B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants

6th Floor Tower-A Plot # 07
Advant Navis Business Park
Sector -142 Noida Expressway
Noida -201305 UP(India)

Telephone: + 91 120 3868000
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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of Jubilant Business Services Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Jubilant Business Services Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2020, and the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income/(loss)), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the period from 28 March 2019 to 31 March 2020, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at31 March 2020, and profit and other comprehensive income/(loss), changes in equity and its cash flows for the period from 28 March 2019 to 31 March 2020.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

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

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

B S R & Co. (a partnership firm with Registration No. BA61223) converted into B S R & Co. LLP (a Limited Liability Partnership with LLP Registration No. AAB-8181) with effect from October 14, 2013

Registered Office
5th Floor, Lodha Excelus
Apollo Mills Compound
N.M. Joshi Marg, Mahalaxmi
Mumbai – 400 011

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

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

The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures in the financial statements made by the Management and Board of Directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditors' Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of section 143 (11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2. (A) As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

   a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

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

   c) The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income/(loss)), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

   d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act.

   e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

(B) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

iv. The disclosures in the financial statements regarding holdings as well as dealings in specified bank notes during the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016 have not been made in these financial statements since the Company was incorporated on 28 March 2019 and they do not pertain to the period from 28 March 2019 to 31 March 2020.

(C) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under section 197(16):

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not paid any remuneration to its directors during the current year and accordingly the requirement as stipulated under section 197(16) of the Act are not applicable to the Company. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) which are required to be commented upon by us.

For **B S R & CO. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Manish Gupta
Partner
Membership No.095037
UDIN: 20095037AAAABG6430

Place: New Delhi
Date: 28 May 2020

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Annexure A referred to in our Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Jubilant Business Services Limited on the financial statements for the period from 28 March 2019 to 31 March 2020.

A statement on Paragraph 3 and 4 of the Companies (Auditors' Report) Order, 2016 issued by the Central Government in terms of section 143 (11) of the Companies Act, 2013

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

(i) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets (property, plant and equipment).

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its fixed assets by which all fixed assets are verified annually. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. As informed to us, no material discrepancies were noticed during physical verification of fixed assets.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company does not own any immovable property. Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph 3(i)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the company.

(ii) The Company is engaged in the business of providing services. Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph 3(ii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to Companies, Firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable.

(iv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not given any loans, made investments, given guarantees or security during the year which is covered under the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable.

(v) As per the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits as mentioned in the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed there under. Accordingly, the provisions of para 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

(vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013, for any of the products of the Company. Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph 3(vi) of the order is not applicable to the company.

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, goods and services tax ('GST'), cess other material statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities. As explained to us the Company did not have any dues on account of duty of customs, duty of excise, sales tax, service tax and value added tax.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, goods and service tax, cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2020 for a period of more than six months from the date they become payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us there are no dues of income tax or sales tax or service tax or duty of customs or duty of excise or value added tax that have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any loans or borrowings from financial institutions, banks or government or dues to debenture holders. Accordingly, paragraph 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable.

(ix) According to the information and explanations given to us, no term loan was taken by the Company and has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix) of the Order is not applicable.

(x) According to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.

(xi) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not paid/provided for managerial remuneration. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standard. Further, according to the information and explanation given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, provisions of Section 177 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

(xiv) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or person connected with him as referred to in Section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Manish Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 095037
UDIN: 20095037AAAABG6430

Place: New Delhi
Date: 28 May 2020

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Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' report on the financial statements of Jubilant Business Services Limited for the period from 28 March 2019 to 31 March 2020.

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013

(Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Jubilant Business Services Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the period from 28 March 2019 to 31 March 2020.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2020, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note").

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act").

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and whether such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of such internal financial controls, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Manish Gupta
Partner
Membership No.:095037
UDIN: 20095037AAAABG6430

Place: New Delhi
Date: 28 May 2020

Jubilant Business Services Limited

Ind AS financial statements

March 2020

Jubilant Business Services Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2020

(INR in million)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2020
ASSETS		
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	3	3.62
Other intangible assets	4	1.66
Right of use assets	27	31.49
Financial assets		
ii. Loans	5(a)	0.20
Deferred tax assets (net)	6	1.82
Income tax assets (net)		2.87
Total non-current assets		**41.66**
Current assets		
Financial assets		
i. Trade receivables	5(b)	23.80
ii. Cash and cash equivalents	5(c)	4.08
iv. Loans	5(a)	0.02
v. Other financial assets	5(d)	4.53
Other current assets	7	4.72
Total current assets		**37.15**
Total assets		**78.81**

......continued

Jubilant Business Services Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2020

(INR in million)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2020
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
EQUITY		
Equity share capital	8(a)	0.50
Other equity	8(b)	7.28
Total equity		**7.78**
LIABILITIES		
Non-current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
i. Lease Liabilities		28.30
Provisions	9	7.75
Total non-current liabilities		**36.05**
Current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
i. Lease Liabilities		6.66
ii. Trade payables	10(a)	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		6.00
iii. Other financial liabilities	10(b)	6.05
Other current liabilities	11	15.43
Provisions	9	0.84
Current tax liabilities (net)		-
Total current liabilities		**34.98**
Total liabilities		**71.03**
Total equity and liabilities		**78.81**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements
As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number : 101248W/W-100022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Jubilant Business Services Limited

Manish Gupta
Partner
Membership No: 095037

Mr. Alok Vaish
Director
DIN: 02218050

Arun Kumar Sharma
Director
DIN: 06991435

Place : Noida
Date : 28 May 2020

Place: Noida
Date: 28 May 2020

Place: Noida
Date: 28 May 2020

Jubilant Business Services Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the period 28 March 2019 to 31 March 2020

