
Interest on lease liabilities	77.35	20.35
Total	100.44	115.10

Note 23 - Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Depreciation on property plant and equipment	359.48	299.51
Amortisation on intangible assets	544.65	555.56
Depreciaion on Right to Use Assets	327.73	303.02
Total	1,231.86	1,158.09



LUMINA DATAMATICS LIMITED

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

Note 24 - Other expenses

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Outsourcing cost	3,956.53	4,952.02
Electricity expenses	138.88	306.03
Legal & Professional expenses	155.24	229.47
Travelling expenses	0.17	367.96
Link Charges	138.35	209.77
Technical fees	68.85	84.76
Rent	200.24	243.88
Communication charges	189.52	79.94
Miscellaneous expenses	10.26	49.48
Hire charges	194.26	192.47
Advertisement expenses & Sales promotion	22.15	65.64
Recruitment charges	11.29	36.57
Audit fees (refer note 36)	15.36	14.06
Printing & Stationery	99.90	170.73
Subscription expenses	266.60	182.49
Bank charges	77.45	31.18
Rates & Taxes	21.55	44.12
Repairs & Maintenance expenses	309.55	344.78
Loss on sale of assets	0.12	4.56
Security charges	57.40	77.16
Provision for Doubtful debts on account of ECL/ (Bad debts written back)	168.75	-
Director fees	3.80	2.80
Insurance	64.08	58.37
CSR expenses	7.50	-
Total	6,177.79	7,748.24



LUMINA DATAMATICS LIMITED

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

Note 25 - Taxation
25(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	1,296.1	340.3
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods	19.5	35.7
Total current tax expense	1,315.66	376.06
<i>Deferred tax</i>		
Decrease/(increase) in deferred tax assets	90.56	(235.73)
(Decrease)/increase in deferred tax liabilities	(193.30)	213.67
Total deferred tax expense/(benefit)	(102.74)	(22.06)
Income tax expense	1,212.92	353.99

25(b) - Reconciliation of tax expense and accounting profit multiplied by statutory tax rates

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Profit for the year	4,588.27	1,466.10
Statutory tax rate applicable to Lumina Datamatics Limited	27.13%	23.37%
Tax expense at applicable tax rate	1,244.77	342.63
Deduction under 80JJAA	(15)	-
non deductible expense (entertainment, presents)	0	(22)
Loss on sales of Investment	69	-
Exchange gain on buy back of shares by LDI	(489)	-
Interest & penalty on belated payment of TDS	2	-
IND AS Adjustments	-	47
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods	-	36
Current tax (short) / excess provision	(1)	(2)
Deferred Tax adjusted in SOCIE	-	51
State taxes and minimum taxes and taxes on buy back of shares	116	(99)
Tax lossess for which no deferred income tax was recognised	(16)	-
Others	334	(11)
40a(ia) movement differences in Def Tax Income Tax	0	-
Income tax expense	1,244.77	342.63

c- Deferred tax assets

The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:

(Rs. in lacs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	Movement in opening retained earnings / SOCIE	Movement in other comprehensiv e income	Movement in Profit and loss	March 31, 2020
Leave Encashment	109.46	-	-	34.96	74.50
Gratuity	162.18	-	43.62	12.12	106.44
Disallowance for tax to be alloed next year under 40 a ia	2.68	-	-	-0.69	3.37
Directors Commission	12.99	-	-	11.17	1.81
Lease Assets/ Liability	6.74	-	-	4.70	2.04
Cash flow hedge reserve	-99.43	-	-202.97	0.00	103.54
Depreciation and Amortisation	89.03	-	-	43.34	45.69
Provision for expected credit loss	104.66	-	-	-51.12	155.77
Total deferred tax assets	402.62	-	-159.36	68.80	493.18
Deferred tax liabilities (negative represent asset)					
Interest on Financial Liabilities	-	-191.20	-	0.00	191.20
Unrealised gain on investment	0.33	-	-	-2.10	2.43
Total deferred tax liabilities (negative represent asset)	0.33	-191.20	-	-2.10	193.63
Net Deferred Tax	402.29	191.20	-159.36	70.89	299.55



