DIRECTORS' REPORT

To,
The Members,

Your Directors have pleasure in presenting the **21st** Annual Report on the performance and financial position of your Company for the financial year ended on 31st March, 2022, together with the audited financials.

1) FINANCIAL SUMMARY:

(Rs. in Millions)

	Standalone		**Consolidated**	
Particulars	**As on 31.03.2022**	**As on 31.03.2021**	**As on 31.03.2022**	**As on 31.03.2021**
Total Income	20,360.61	16,695.26	20,455.40	16,745.82
Total Expenditure Before Interest, Depreciation, Tax	**(17,415.42)**	**(14,368.73)**	**(17,513.64)**	**(14,428.43)**
Earnings Before Interest, Depreciation, Tax	2,945.19	2,326.53	2,941.76	2,317.39
Interest	(807.68)	(861.87)	(807.68)	(861.88)
Profit before Depreciation and Tax from continuing operations	**2,137.51**	**1,464.66**	**2,134.08**	**1,455.51**
Depreciation	(236.18)	(246.67)	(236.29)	(246.66)
Profit Before Tax from continuing operations	**1,901.33**	**1,217.99**	**1,897.79**	**1,208.85**
Tax expense of continuing operations	(399.18)	(95.29)	(399.27)	(95.96)
Profit after Tax from continuing operations	**1,502.15**	**1,122.70**	**1,498.52**	**1,112.89**
Profit/(Loss) Before Tax from discontinued operations	(442.53)	(308.78)	(442.53)	(308.78)
Tax benefit of discontinued operations (Net)	149.12	96.10	149.12	96.10
Profit/(Loss) after Tax from discontinued operations	(293.41)	(212.68)	(293.41)	(212.68)
Total Profit for the year	**1,208.74**	**910.02**	**1,205.11**	**900.21**

2) STATE OF COMPANY'S AFFAIRS, FUTURE OUTLOOK ETC. :

A. YEAR IN RETROSPECT:

During the year under review, your Company has shown an impeccable growth as compared to previous year.

Standalone Performance:
The total income generated from continued operations in the current year is Rs. 20,360.61 Million as against Rs. 16,695.26 in the previous year recording an increase of 21.95%. Earnings before Interest, Tax and Depreciation (EBITDA) from continuing operations during the current year stood at Rs. 2,945.19 Million as against Rs. 2,326.53 Million in the previous year recording an increase of 26.59%.

Profit before Tax from continuing operations in the current year stood at Rs. 1,901.33 Million as against Rs. 1,217.99 Million in the previous year recording an increase of 56.10%. Profit after Tax from continuing operations in the current year stood at Rs. 1,502.15 Million as against Rs. 1,122.70 Million in the previous year recording an increase of 33.80%. However, the total Net Profit after appropriating losses from discontinuing operations stood at Rs. 1,208.74 Million as against Rs. 910.02 Million in the previous year recording an increase of 32.83%

Consolidated Performance:
The total income generated from continued operations in the current year is Rs. 20,455.40 Million as against Rs. 16,745.82 in the previous year recording an increase of 22.15%. Earnings before Interest, Tax and Depreciation (EBITDA) from continuing operations during the current year stood at Rs. 2,941.76 Million as against Rs. 2,317.39 Million in the previous year recording an increase of 26.94%.

Profit before Tax from continuing operations in the current year stood at Rs. 1,897.79 Million as against Rs. 1,208.85 Million in the previous year recording an increase of 56.99%. Profit after Tax from continuing operations in the current year stood at Rs. 1498.52 Million as against Rs. 1,112.89 Million in the previous year recording an increase of 34.65%. However, the total Net Profit after appropriating losses from discontinuing operations stood at Rs. 1,205.11 Million as against Rs. 900.21 Million in the previous year recording an increase of 33.87%.

The COVID-19 pandemic, continued to be a global challenge in the financial year, creating disruption across the world. In the first three months of FY 2021-2022, the second wave of the pandemic overwhelmed India's medical infrastructure. In spite of new variants of the COVID-19 virus having fueled additional waves of the pandemic, the global economy recovered strongly in financial year 2021-2022. Robust policy support in advanced economies, availability of vaccines and relaxation of pandemic restrictions helped economies bounce back to a certain extent.

These uncertain times presented unprecedented challenges, but also offered unanticipated opportunities. In the face of widespread change, your Company has shown remarkable resilience and adaptability, coming out stronger than ever.