(INR in million)

	Notes	For the period 28 March 2019 to 31 March 2020
Revenue from operations	12	95.12
Other Income	13	0.47
Total income		**95.59**
Expenses		
Employee benefits expense	14	61.40
Finance costs	15	3.16
Depreciation and amortisation expense	16	7.85
Other expenses	17	12.91
Total expenses		**85.32**
Profit before tax		**10.27**
Tax expense/(benefits)	18	
- Current tax		4.61
- Deferred tax charge/(credit)		(1.77)
Total tax expense/(benefits)		**2.84**
Profit for the period		**7.43**
Other comprehensive income		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Re-measurement of defined benefit obligations		(0.20)
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclasssified to profit or loss	19	0.05
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**(0.15)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		(0.15)
Total comprehensive income for the year		**7.28**
Earning per equity share of INR 10 each		
Basic and Diluted (INR)	26	148.60

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements
As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number : 101248W/W-100022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Jubilant Business Services Limited

Manish Gupta
Partner
Membership No: 095037

Mr. Alok Vaish
Director
DIN: 02218050

Arun Kumar Sharma
Director
DIN: 06991435

Place : New Delhi
Date : 28 May 2020

Place: Noida
Date: 28 May 2020

Place: Noida
Date: 28 May 2020

Jubilant Business Services Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2020

a) Equity share capital

	(INR in million)
Balance as at 28 March 2019	**0.00**
Issue of equity shares	-
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**0.00**
Issue of equity shares	0.50
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**0.50**

(b) Other Equity

(INR in million)

	Reserves and surplus	**Total reserves and surplus and other comprehensive income**	**Total other equity**
	Retained earnings		
As at 28 March 2019	**-**	**-**	**-**
Profit for the period 28 March 2019 to 31 March 2020	7.43	7.43	7.43
Other comprehensive income	(0.15)	(0.15)	(0.15)
Total comprehensive income for the year	7.28	7.28	7.28
As at 31 March 2020	**7.28**	**7.28**	**7.28**

(1) Refer note 8(b) for nature and purpose of other equity

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number : 101248W/W-100022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Jubilant Business Services Limited

Manish Gupta
Partner
Membership No: 095037

Mr. Alok Vaish
Director
DIN: 02218050

Arun Kumar Sharma
Director
DIN: 06991435

Place : New Delhi
Date : 28 May 2020

Place : Noida
Date : 28 May 2020

Place : Noida
Date : 28 May 2020

Jubilant Business Services Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2020

(INR in million)

	For the period 28 March 2019 to 31 March 2020
A. Cash flows from operating activities	
Profit before tax	10.27
Adjustments :	
Depreciation and amortisation expense	7.85
Finance costs	3.16
Operating cash flows before working capital changes	**21.28**
(Increase)/ decrease in trade receivables, loans, other financial assets and other assets	(37.15)
Increase in trade payables, other financial liabilities, other liabilities and provisions	35.15
Cash generated from operations	**19.28**
Income tax paid (net of refunds)	(2.87)
Net cash generated from operating activities	**16.41**
B. Cash flows from investing activities	
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, other intangible assets (including capital work-in-progress	(5.92)
Net cash used in investing activities	**(5.92)**
C. Cash flows from financing activities	
Proceeds from issues of equity shares	0.50
Finance costs paid	(3.16)
Payment of lease liabilities	(3.75)
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities	**(6.41)**
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**4.08**
Add: cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note 5(d)	**4.08**

Note:

Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in the Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows".

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements
As per our report of even date attached

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number : 101248W/W-100022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Jubilant Business Services Limited

Manish Gupta
Partner
Membership No: 095037

Place : New Delhi
Date : 28 May 2020

Mr. Alok Vaish
Director
DIN: 02218050

Place : Noida
Date : 28 May 2020

Arun Kumar Sharma
Director
DIN: 06991435

Place : Noida
Date : 28 May 2020

1. Corporate Information

Jubilant Business Services Limited ("the Company") is a public limited company domiciled in India and incorporated on 28 March 2019 under the provisions of Companies Act, 2013. The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Jubilant Life Sciences Limited and engaged in the business of providing knowledge process outsourcing (KPO) and business process outsourcing (BPO) contracts and services including but not limited to back-office services for accounting and periodic book closing, supply chain, procurement, human resources, payroll, customer relationship management, supplier relationship management, employee support services, business or financial analysis and planning. The registered office of the Company is situated at Plot No 1A, Sector 16A, Institutional Area, Noida, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Uttar Pradesh 201301.

2 Significant accounting policies

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. The accounting policies adopted are consistent through the reporting period.

(a) Basis of preparation

(i) *Statement of compliance*

These Ind AS Financial Statements ("financial statements") have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013, ("the Act") and other relevant provisions of the Act.

All the amounts included in the financial statements are reported in millions of Indian Rupees and are rounded to the nearest million, except per share data and unless stated otherwise.

The financial statements are authorized for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on. 28 May, 2020.

(ii) *Historical cost convention*

The financial statements have been prepared under historical cost convention on accrual basis, unless otherwise stated.

(b) Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when:

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

The Company classifies all other assets as non-current.
A liability is treated as current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle for the purpose of current-non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

(c) Property, plant and equipment (PPE) and intangible assets

(i) **Property, plant and equipment**

All items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, which includes capitalized finance costs, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment loss. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. The cost of an item of a PPE comprises its purchase price including import duty, and other non-refundable taxes or levies and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition of its intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Advances paid towards acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each Balance Sheet date, are shown under other non-current assets and cost of assets not ready for intended use before the year end, are shown as capital work-in- progress.