LUMINA DATAMATICS LIMITED
Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

Note 26: Fair value measurements

Financial instruments by category

(Rs. in lacs)

	31 March 2021			31 March 2020		
	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost
Financial assets						
Investments						
- Mutual funds	3,640.36	-	-	925.32	-	-
- Debentures	150.52	-	-	-	-	-
- Equity instruments	150.00	-	-	150.00	-	-
- Preference shares	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	5,146.85	-	-	4,960.41
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	2,493.05	-	-	4,563.99
Term deposits with financial institutions	-	-	2,100.03	-	-	-
Security deposit	-	-	280.91	-	-	295.18
Fair value of outstanding forward contracts	-	395.07	-	-	-	-
Interest Accrued	-	-	2.98	-	-	-
Unbilled Revenue	-	-	1,057.92	-	-	1,758.57
Other receivables	-	-	321.02	-	-	96.06
Total financial assets	3,940.88	395.07	11,402.77	1,075.32	-	11,674.21
Financial liabilities						
Preference Share Capital (Liability)	-	-	-	-	-	917.76
Trade payables	-	-	1,577.21	-	-	1,110.74
Fair value of outstanding forward contracts	-	-	-	-	411.40	-
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	2,267.70
Other payables	-	-	-	-	-	216.31
Total financial liabilities	-	-	1,577.21	-	411.40	4,512.51

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	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Financial Investments at FVPL				
Mutual funds	3,640.36	-	-	3,640.36
Debentures	150.52	-	-	150.52
Equity instruments	-	-	150.00	150.00
Financial Investments at FVOCI				
Fair value of outstanding forward contracts	395.07	-	-	395.07
Total financial assets	4,185.96	-	150.00	4,335.96

(Rs. in lacs)

Assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost At 31 March 2021	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Trade receivables	-	-	5,146.85	5,146.85
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	2,493.05	2,493.05
Term deposits with financial institutions	-	-	2,100.03	2,100.03
Security deposit	-	-	280.91	280.91
Fair value of outstanding forward contracts	-	-	-	-
Interest Accrued	-	-	2.98	2.98
Unbilled Revenue	-	-	1,057.92	1,057.92
Other receivables	-	-	321.02	321.02
Total financial assets	-	-	11,402.77	11,402.77
Financial Liabilities at FVOCI				
Trade payables	-	-	1,577.21	1,577.21
Total financial liabilities	-	-	1,577.21	1,577.21

(Rs. in lacs)

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value At 31 March 2020	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Financial Investments at FVPL				
Mutual funds	925.32	-	-	925.32
Equity instruments	-	-	150.00	150.00
Financial Investments at FVOCI				
Fair value of outstanding forward contracts	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	925.32	-	150.00	1,075.32
Preference shares	-	-	-	917.76
Total financial liabilities	-	-	917.76	917.76



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Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

(Rs. in lacs)

Assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost At 31 March 2020	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Trade receivables	-	-	4,960.41	4,960.41
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	4,563.99	4,563.99
Security deposit	-	-	295.18	295.18
Unbilled Revenue	-	-	1,758.57	1,758.57
Other receivables	-	-	96.06	96.06
Total financial assets	-	-	11,674.21	11,674.21
Financial Investments at FVOCI				
Fair value of outstanding forward contracts	411.40	-	-	411.40
Financial Liabilities				
Trade payables	-	-	1,110.74	1,110.74
Borrowings	-	-	2,267.70	2,267.70
Other payables	-	-	216.31	216.31
Total financial liabilities	-	-	3,594.75	3,594.75

Level 1 Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments, traded bonds and mutual funds 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 and indemnification asset included in level 3.

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 2 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.