On the operational front the Company continues its foray into Infrastructure and Transport sector through key Integrated Facility Management and Operation Management contracts for airports and road transport and has sourced further business with Mumbai Airport and new business with Mangalore Airport. During Covid period, the Company had served various hospitals and has obtained Facility Management contract at YCM hospital. The Company continued its focus on Solid Waste Management as being a key contributor in its growth, winning contracts with Meerut Nagar Nigam, Bhiwani Cluster (Urban) and Yamunagar.

The Company has filed the Draft Red Herring Prospectus ("DRHP") with the SEBI on September 30, 2021. Further, the Company has obtained in-principal approval from National Stock Exchange of India Limited ("NSE") and BSE Limited ("BSE") (formerly known as Bombay Stock Exchange Limited) for listing its shares at the Recognized Stock Exchanges.

'Humanity Ahead' is the BVG culture which forms the foundation of who we are, and we will build on it as we continue to move ahead. While working towards IPO, including undergoing transactional and organizational changes, we remain focused on preserving our identity and the BVG culture and legacy to create social impact that makes us unique.

It has been a successful year and considering the growing business opportunities, the Company has amended its ancillary objects of the memorandum of association vide its Extra-Ordinary General Meeting dated March 18, 2022 proposing to undertake business activities in the field of generation of power from conventional/nonconventional energy by Bio-Mass, Hydro, Thermal, Gas, Air, Diesel oil, or through renewable energy sources, solar power projects and implementation of multi-level car parking cum commercial development business.

B. FUTURE OUTLOOK:

The COVID-19 pandemic is a global humanitarian and health crisis, which continues to impact key geographies and industries, and may further impact all of our stakeholders, employees, clients, vendors and the communities we operate in. A significant portion of the industries we operate in are intricately linked to the overall economic and social growth of the country. The forecasted growth rate for India for Fiscal year 2023 has been pegged to be around 8 to 10% by various agencies. However, these are bound to be hit negatively on account of the new waves of COVID-19.

The Company is actively monitoring the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on its financial condition, liquidity, operations, suppliers, industry and workforce. We believe that your Company will be able to sustain this impact, given the essential nature of its services, and the resilience and growth demonstrated during the period under review. While repeated new waves of COVID-19 may impact our ability to deliver obligations within the expected timeframe in certain industries, we do not foresee for this to have a significant impact on our operations. However, prolonged and sustained impact of the pandemic is likely to impact the customer's ability to pay in time, thereby affecting liquidity.

The long-term trends continue to be robust with the integral components having the right momentum and direction. Certain key segments of growth, like emergency medical services, emergency police services, solid waste management remains unaffected during pandemic, and will most likely continue to increase in terms of the level of operations. Similarly, in the integrated facility management vertical, increased focus on and awareness of health, hygiene and sanitation is leading to a greater demand for our services, and we are also observing an increased inclination to opt for outsourced solutions and services which we provide. We believe that we are well positioned to utilize these opportunities to foray into different customer segments like refineries, residential societies, and further strengthen our presence in segments like hospitals, educational institutes, transport and infrastructure.

Our purpose-driven approach to business and our values have shaped the BVG culture and the work environment. The Company will continue to focus on contributing to the Government initiatives on Hygiene, Health, Environment, Education and Green Energy along with other special projects creating social impact with the help of robust technology interventions.

The geo-political tensions in Europe and the resultant impact on global economic growth are real threats. However, the pandemic has shown us that enterprise spending on technology is far more resilient than most people credit it for. It is central to organizations' ability to innovate and differentiate in good times, and to survive and adapt in tough times.

This new purpose-designed organization structure, along with continued investments in building newer capabilities, next generation delivery models and assets that help our clients innovate at scale, and in building our brand, will help us deepen our customer relationships, expand our addressable market, gain market share and power the growth in the years ahead.

C. DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT AND MATERIAL ORDERS PASSED BY THE REGULATORS OR COURTS OR TRIBUNALS IMPACTING THE GOING CONCERN STATUS AND THE COMPANY'S OPERATIONS IN FUTURE:

There are no significant and material orders passed by the regulators or courts or tribunal impacting the going concern status and the Company's operations in future.

D. MATERIAL CHANGES ETC. AFTER THE CLOSE OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR:

No material changes and commitments affecting the financial position of the Company have occurred between the end of the financial year of the Company to which the financial statements relate and the date of this report.