(ii) **Intangible assets**

- Intangible assets that are acquired and implementation of software system are measured initially at cost.

- After initial recognition, an intangible asset is carried at its cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment loss. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits from the specific asset to which it relates.
- After initial recognition, an intangible asset is carried at its cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment loss. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits from the specific asset to which it relates.

(iii) **Depreciation and amortization methods, estimated useful lives and residual value**

Depreciation is provided on straight line basis on the original cost/ acquisition cost of assets or other amounts substituted for cost of PPE as per the useful life specified in Part 'C' of Schedule II of the Act, read with notification dated 29 August 2014 of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, except for the following classes of property, plant and equipment which are depreciated based on the internal technical assessment of the management as under:

Category of assets	**Management estimate of useful life**	**Useful life as per Schedule II**
Computer servers and networks (included in office equipment)	5 years	6 years
Employee perquisite related assets (except end user computers) (included in office equipment)	5 years, being the period of perquisite scheme	10 years

The estimated useful lives of intangibles are as follows:

Software 5 years

Depreciation and amortization on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets added/ disposed off during the year has been provided on pro-rata basis with reference to the date/month of addition/disposal.

Depreciation and amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted if appropriate.

(iv) **Derecognition**

A property, plant and equipment and intangible assets is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use and disposal. Losses arising from retirement and gains or losses arising from disposal of a tangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(d) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

For impairment testing, assets that do not generate independent cash inflows (i.e. corporate assets) are grouped together into cash-generating units (CGUs). Each CGU represents the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

The recoverable amount of a CGU is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the CGU.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment loss recognised in respect of a CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets of the CGU (or group of CGUs) on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not subsequently reversed. In respect of other assets for which impairment loss has been recognised in prior periods, the Company reviews at reporting date whether there is any indication that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Such a reversal is made only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

(e) Financial instrument

A Financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

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

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)
- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or the amortised cost of the financial liability. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Debt instrument at FVOCI

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVOCI if the objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and the asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognised in the other comprehensive income (OCI). On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt instrument at FVPL

FVPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorisation as at amortised cost or as FVOCI, is classified as at FVPL. In addition, at initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortised cost or FVOCI criteria, as at FVPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

Debt instruments included within the FVPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowance using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all financial assets with contractual cash flows other than trade receivable, ECLs are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of ECL (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date is recognised as an impairment gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

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

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

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

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the Balance Sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent comprise cash at banks (including imprest) and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(g) Provisions and contingencies

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Contingent liability
A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

(h) Revenue recognition

Service income is recognised as and when the underlying services are performed. The Company exercises judgement in determining whether the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time or over a period of time.

Revenues are measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, net of tax collected from customers and remitted to government authorities such as Goods and services tax (GST) and applicable discounts and allowances including expected sales return etc. The computation of these estimates using expected value method involves significant judgment based on various factors including contractual terms.

Contract assets are recognised when there is excess of revenue earned over billings on contracts. Contract assets are classified as unbilled receivables (only act of invoicing is pending) when there is unconditional right to receive cash and only passage of time is required as per contractual terms. Contract liabilities are recognised when there are billings in excess of revenues. Contract liabilities relate to the advance received from customers and deferred revenue against which revenue is recognised when or as the performance obligation is satisfied.

(i) Employee benefits

(i) Short-term employee benefits: All employee benefits falling due within twelve months of the end of the period in which the employees render the related services are classified as short-term employee benefits, which include benefits like salaries, wages, short term compensated absences, performance incentives, etc. and are recognised as expenses in the period in which the employee renders the related service and measured accordingly.

*(ii)*Post-employment *benefits:* Post employment benefit plans are classified into defined benefits plans and defined contribution plans as under:

a) Gratuity

The Company has an obligation towards gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan covering eligible employees. The plan provides for a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death while in employment or on termination of employment of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment. The liability in respect of Gratuity is recognised in the books of accounts based on actuarial valuation by an independent actuary. The gratuity liability for certain employees of the Company is funded with Life Insurance Corporation of India.

b) Provident fund

(i) The Company makes contribution to the recognised provident fund - " Regional Provident Fund Commissioner" for all its employees in India, which is a defined benefit plan to the extent that the Company has an obligation to make good the shortfall, if any, between the return from the investments of the trust and the notified interest rate. The Company's obligation in this regard is determined by an independent actuary and provided for if the circumstances indicate that the Trust may not be able to generate adequate returns to cover the interest rates notified by the Government.

For other employees in India, provident fund is deposited with Regional Provident Fund Commissioner. This is treated as defined contribution plan.

(ii) Company's contribution to the provident fund is charged to Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iii) Other long-term employee benefits:

Compensated absences

As per the Company's policy, eligible leaves can be accumulated by the employees and carried forward to future periods to either be utilised during the service, or encashed. Encashment can be made during service, on early retirement, on withdrawal of scheme, at resignation and upon death of the employee. Accumulated compensated absences are treated as other long-term employee benefits.

(iv) Termination benefits:

Termination benefits are recognised as an expense when, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

Actuarial valuation

The liability in respect of all defined benefit plans and other long term benefits is accrued in the books of account on the basis of actuarial valuation carried out by an independent actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method, which recognizes each year of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measure each unit separately to build up the final obligation. The obligation is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows. The discount rates used for determining the present value of obligation under defined benefit plans, is based on the market yields on Government securities as at the Balance Sheet date, having maturity periods approximating to the terms of related obligations.
Remeasurment gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which they arise. Remeasurment gains and losses in respect of all defined benefit plans arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in other equity in the Statement of Changes in Equity and in the Balance Sheet. Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in profit and loss as past service cost. Gains or losses on the curtailment or settlement of any defined benefit plan are recognised when the curtailment or settlement occurs. Any differential between the plan assets (for a funded defined benefit plan) and the defined benefit obligation as per actuarial valuation is recognised as a liability if it is a deficit or as an asset if it is a surplus (to the extent of the lower of present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reduction in future contribution to the plan).