LUMINA DATAMATICS LIMITED
Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

Note 27: Financial risk management

The company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. In order to minimise any adverse effects on the financial performance of the company derivative financial instruments, such as foreign exchange forward contracts are entered to hedge certain foreign currency risk exposures. Derivatives are used exclusively for hedging purposes and not as trading or speculative instruments. 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	Aging analysis Credit ratings	Diversification of bank deposits, credit limits and letters of credit
Liquidity risk	Borrowings and Trade payable	Maturity analysis, cash flow forecasts	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities
Market risk – foreign exchange	Import Payables and Receivables on Indenting services	Cash flow forecasting Sensitivity analysis	Forward foreign exchange contracts
Market risk – security prices	Investments in equity securities	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.

A) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. 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), deposits with banks and loans given.

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 to whom loan has been given.

The maximum exposure to credit risk as at 31 March 2021, 31 March 2020 is the carrying value of such trade receivables as shown in note 8 of the financial Reconciliation of loss allowance provision – Trade receivables

Particulars	(Rs. in lacs)
Loss allowance on 31 March 2019	643.94
Changes in loss allowance	25.00
Loss allowance on 31 March 2020	618.94
Changes in loss allowance	77.10
Loss allowance on 31 March 2021	541.84

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, EUR and GBP. 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. The objective of the hedges is to minimise the volatility of the INR cash flows of highly probable forecast transactions.

The company's risk management policy is to hedge around 40% to 70% of forecasted receivables for the subsequent 24 months. As per the risk management policy, foreign exchange forward contracts are taken to hedge around 50% to 70% of the forecasted receivables.

ii) 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	Mar-21		Mar-20	
		Foreign Currency	(Rs. in lacs)	Foreign Currency	(Rs. in lacs)
Receivables	USD	55,94,617.94	4,091.93	17,38,112	1,313.84
	EUR	2,12,708.92	182.72	2,97,613	248.00
	GBP	2,31,507	233.17	3,10,002	290.35
	AUD	13,847	7.69	16,541	7.66



LUMINA DATAMATICS LIMITED
Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

c) Sensitivity

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

(Rs. in lacs)		
Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
USD	204.70	68.69
EUR	9.14	12.40
GBP	11.66	14.52
AUD	0.38	0.38

ii) Cash flow and fair value 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. During 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019, the company's borrowings at variable rate were mainly denominated in USD.

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 follow

(Rs. in lacs)		
Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Variable rate borrowings	-	2,267.70
Fixed rate borrowings	-	-
Total borrowings	-	2,267.70

As at the end of the reporting period, the company had the following variable rate borrowings outstanding

	31 March 2021			31 March 2020		
	Weighted average interest rate %	Balance (Rs. in lacs)	% of total loans	Weighted average interest rate %	Balance (Rs. in lacs)	% of total loans
Demand loan	NA	NA	NA	Libor + 2.5%	2,267.70	100.00%

b) Sensitivity

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher/lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of changes in interest rates. Other components of equity change as a result of an increase/decrease in the fair value of the cash flow hedges related to borrowings.

(Rs. in lacs)		
Impact on profit after tax		
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Interest rates - increase by 70 basis points (70 bps) *	-	(15.87)
Interest rates - decrease by 70 basis points (70 bps) *	-	15.87

* Holding all other variables constant

iii) Price risk

a) Exposure

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

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

Note 28: 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. Borrowings include current maturities of non current borrowings.

Net Debts include Liability portion of Preference shares as well as current and non current borrowings. Equity includes equity portion of preference shares.

(Rs. in lacs)		
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Net debt	-	3,185.46
Total equity	18,706.08	6,530.59
Net debt to equity ratio	0.00%	49.27%



LUMINA DATAMATICS LIMITED**Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements**

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)

29 Note 29: Related party transactions

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.