Past service cost is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested. To the extent that the benefits are already vested immediately following the introduction of, or changes to, a defined benefit plan, the past service cost is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Past service cost may be either positive (where benefits are introduced or improved) or negative (where existing benefits are reduced)

(j) Finance costs

Finance costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Finance cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the finance costs. Finance costs that are directly attributable to the construction or production or development of a qualifying asset are capitalized as part of the cost of that asset. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale. All other finance costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

(k) Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in OCI.

- ***Current tax:***

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

- ***Deferred tax:***

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction.

Deferred tax assets (DTA) include Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws in India, which is likely to give future economic benefits in the form of availability of set off against future income tax liability.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

(l) Leases

Leases – Company as a lessee

Policy applicable from 1 April 2019

MCA vide its notification dated 30 March 2019, notified Ind AS 116 "Leases which is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019. Ind AS 116 replaces existing lease guidance Ind AS 17 *Leases*. Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both lessees and lessors. Ind AS 116 introduces a single, on-balance sheet lease accounting model for lessees. A lessee recognises a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments.

The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (1) the contact involves the use of an identified asset; (2) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease; and (3) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for land, buildings and vehicles which typically run for a period of 3 to 5 years, with an option to renew the lease after that date. For certain leases, the Company is restricted from entering into any sub-lease arrangements. At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases). For these short-term leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities includes the options to extend or terminate the lease when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognised at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortised cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates based on information available as at the date of commencement of the lease. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option. Lease liability and right-of-use asset have been separately presented in the Balance sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

Ind AS 116 requires lessees to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The Company makes an assessment on the expected lease term on a lease-by-lease basis and thereby assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the Company considers factors such as any significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of the lease and the importance of the underlying asset to Company's operations taking into account the location of the underlying asset and the availability of suitable alternatives. The lease term in future periods is reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances.

Policy applicable before 1 April 2019

At the inception of each lease, the lease arrangement was classified as either a finance lease or an operating lease, based on the substance of the lease arrangement.

Operating leases

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership were not transferred to the Company as lessee were classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) were charged to the Statements of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease unless the payments were structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

Transition to Ind AS 116

Effective 1 April 2019, the Company adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases" applied to all lease contracts existing on 1 April 2019 using the modified retrospective approach on the date of initial application. Consequently, the Company recorded the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments discounted at the incremental borrowing rate and the right-of-use asset an amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease recognised in the Balance sheet immediately before the date of initial application. Comparatives have not been retrospectively adjusted.

On application of Ind AS 116, the nature of expenses has changed from lease rent in previous periods to depreciation expense for the right-to-use asset and finance cost for interest accrued on lease liability. The effect of this adoption is insignificant on the profit for the year.

For transition, the Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to leases which are expiring within 12 months from the date of transition on a lease-by-lease basis. The Company also used practical expedient and therefore, did not reassess, under Ind AS 116, whether a contracts is, or contains, a lease at the date of initial application. Further, as a practical expedient, on a lease-by-lease basis, the Company relied on its assessment as at 31 March 2019 as to whether leases are onerous applying Ind AS 37, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, as an alternative to performing an impairment review. The Company has used a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics. For leases that were classified as finance leases applying Ind AS 17, the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset and the lease liability at the date of initial application is the carrying amount of the lease asset and lease liability immediately before that date measured applying Ind AS 17. For those leases, the Company has accounted for the right-of-use asset and the lease liability applying Ind AS 116 from the date of initial application.

(m) Segment reporting

Board of Directors of the Company has been identified as the Chief Operating Decision maker (CODM) as defined by Ind AS 108, Operating Segments. Operating Segments have been defined and presented based on the regular review by the CODM to assess the performance of segment and to make decision about allocation of resources. Accordingly, the company has determined business support services as the only reportable segment.

(n) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of the Company is the Indian rupee. These financial statements are presented in Indian rupees.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at Balance Sheet date exchange rates are generally recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. For example translation differences on non-monetary assets such as equity investments classified as FVOCI are recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI).

(o) Earnings per share

(i) *Basic earnings per share*

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- the profit attributable to owners of the Company
- by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares

(ii) *Diluted earnings per share*

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

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

(p) Measurement of fair values

A number of the accounting policies and disclosures require measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This includes a finance team that has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values.

The finance team regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information is used to measure fair values, then the finance team assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that these valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which the valuations should be classified.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values used in preparing these financial statements is included in the respective notes.

(q) Critical estimates and judgments

The preparation of Financial Statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.
Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is included in the following notes.

- Assessment of useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets – Note 2(c)
- Recognition of revenue and related accruals – Note 2(h)
- Fair value measurement – Note 2(p)
- Estimation of assets and obligations relating to employee benefits – Note 19
- Recognition and estimation of tax expense including deferred tax – Note 6
- Estimated impairment of financial assets and non-financial assets – Note 2(d)
- Lease classification – Note 27

Lease term: whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise extension options – Note 2 (l)

(r) The Company has considered the possible effects that may result from the pandemic relating to COVID-19 on the carrying amounts of receivables, property, plant and equipment and intangible assets. In developing the assumptions relating to the possible future uncertainties in the global economic conditions, the Company, as at the date of approval of these financial statements, has used internal and external sources of information, including economic forecasts and estimates from market sources, on the expected future performance of the Company. On the basis of evaluation and current indicators of future economic conditions, the Company expects to recover the carrying amounts of these assets and does not anticipate any impairment to these financial and non-financial assets. However, the impact assessment of COVID-19 is a continuing process, given the uncertainties associated with its nature and duration. The Company will continue to monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

3. Property, plant and equipment and capital work-in-progress

(INR in million)

Description	Office equipment	Total	Capital work-in-progress (CWIP)
Gross carrying value as at 28 March 2019	**-**	**-**	**-**
Additions/adjustments	4.14	4.14	3.69
Deductions/adjustments	-	-	(3.69)
Gross carrying value as at 31 March 2020	**4.14**	**4.14**	**-**
Accumulated depreciation as at 28 March 2019	**-**	**-**	**-**
Depreciation charge for the year	0.52	0.52	-
Deductions/adjustments	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2020	**0.52**	**0.52**	**-**
Net carrying value as at 31 March 2020	**3.62**	**3.62**	**-**
Net carrying value as at 28 March 2019	**-**	**-**	**-**

4. Other intangible assets and intangible assets under development

(INR in million)

Description	Software	Total	Capital work-in-progress (CWIP)
Gross carrying value as at 28 March 2019	**-**	**-**	**-**
Additions/adjustments	1.78	1.78	1.78
Deductions/adjustments	-	-	(1.78)
Gross carrying value as at 31 March 2020	**1.78**	**1.78**	**-**
Accumulated depreciation as at 28 March 2019	**-**	**-**	**-**
Amortisation for the period	0.12	0.12	-
Deductions/adjustments	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2020	**0.12**	**0.12**	**-**
Net carrying value as at 31 March 2020	**1.66**	**1.66**	**-**
Net carrying value as at 28 March 2019	**-**	**-**	**-**

5(a) Loans

(INR in million)

	As at 31 March 2020	
	Current	**Non-current**
Unsecured, considered good		
Security deposits	-	0.01
Loan to related parties (refer note 24)	-	-
Loan to employees	0.02	0.19
Total loans	**0.02**	**0.20**

5(b) Trade receivables

(INR in million)

	As at 31 March 2020
Unsecured and current	
Receivables from related parties (Refer note 24)	23.80
Total trade receivables	**23.80**

5(c) Cash and cash equivalents

(INR in million)

	As at 31 March 2020
Balances with banks	
- in current accounts	4.08
Total cash and cash equivalents	**4.08**

5(d) Other current financial assets

(INR in million)

	As at 31 March 2020
Advances recoverable from related parties (refer note 24)	4.53
Total other financial assets	**4.53**

6. Deferred tax

Deferred income tax reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amount of asset and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amount used for income tax purposes. Significant component of the Company's net deferred income tax are as follows:

The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:

(INR in million)

	As at 31 March 2020
Provision for compensated absences and gratuity	0.75
Expenditure allowed on actual payment basis	0.36
Lease Obligation Reserve	8.80
Deferred Tax assets	**9.91**

Deferred tax assets

(INR in million)

	Provision for compensated absences and gratuity	**Expenditure allowed on actual payment basis**	**Lease Obligation Reserve**	**Total**
As at 28 March 2019	-	-	-	-
(Charged)/credited:				
- to statement of profit and loss	0.70	0.36	8.80	9.86
- to Other comprehensive income	0.05	-	-	0.05
As at 31 March 2020	**0.75**	**0.36**	**8.80**	**9.91**

The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:

(INR in million)

	As at 31 March 2020
PPE and right of use assets	8.09
	8.09

Deferred tax liabilities:

(INR in million)

	PPE and right of use assets	**Total**
As at 28 March 2019	-	-
Charged/(credited):		
- to statement of profit and loss	8.09	8.09
As at 31 March 2020	**8.09**	**8.09**

Reflected in the Balance Sheet as follows:

(INR in million)

	As at 31 March 2020
Deferred tax assets	9.91
Deferred tax liabilities	8.09
Deferred tax assets, net:	**1.82**

7. Other current assets

(INR in million)

	As at 31 March 2020
Prepaid expenses	0.12
Recoverable from/ balance with government authorities	4.02
Advance for supply of goods and services	0.56
Others	0.02
Total other current assets	**4.72**

8. Equity share capital and other equity

8(a) Equity share capital

(INR in million)

	As at 31 March 2020
Authorised	
1,20,00,000 equity shares of INR 10 each	120.00
	120.00
Issued and subscribed	
50,000 (Previous year Nil) equity shares of INR 10 each	0.50
	0.50
Paid up	
50,000 (Previous year Nil) equity shares of INR 10 each	0.50
	0.50

Movements in equity share capital

	As at 31 March 2020	
	Number	**(INR in million)**
As at 28 March 2019	-	-
At the end of the year	50,000	0.50

Terms and rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of shares referred to as equity shares having par value of INR 10 each. Holder of each equity share is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

	As at 31 March 2020	
Equity shares of INR10 each fully paid-up held by	**Number**	**% of total shares**
Jubilant Life Sciences Limited, the holding company (including 5 shares held jointly with 5 individuals)	50000	100%

8(b) Other equity

Nature and purpose of other equity

Retained earnings

Retained earnings represent the amount of accumulated earnings of the company and re-measurement differences on defined benefit plans.