Name of the Related Parties	Nature of control
Datamatics Global Services Limited	Holding Company
Datamatics Global Services GMBH	Fellow Subsidiary Company
Cignex Datamatics, Inc	Fellow Subsidiary Company (Upto Dec 31, 2020)
Datamatics Global Services, Inc	Fellow Subsidiary Company
Datamatics Business Solutions Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Company
Cignex Datamatics Technologies Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Company (Upto Dec 31, 2020)
Datamatics Staffing Services Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Company
Delta Infosolutions Private Limited	Ultimate Holding Company
Mr. Sameer L. Kanodia	Executive Director

Mr. Lalit S. Kanodia	Key Managerial Personnel
Mr. Vidur Bhogilal	Key Managerial Personnel
Mr. Ashish Jain	Key Managerial Personnel - Chief Financial Officer (CFO)
Mrs. Anju Kanodia	Key Managerial Personnel
Ms. Vanita Naik	Key Managerial Personnel - Company Secreteray (CS)

Nature of transactions

Name of the related party	Description	(Rs. in lacs)	
		March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Datamatics Global Services Limited (DGSL)	Expenses incurred by DGSL	251.85	190.41
	Amount payable as at the end of the year	8.23	20.45
	Preference shares redeemed	1676.85	-
	Fresh issue of shares including securities premium	1710.00	-
Datamatics Global Services Inc.,	Service income	515.99	344.93
	Reimbursement of Expenses	89.00	100.75
	Amount Payable as at the end of the year	-	-
	Amount receivable as at the end of the year	3.97	8.58
Cignex Datamatics Technologies Limited	Reimbursement of expenses	7.75	18.33
	Contract Cost	25.35	-
	Rent Expenses	18.59	33.97
	Technical Fees	0.25	-
	Amount payable as at the end of the year	3.00	14.15
Cignex Datamatics, Inc	Amount payable as at the end of the year	-	250.14
Datamatics Business Solutions Ltd.	Professional Fees	0.95	0.90
	Amount payable as at the end of the year	0.12	-
Mr. Sameer L. Kanodia	Commission paid during the year	-	15.34
Ms. Anju Kanodia	Commission paid during the year	-	15.34

Remuneration to Key Managerial Personnel

Name of the related party	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Mr. Vidur Bhogilal	94.24	85.39
Mr. Sameer L. Kanodia	89.50	89.69
Mrs. Anju S. Kanodia	19.50	17.88
Mr. Ashish Jain (CFO)	83.57	85.56
Ms. Vanita Naik (CS)	14.15	13.80



LUMINA DATAMATICS LIMITED**Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements**

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)

Note 30: Leases**Company as a lessee**

As a lessee, the Company previously classified leases as operating or finance leases based on its assessment of whether the lease transferred significantly all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset to the Company. Under Ind AS 116, the Company recognizes right of use assets and lease liabilities for most leases i.e. these leases are on balance sheet.

On transition, the Company has applied following practical expedients:

- Applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases of similar assets in similar economic environment with similar end date.
- Applied the exemption not to recognise right-of-use-assets and liabilities for leases with less than 12 months of lease term on the date of transition.
- Excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use-asset at the date of transition.
- Grandfathered the assessment of which transactions are, or contain leases. Accordingly, Ind AS 116 is applied only to contracts that were previously identified as leases under Ind AS 17.
- Relied on its assessment of whether leases are onerous, applying Ind AS 37 immediately before the date of initial application as an alternative to performing an impairment review.
- Used hindsight when determining the lease term if the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease.

On application of Ind AS 116, the nature of expenses has changed from lease rent in previous periods to depreciation cost for the right-to-use asset, and finance cost for interest accrued on lease liability.

The following table presents the various components of lease costs:

Particulars	31st March, 2021	31st March, 2020
Depreciation charge on right-to-use asset	327.73	303.02
Interest on Lease Liabilities	77.35	20.35
Net total cash outflow for leases	365.58	260.46
Carrying amount of right-to-use asset	998.44	600.28

Net total cash outflow for leases for March, 2021

Total cash outflow for leases	376.21
Less: Concessional rent	(10.63)
Net total cash outflow for leases	365.58

Note 31: Earning Per Share

(Rs. in lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Profit after tax is attributable to Owners of Lumina Datamatics Limited (Rs. in lacs)	3,444.93	1,140.51
The weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS (in lacs)	102.33	100.70
The weighted average number of equity shares for diluted EPS (in lacs)	102.57	101.76
Earnings per share - basic (In Rs.)	33.67	11.33
Earnings per share - diluted (In Rs.)	33.59	11.21