9. Provisions

(INR in million)

	As at 31 March 2020	
	Current	**Non-current**
Provision for employee benefits (refer note 24)	0.84	7.75
Total provisions	**0.84**	**7.75**

10. Current financial liabilities
10(a). Trade payables

(INR in million)

	As at 31 March 2020
Current	
Trade payables	
-Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-
-Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	6.00
Total trade payables	**6.00**

Amount payable to related parties included in above (refer note 24) 5.07

10(b) Other current financial liabilities

	(INR in million)
	As at 31 March 2020
Employee benefits payable	6.05
Total other current financial liabilities	**6.05**

11. Other current liabilities

	(INR in million)
	As at 31 March 2020
Contract Liabilities (refer note 24)	13.90
Statutory dues payables	1.53
Total other current liabilities	**15.43**

12. Revenue from operations

	(INR in million)
	For the period 28 March 2019 to 31 March 2020
Sale of services	95.12
Total revenue from operations	**95.12**

Disaggregation of revenue:

In the following table, revenue is disaggregated by primary geographical market, service lines and sales channels.

	(INR in million)
	As at 31 March 2020
Trade receivables	21.78
Contract liabilities	13.90

The contract assets are transferred to receivables when the Company issues an invoice to the customer.

13. Other income

	(INR in million)
	For the period 28 March 2019 to 31 March 2020
Net foreign exchange gain	0.47
Total Other income	**0.47**

14. Employee benefits expense

(INR in million)

	For the period 28 March 2019 to 31 March 2020
Salaries, wages, bonus, gratuity and allowances	57.24
Contribution to provident fund and other funds	2.86
Staff welfare expenses	1.30
Total employee benefits expense	**61.40**

15. Finance costs

(INR in million)

	For the period 28 March 2019 to 31 March 2020
Interest expense	3.16
Total finance costs	**3.16**

16. Depreciation and amortisation expense

(INR in million)

	For the period 28 March 2019 to 31 March 2020
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	0.52
Depreciation of right of use assets (refer note 27)	7.21
Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note 4)	0.12
Total depreciation and amortisation expense	**7.85**

17. Other expenses

(INR in million)

	For the period 28 March 2019 to 31 March 2020
Rental charges	0.01
Rates and taxes	1.47
Office expenses	9.08
Vehicle running and maintenance	0.42
Printing and stationery	0.05
Telephone and communication charges	0.17
Staff recruitment and training	1.39
Payments to auditors (refer note 17(a) below)	0.20
Legal and professional fees	0.10
Bank charges	0.02
Total other expenses	**12.91**

17(a): Details of payments to auditors (excluding applicable taxes and including out of pocket expenses)

(INR in million)

	For the period 28 March 2019 to 31 March 2020
Audit fee	0.20
Total payments to auditors	**0.20**

18. Income tax expense

The major components of income tax expenses for the year ended 31 March 2020 are:

(INR in million)

	For the period 28 March 2019 to 31 March 2020
Profit or loss section	
Current income tax:	
Current income tax charge for the year	4.61
	4.61
Deferred tax:	
Deferred tax on profits for the year	(1.77)
	(1.77)
Income tax expense reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss	**2.84**
OCI section	
Tax related to items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss	(0.05)
Income tax charged to OCI	**(0.05)**

Reconciliation between average effective tax rate and applicable tax rate for 31 March 2020:

(INR in million)

	For the period 28 March 2019 to 31 March 2020 31 March 2020
Profit before income tax	10.27
At India's statutory income tax rate of 25.17%	2.58
Effect of non-deductible expenses and exempt income	0.26
Income Tax expenses reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss	**2.84**

19. Employee benefits in respect of the Company have been calculated as under:

(A) Defined Contribution Plans

The Company has certain defined contribution plan such as employee state insurance, employee pension scheme, wherein specified percentage is contributed to them. During the year, the Company has contributed following amounts to:

(INR in million)	For the period 28 March 2019 to 31 March 2020
Employer's contribution to employee's pension scheme 1995	0.67
Employer's contribution to provident fund	2.67

(B) Defined Benefit Plans

i. Gratuity

In Accordance with Ind AS 19 "Employee benefits" an actuarial valuation has been carried out in respect of gratuity.

Liabilities with regard to the Gratuity Plan are determined by actuarial valuation, performed by an independent actuary, at each balance sheet date using the projected unit credit method. The discount rate assumed is 7.5% p.a. (Previous year 7.65 % p.a.) which is determined by reference to market yield at the Balance Sheet date on Government bonds. The retirement age has been considered at 58 years (Previous year 58 years) and mortality table is as per IALM (2006-08) (Previous year IALM (2006-08)).

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation is 10% p.a. for first three years and 6% p.a. thereafter (Previous year 10% p.a. for first three years and 6% p.a. thereafter), taking into account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

The plans assets are maintained with Life Insurance Corporation of India in respect of gratuity scheme for certain employees of the Company. The details of investments maintained by Life Insurance Corporation are not available with the Company, hence not disclosed. The expected rate of return assumed on plan assets is 6.80 % p.a.

Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of the present value of the defined benefit obligation:

(INR in million)	As at 31 March 2020
Present value of obligation at the beginning of the year	-
Acquisition adjustment	3.04
Current service cost	1.08
Interest cost	0.21
Actuarial (gain)/loss	0.20
Benefits paid	(0.09)
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	4.44

Reconciliation of the present value of defined benefit obligation and the fair value of the plan assets:

((INR in million))	As at 31 March 2020
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	4.44
Net liabilities recognised in the Balance Sheet	4.44

Expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss under employee benefit expense:

	(INR in million)
	For the period 28 March 2019 to 31 March 2020
Current service cost	1.08
Interest cost	0.21
Expenses recognised in the Statement of profit and loss	1.29

Amount recognised in the other comprehensive income:

	(INR in million)
	For the period 28 March 2019 to 31 March 2020
Actuarial loss/(gain) on arising from change in demographic assumption	-
Actuarial loss/(gain) on arising from change in financial assumption	-
Actuarial loss/(gain) on arising from experience adjustment	0.20
Actuarial loss/(gain) on plan assets	-

Company's best estimate of contribution during next year is INR 48.60 million.

Sensitivity analysis

		(INR in million)
Particulars	**31 March 2020**	
Assumptions	**Discount rate**	
Sensitivity level	0.5% increase	0.5% decrease
Impact on defined benefit	(0.18)	0.19

The sensitivity analysis above has been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the year and may not be representative of the actual change. It is based on a change in the key assumption while holding all other assumptions constant.

ii. Provident Fund:

The Company makes provident fund contribution of its employees with regional provident fund commissioner. This is treated as defined contribution plan.

Company's contribution to provident fund is charged to statement of profit and loss.

The Company has contributed INR 2.67 million to Provident Fund for the year.

(C) Other long term benefits (Compensated absences)

	(INR in million)
	As at 31 March 2020
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	4.17

20. Fair value measurements

(INR in million)

	Note	Level of hierarchy	31 March 2020		
			FVPL	**FVOCI**	**Amortised cost**
Financial assets					
Trade receivables	(a)		-	-	23.80
Loans	(b)	3	-	-	0.22
Cash and cash equivalents	(a)		-	-	4.08
Other financial assets	(a)		-	-	4.53
Total financial assets			**-**	**-**	**32.63**
Financial liabilities					
Lease Liability	(a)	3	-	-	34.96
Trade payables	(a)		-	-	6.00
Other financial liabilities	(a)		-	-	6.05
Total financial liabilities			**-**	**-**	**47.01**

Note:

(a) Fair valuation of financial assets and liabilities with short term maturities is considered as approximate to respective carrying amount due to the short term maturities of these instruments.

(b) Fair value of loans is as below :

(INR in million)

	Level	Fair Value 31 March 2020
Loans	3	0.22

There are no transfers between level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the year ended 31 March 2020.

21. Financial risk management

A. Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

Risk management framework

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

The Company, through three layers of defense namely policies and procedures, review mechanism and assurance aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations. The Audit committee of the Board with top management oversees the formulation and implementation of the Risk management policies. The risks are identified at business unit level and mitigation plan are identified, deliberated and reviewed at appropriate forums.

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- credit risk (see (i));
- liquidity risk (see (ii)); and
- market risk (see (iii)).

i. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counter party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers, loans and investments. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit risk exposure.

Trade receivables and other financial assets

The Company has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analysed individually for creditworthiness before the Company's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. The Company's review includes external ratings, if they are available, financial statements, credit agency information, industry information and business intelligence. Sale limits are established for each customer and reviewed annually. Any sales exceeding those limits require approval from the appropriate authority as per policy.

In monitoring customer credit risk, customers are compared according to their credit characteristics, including whether they are an individual or a legal entity, whether they are an institutional dealers or end-user customer, their geographic location, industry, trade history with the Company and existence of previous financial difficulties.

Expected credit loss for trade receivables:

Based on internal assessment which is driven by the current facts available in relation to default and delays in collection thereof, the credit risk for trade receivables is considered low. The Company estimates its allowance for trade receivable using lifetime expected credit loss. The balance past due for more than six month (net of expected credit loss allowance) is nil.

Company's exposure to credit risk for trade receivables using provision matrix is as follows:

(INR in million)

	As at 31 March 2020		
	Gross carrying amount	**Allowance for credit losses**	**Net carrying amount**
Not due	23.80	-	23.80
0-90 days	-	-	-
90-180 days	-	-	-
180-270 days	-	-	-
270-360 days	-	-	-
More than 360 days	-	-	-
	23.80	**-**	**23.80**

Expected credit loss with respect to other financial assets:
With regards to all financial assets with contractual cash flows other than trade receivable, management believes these to be high quality assets with negligible credit risk. The management believes that the parties from which these financial assets are recoverable, have strong capacity to meet the obligations and where the risk of default is negligible and accordingly no provision for excepted credit loss has been provided on these financial assets. Break up of financial assets other than trade receivables have been disclosed on balance sheet.

ii. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company's treasury department is responsible for managing the short term and long term liquidity requirements. Short term liquidity situation is reviewed daily by the treasury department. Longer term liquidity position is reviewed on a regular basis by the Board of Directors and appropriate decisions are taken according to the situation.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include contractual interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements.

.   (INR in million)

	Contractual Cash flows			
31 March 2020	**Carrying Amount**	**Total**	**Within 1 year**	**More than 1 year**
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Lease Liabilities	34.96	34.96	6.66	28.30
Trade payables	6.00	6.00	6.00	-
Other financial liabilities	6.05	6.05	6.05	-
	47.01	**47.01**	**18.71**	**28.30**

iii. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates that will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

Currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk to the extent that there is a mismatch between the currencies in which sales, purchases and borrowings are denominated. The currencies in which the company is exposed to risk are USD.

The Company follows a natural hedge driven currency risk mitigation policy to the extent possible. Any residual risk is evaluated and appropriate risk mitigating steps are taken, including but not limited to, entering into forward contract and interest rate swaps.

Exposure to currency risk

(INR in million)

	As at 31 March 2020
	USD
Trade and other receivables	22.53
Net statement of financial position exposure	**22.53**

The summary quantitative data about the Company's exposure to currency risk as reported to the management of the Company is as follows:

Sensitivity analysis

A reasonably possible strengthening/weakening of the USD and others against all other currencies at 31 March would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in a foreign currency and affected equity and profit and loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant and ignores any impact on forecast sales and purchases.