33 Note 33: 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.

a) Defined Contribution Plan		(Rs.in lacs)	
Particulars	Mar-21	Mar-20	
Charge to the Statement of Profit and Loss based on contributions:			
Employers contribution to provident fund	509.87	498.90	
Employers contribution to employees' state insurance	70.11	80.31	
Employers contribution to labour welfare fund and others	0.52	0.56	
Total	580.50	579.76	

b) Defined Benefit plan:

Gratuity and Leave Encashment

i) Movement in Present Value of Obligation

Particulars	Gratuity		Leave Encashment	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Present Value of Obligation as at the beginning	423.48	323.57	294.18	225.35
Current Service Cost	74.29	63.60	134.33	82.40
Interest Expense or Cost	28.33	24.63	19.70	17.16
Re-measurement (or Actuarial) (gain) / loss arising from:				
- change in demographic assumptions	94.11	(0.36)	7.82	(0.06)
- change in financial assumptions	77.72	39.14	41.22	17.33
- experience variance (i.e. actual experience vs assumptions)	2.10	18.48	0.61	(5.25)
Past Service Cost	-	-	-	-
Benefits Paid	53.19	45.58	65.01	42.76
Present Value of Obligation as at the end	644.86	423.48	432.84	294.18

ii) Expenses recognised in the income statement and other comprehensive income

Particulars	Gratuity		Leave Encashment	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Current service cost	74.29	63.60	0.36	82.40
Past service cost	-	-	-	-
Net Interest Cost / (Income) on the Net Defined Benefit Liability / (Asset)	28.33	24.63	0.02	17.16
Expenses Recognised in the Income Statement	102.62	88.23	0.38	99.57
Other Comprehensive Income				
Actuarial (gains) / losses	-	-	-	-
- change in demographic assumptions	94.11	(0.36)	7.82	-
- Change in financial assumptions	77.72	39.14	41.19	17.33
- Experience variance (i.e. Actual experience vs assumptions)	2.10	18.48	0.60	(5.25)
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income	173.93	57.26	49.60	12.08

iii) Financial Assumptions

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

Particulars	Gratuity		Leave Encashment	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Discount Rate (per annum)	5.35%	6.7%/5.4%	5.35%	7.60%
Salary growth rate (per annum)	3.50%	3.50%	3.50%	3.50%
Mortality Rate	IALM 12-14	IALM 12-14	IALM 12-14	IALM 12-14

iv) Demographic Assumptions

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

Particulars	Gratuity		Leave Encashment	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Mortality rate IALM 12-14 (1% of IALM 06-08)	100%	100%	100%	100%
Normal retirement age	58 Years	58 Years	58 Years	58 Years
Attrition / Withdrawal rates, based on completed years of service (per annum)				
Less than 5 years	24%/24%	36%/38%	24%	36%
Equal to and above 5 years	24%	4%	24%	4%
Rate of Leave Availment (per annum)			2%	2%
Rate of Leave Encashment during employment (per annum)			0%	0%



LUMINA DATAMATICS LIMITED

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

v) Maturity profile of Defined Benefit obligation	Gratuities		Leave Encashment	
	Mar-21	Mar-20	Mar-21	Mar-20
Expected Cash flow over the next (valued on undiscounted basis)				
1 Year	141.54	23.47	124.09	69.43
2 to 5 years	407.50	105.79	266.76	105.81
6 to 10 years	193.97	176.16	105.78	105.12
More than 10 years	71.71	731.79	34.03	254.84

c) LDL RSU PLAN 2016

The Company has granted "Restricted Stock Units" under "LDL RSU PLAN 2016". The plan shall extend to Senior Executive employees as identified by the Board/ Nomination and Remuneration Committee, being the permanent employees of the Company including its Subsidiaries and its directors. RSU shall vest at the end of 3 years from the date of grant and based upon satisfaction of the performance criteria. The continuation of employee in the services of the Company shall be the primary requirement of the vesting. Under the LDL RSU PLAN 2016, 432,000 options were granted at exercise price of Rs. 10 per option half of the option 216,000 were surrendered in the previous year and the remaining half 216,000 were surrendered in the current year.