(INR in million)

	Profit or loss (before tax)	
	Strengthening	**Weakening**
31 March 2020		
USD (1% movement)	0.23	(0.23)

22. Segment reporting

Board of Directors of the Company has been identified as the Chief Operating Decision maker (CODM) as defined by Ind AS 108, “Operating Segments”. Operating Segments have been defined and presented based on the regular review by the CODM to assess the performance of segment and to make decision about allocation of resources. Accordingly, the company has determined business support service as the only reportable segment.

Information about Geographical segments:

(INR in million)

	As at 31 March 2020
Non-current assets (by geographical location of assets)*	
Within India	39.84
Outside India	-
	39.84

*Non-current assets are excluding financial instruments and deferred tax assets.

Major customers comprising more than 10% of total revenue

(INR in million)

	For the period 28 March 2019 to 31 March 2020
Jubilant Pharma Holding Inc.	56.97
Jubilant Generics Limited	45.02

23. Capital management

(a) Risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to:

- safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for its shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
- maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

Consistent with others in the industry, the Company monitors capital on the basis of the following gearing ratio:

Net debt (total borrowings net of cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances) divided by 'Total equity' (as shown in the Balance Sheet).

The gearing ratios were as follows:

INR in million

	As at 31 March 2020
Net debt	(4.08)
Total equity	7.78
Net debt to equity ratio	(0.52)

24. Related Party Disclosures

i) Related parties of the Company

Holding Company
Jubilant Life Sciences Limited

Fellow Subsidiaries
Jubilant Generics Limited.
Jubilant Pharma Holdings Inc.

Other Entities
Jubilant Agri and Consumer Products Limited

Directors
Mr. Sankaraiah Rajagopal (Joined on 28 March 2019 and ceased to be Director with effect from 1 April 2020)
Mr. Rajesh Kumar Srivastava (Joined on 28 March 2020)
Mr. Arun Kumar Sharma (Joined on 28 March 2020)

(INR in million)

Sr.No	Particulars	For the period 28 March 2019 to 31 March 2020
	Description of Transactions:	**31 March 2020**
1	**Sales of goods and services:**	
	Jubilant Generics Limited	45.02
	Jubilant Pharma Holdings Inc.	56.97
		101.99
2	**Rental and other expenses:**	
	Jubilant Life Sciences Limited	18.84
		18.84
3	**Recovery of expenses:**	
	Jubilant Generics Limited	3.86
	Jubilant Pharma Holdings Inc.	15.62
		19.48
4	**Purchase of property plant and equipment:**	
	Jubilant Agri and Consumer Products Limited	0.71
		0.71
5	**Reimbursement of expenses:**	
	Jubilant Generics Limited	0.17
	Jubilant Life Sciences Limited	1.12
		1.29

(INR in million)

Sr.No	Particulars	As at
		31 March 2020
1	**Amount Outstandings:**	
	Trade payables:	
	Jubilant Life Sciences Limited	5.07
		5.07
2	**Advance from customers**	
	Jubilant Generics Limited	13.90
		13.90
3	**Trade receivables:**	
	Jubilant Generics Limited	1.27
	Jubilant Pharma Holdings Inc.	22.53
		23.80
4	**Other receivables:**	
	Jubilant Generics Limited	4.53
		4.53

25. Commitments as at year end

a) Capital Commitments:

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account is nil.

b) Leases:

For lease commitments as at 31 March 2019, refer note 27.

26. Earnings per share

		For the period 28 March 2019 to 31 March 2020
Profit for basic and diluted earnings per share of INR 10 each	INR in million	7.43
No. of shares for basic and diluted earnings per share	**Nos**	**50,000**
Basic and Diluted	INR	148.60

27. Leases

Leases under Ind AS 116 for the year ended 31 March 2020
The details of the right-of-use assets held by the Company is as follows:

(INR in million)

	Depreciation charge for the year ended 31 March 2020	Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2020
Building	7.21	31.49
Total	**7.21**	**31.49**

Additions to the right-of-use assets during the year ended 31 March 2020 were INR 38.70 million.

Amount recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss:

(INR in million)

	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Interest on lease liabilities	3.16
Rental expense relating to short term leases	-
Total	**3.16**

Amount recognised in statement of cash flows:

(INR in million)

	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Total cash outflow for leases	3.75
Total	**3.75**

The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities as at 1 April 2019 is 9.16%.

28. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

There are no Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, to whom the company owes dues, which are outstanding for more than 45 days as at the end of year. The information as required to be disclosed in relation to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

(INR in million)

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2020**
The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the year	-
The interest due on principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the year	-
The amount of interest paid by the Company in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act), along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under the MSMED Act	-

29. The Company has established a comprehensive system of maintenance of information and documents as required by the transfer pricing legislation under sections 92-92F of the Income-tax Act, 1961. Since the law requires existence of such information and documentation to be contemporaneous in nature, the Company is in the process of updating the documentation for the specified domestic transactions entered into with the specified persons and the international transactions entered into with the associated enterprises during the financial year and expects such records to be in existence before the due date of filing of income tax return. The management is of the opinion that its specified domestic transactions and international transactions are at arm's length so that the aforesaid legislation will not have any impact on the financial statements, particularly on the amount of tax expense and that of provision for taxation.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements
As per our report of even date attached

For **B S R & Co. LLP**	For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of	
Chartered Accountants	**Jubilant Business Services Limited**	
ICAI Firm Registration Number.: 101248W/W-100022		
Manish Gupta	**Mr. Alok Vaish**	**Arun Kumar Sharma**
Partner	*Director*	*Director*
Membership No: 095037	DIN: 02218050	DIN: 06991435
Place: New Delhi	Place: Noida	Place: Noida
Date: 28 May 2020	Date: 28 May 2020	Date: 28 May 2020