Further Company has granted "Restricted Stock Units" under "LDL RSU PLAN 2016". The plan shall extend to Senior Executive employees as identified by the Board/ Nomination and Remuneration Committee, being the permanent employees of the Company including its Subsidiaries and its directors. RSU shall vest at the end of 3 years from the date of grant and based upon satisfaction of the performance criteria. The continuation of employee in the services of the Company shall be the primary requirement of the vesting. Under the LDL RSU PLAN 2016, 24,000 options were granted at exercise price of Rs. 10 per option.



LUMINA DATAMATICS LIMITED

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

Note 34: Capital commitments

(Rs. in lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances).	300.60	49.64

Note 35: Derivative transactions

The company uses forward exchange contracts to hedge its exposure in foreign currency. The information on derivative instruments is given below.

The table below analyzes the derivative financial instruments into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period as of the Balance Sheet date:

(Rs. in lacs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Not later than one month	76.48	757.42
Later than one month and not later than three months	1,451.00	1,495.30
Later than three months and not later than one year	6,674.38	6,220.32
Later than one year	5,072.76	5,069.95
Total	13,274.61	13,542.99

Currency	As at March 31, 2021			As at March 31, 2020		
	No. of Contracts	Notional amount of Currency Forward contracts	Fair Value gain / (loss) (Rs. in lacs)	No. of Contracts	Notional amount of Currency Forward contracts	Fair Value gain / (loss) (Rs. in lacs)
USD	174	1,69,25,420	(395.07)	196	1,78,37,135	(411.40)



LUMINA DATAMATICS LIMITED

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

Note 36: Auditor's remuneration

(Rs. in lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
For services as auditors, including quarterly audits	14.25	14.25
For other services	0.36	-
Reimbursement of out of pocket expenses	0.46	0.65
	15.07	14.90



LUMINA DATAMATICS LIMITED
Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

37 Additional information, as required to Consolidated Financial Statements to Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, of enterprises consolidated as Subsidiary / Associates / Joint Venture

	Net Assets i.e. total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit or loss		Share in Other comprehensive income (OCI)		Share in Total comprehensive income (TCI)	
	As % of consolidated net assets	(Rs. in lacs)	As % of consolidated profit or loss	(Rs. in lacs)	As % of consolidated OCI	(Rs. in lacs)	As % of consolidated TCI	(Rs. in lacs)
Lumina Datamatics Limited	86.45%	27,722.38	177.07%	4,959.09	94.04%	473.81	164.41%	5,432.90
Subsidiaries								
Indian								
LDR eRetail Limited	0.77%	245.45	2.32%	65.04	-0.12%	(0.62)	1.95%	64.42
Foreign								
Lumina Datamatics Inc	15.24%	4,887.64	-69.26%	(1,939.86)	5.30%	26.69	-57.90%	(1,913.17)
Lumina Datamatics GmbH	0.61%	196.05	0.22%	6.18	-0.01%	(0.06)	0.19%	6.13
Lumina Datamatics Assessment and Analytics, LLC	-3.07%	(984.30)	-10.35%	(289.79)	0.79%	3.99	-8.65%	(285.80)
Total	100.00%	32,067.22	100.00%	2,800.66	100.00%	503.82	100.00%	3,304.48
Adjustments arising out of consolidation								
Non Controlling Interest		(13,361.14)		542.84		(2,844.44)		(2,403.02)
Foreign Subsidiaries								
Lumina Datamatics Assessment and Analytics, LLC				101.42		-		101.42
Total		(13,361.14)				644.27		(2,301.59)
Consolidated Net Assets / Profit after tax		18,706.08		3,444.93		(2,340.62)		1,002.89



LUMINA DATAMATICS LIMITED**Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements****38 Note 38 : Corporate Social Responsibility**

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a company, meeting the applicability threshold, needs to spend at least 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial years on corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities. The areas for CSR activities are eradication of hunger and malnutrition, promoting education, art and culture, healthcare, destitute care and rehabilitation, environment sustainability, disaster relief, COVID-19 relief and rural development projects. The disclosure in respect of CSR expenditure is as below:

- a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year = 19.99 Lakhs
- b) Amount spent during the year = 7.5 Lakhs
- c) Amount committed towards ongoing projects = 13.50 Lakhs

Details of Ongoing project alongwith:

(Rs. in lacs)

In case of S. 135(6) (Ongoing Project)						
Opening Balance		Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year		Closing Balance	
With Company	In Separate CSR Unspent A/c		From Company's bank A/c	From Separate CSR Unspent A/c	With Company	In Separate CSR Unspent A/c
70.58	-	19.99	7.50	12.49	70.58	12.49



LUMINA DATAMATICS LIMITED**Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements**

39. As per Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2013 issued by the Central Government, in consultation with National Advisory Committee on Accounting Standards ('NACAS') and the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable, the carrying value of the asset has been reviewed for impairment of assets and there is no impairment of assets

40. In terms of Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006, the outstanding to these enterprises are required to be disclosed. However, these enterprises are required to be registered under the Act. In the absence of the information about registration of the enterprises under the above Act, the required information could not be furnished

41. The Group operates in only one business segment, e-publishing services which mainly include editorial services, composition services, media and related services. All assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses are related to their one-segment activities

42. Foreign currency translations

The assets and liabilities of US foreign subsidiaries are translated at the closing exchange rates at Rs.73.11 per US\$ (PY - Rs. 75.59 per US\$) and the assets and liabilities of German subsidiary is translated at the closing exchange rate of Rs.85.75 per Euro (PY - Rs. 83.33 per Euro). Income and expenses of foreign subsidiary are translated at average exchange rates at Rs.74.13 per US\$ (PY - Rs. 70.76 per US\$) and Rs. 86.53 per Euro (PY - Rs. 78.62 per Euro)

43. The Group's operations for the financial year have been impacted by the lockdown imposed to contain the spread of Covid-19. The Management of the Group has assessed the impact of the pandemic on its financial results / position such as trade receivables, intangibles, investments, inventories, trade payables and based on its best judgement and reasonable estimate, has concluded that there are no material adjustments required in the Financial Statements. However the impact assessment of Covid-19 is a continuous process, given the uncertainties associated with its duration and nature, it is not possible to estimate the future impact as at the date of approval of this financial statement. The Group continues to monitor the economic effects of the pandemic while taking steps to improve its execution efficiencies and the financial outcome

44. The Indian Parliament has approved the Code on Social Security, 2020 which would impact the contributions by the Group 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 Group 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

45. Exceptional item

(a) During the year ended March 31, 2021, the wholly-owned subsidiary company Lumina Datamatics Inc bought back 85 units from the Company. The buyback resulted into a capital loss of INR 272.42 lakhs and a exchange gain of INR 1,944.17 lakhs

(b) As a result of change in market condition, Lumina Datamatics Inc performed an impairment assessment for assets forming part of investment in subsidiary i.e. Lumina Datamatics Analytics and Assessment Limited (LDAA) and Lumina Datamatics GmbH (LDgmbh). The recoverable amount of these assets were estimated to be lower than their carrying value and this resulted in an impairment of INR 889.56 lakhs and INR 1,777.00 lakhs in LDAA and LDgmbh respectively, during the year ended March 31, 2021

(c) The group believes the Minority interest is not receivable and hence the same has been provided for

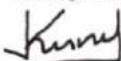
46. Previous year figures have been appropriately regrouped/reclassified and rearranged wherever necessary to conform to the current year's presentation

As per our attached report of even date

For Kanu Doshi Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 104746W/W100096



Kanu Vakharia

Partner

Membership No. 148916

Place Mumbai

Dated: May 25, 2021




Vidur V Bhogilal

Vice Chairman

DIN: 00008036


Ashish Jain

Chief Financial Officer



For and on behalf of the Board


Dr. Lalit S. Kanodia

DIN: 00008050

Chairman


Vanita Naik

Company Secretary