3) CAPITAL STRUCTURE:

A. SHARE CAPITAL

Your Company's Equity and Preference Share Capital position as at the beginning of the Financial Year (i.e. as on April 1, 2021) and as at the end of the said Financial Year (i.e. as on March 31, 2022) was as follows:

Category of Share Capital	Authorized Share Capital			Issued, Subscribed & Paid-up Share Capital		
	No. of Shares	Face Value per Share (Rs.)	Total Amount (Rs.)	No. of Shares	Face Value per Share (Rs.)	Total Amount (Rs.)
As on April 1, 2021:						
Equity	32164861	10	321648610	25710388	10	257103880
Preference	14835139	10	148351390	14835139	10	148351390
TOTAL	**47000000**	**-**	**470000000**	**40545527**	**-**	**405455270**
As on March 31, 2022:						
Equity	32164861	10	321648610	25710388	10	257103880
Preference	14835139	10	148351390	14835139	10	148351390
TOTAL	**47000000**	**-**	**470000000**	**40545527**	**-**	**405455270**

During the year under review, your Company has not allotted any Equity or Preference Shares and there is no change in the share capital of the Company.

B. DEBENTURES

Your Company had issued 682,977 Unsecured Optionally Convertible interest free debentures of Rs. 10/- each in the FY 2010-11. The Company has neither allotted nor redeemed any debentures during the Financial Year 2021-22.

4) SUBSIDIARIES, ASSOCIATE COMPANIES, JOINT VENTURES AND CONSOLIDATION OF FINANCIALS:

The list of Subsidiaries, Associate Companies and Joint Ventures of the Company as on the end of the financial year are under:

Name of the Entity	Nature
BVG Kshitij Waste Management Services Private Limited	Subsidiary Company
Out-of-Home Media (India) Private Limited	Subsidiary Company
BVG Skill Academy	Subsidiary Company
BVG-UKSAS (SPV) Private Limited	Subsidiary Company
BVG Security Services Private Limited	Subsidiary Company
BVG-UKSAS EMS Private Limited	Associate Company
BVG Krystal Joint Venture	Joint Venture

During the year, the Company has acquired 5100 Equity Shares of BVG Security Services Private Limited, a Private Limited Company incorporated on December 12, 2011 having security services as its principal business activity, making it a Subsidiary Company under Section 2(87) of the Companies Act, 2013, with a view to operate its business operations in the field of security services.

In accordance with Section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013, the consolidated financial statements of the Company and all its Subsidiaries, Associate and Joint Ventures have been prepared and approved by the Board.

Further, a statement containing the salient features of the financial statements of each Subsidiary, Associate and Joint Venture is annexed to this report in the prescribed Form **AOC-1** - **Annexure I**.

5) RESERVES:

The Company has not transferred any amount to the General Reserves during the year under review.

6) DIVIDEND:

The Board of Directors at their meeting held on June 02, 2022 recommended a dividend of Rs. 2.50 per Equity Share of Rs. 10/- each (i.e. @ 25% of paid up Equity Share Capital) aggregating to Rs. 6,42,75,970/- to Equity Members and 0.0001/- per Compulsorily Convertible Cumulative Preference Share (CCPS) of Rs. 10/- (i.e. @ 0.001% of Preference Share Capital) aggregating to Rs. 1,484/- to the holders of CCPS as per their entitlement, payable out of the profits for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2022, subject to the approval of the Members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting ("AGM").

In view of the changes made under the Income-tax Act, 1961, by the Finance Act, 2020, dividends paid or distributed by the Company shall be taxable in the hands of the Members. The Company shall, accordingly, make the payment of the dividend after deduction of tax at source.

7) INVESTOR EDUCATION AND PROTECTION FUND (IEPF):

Pursuant to Section 124 and Section 125 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the IEPF Authority (Accounting, Audit, transfer and Refund) Rules, 2016 ('the Rule'), all the unpaid and unclaimed dividends are required to be transferred by the Company to the IEPF established by the Government of India, after the completion of Seven Years. There has been no requirement of transfer of unclaimed or unpaid dividend to Investor Education and Protection Fund ("IEPF") during the year.

8) DEPOSITS:

The Company during the year under review has not accepted deposits from the public falling under Section 73 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") and the rules framed thereunder

9) EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN:

Pursuant to Section 92(3) read with Section 134(3)(a) of the Act, the Annual Return as on March 31, 2022 is available on the Company's website at https://www.bvgindia.com/annual-reports.php.

10) PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES OR INVESTMENTS UNDER SECTION 186:

Particulars of Loans, Guarantees and Investments covered under the provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are provided in the financials and notes on accounts.

11) PARTICULARS OF CONTRACTS OR ARRANGEMENTS WITH RELATED PARTIES:

All Related Party Transactions are placed before the Audit Committee for review and approval. Prior omnibus approval of the Audit Committee is obtained on a yearly basis for the transactions which are of unforeseen and repetitive nature.

All Related Party Transactions entered during the year were in Ordinary Course of the Business and at Arm's Length basis. The particulars of Contracts or Arrangements made with related parties made pursuant to Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 are annexed to this report in prescribed form AOC-2 - **Annexure II**.

12) DIRECTORS

A. BOARD COMPOSITION:

The Board of Directors is duly constituted and consists of the following Eight Directors as at the end of the financial year:

DIN	Name	Designation
01597742	Mr. Hanmantrao R. Gaikwad	Chairman and Managing Director
01597365	Mr. Umesh G. Mane	Vice Chairman and Joint Managing Director
06972087	Mrs. Swapnali D. Gaikwad	Non-Executive (Woman) Director
07775198	Mr. Pankaj Dhingra	Non-Executive Director
02434630	Mr. Jayant G. Pendse	Independent Director
03069236	Mr. Chandrakant N. Dalvi	Independent Director
02142050	Mr. Prabhakar D. Karandikar	Independent Director
08152265	Mr. Rajendra R. Nimbhorkar	Independent Director

None of the Directors on the Board holds directorships in more than ten public companies; or as independent directors in more than seven listed entities.

B. BOARD DIVERSITY

The Board comprises of adequate number of members with diverse experience and skills, such that it best serves the governance and strategic needs of the Company. The Directors are persons of eminence in areas of industry and administration etc. and bring with them experience and skills which add value to the performance of the Board. The Directors are selected purely on the basis of merit with no discrimination on race, colour, religion, gender or nationality.

None of the Directors of the Company are disqualified for being appointed as Directors as specified in Section 164(2) of the Act and Rule 14(1) of the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014.

C. APPOINTMENT AND RESIGNATION:

Mr. Hanmantrao Gaikwad, Chairman and Managing Director of the Company, whose term of 5 years ended on March 19, 2022, has been re-appointed by the Board of Directors of the Company in their meeting held on February 12, 2022 for a further term of 5 years w.e.f. March 20, 2022.

Mr. Umesh Gautam Mane, Whole-time Director designated as Vice- Chairman and Joint Managing Director of the Company, whose term of 5 years ended on April 01, 2022, has been re-appointed by the Board of Directors of the Company in their meeting held on February 12, 2022 for a further term of 18 months w.e.f. April 02, 2022.

Mr. Jayant Gopal Pendse, Independent Director of the Company, whose term of 5 years ended on March 23, 2022, has been re-appointed by the Board of Directors of the Company in their meeting held on February 12, 2022 for a further term of 1-year w.e.f. March 24, 2022.

Subsequently all the above three appointments have been approved by the members in their Extra-Ordinary General Meeting held on March 18, 2022.

D. RETIREMENT BY ROTATION:

Mr. Pankaj Dhingra, Non-Executive Director of the Company retires by rotation at the ensuing Annual General Meeting and being eligible, has offered himself for reappointment.

E. MEETINGS OF THE BOARD:

The Board met Five (5) times during the Financial Year viz. on June 18, 2021, August 06, 2021, September 24, 2021, October 30, 2021 and February 12, 2022. The intervening gap between the meetings was within the period prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

Name of Director	No. of Board Meetings Entitled to attend	No. of Board meetings attended
Mr. Hanmantrao R. Gaikwad	5	5
Mr. Umesh G. Mane	5	4
Mrs. Swapnali D. Gaikwad	5	5
Mr. Pankaj Dhingra	5	3
Mr. Jayant G. Pendse	5	5
Mr. Chandrakant N. Dalvi	5	5
Mr. Rajendra R. Nimbhorkar	5	5
Mr. Prabhakar D. Karandikar	5	5

13) DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 149 of the Act, the Independent Directors have submitted declarations that each of them meet the criteria of independence as provided in Section 149(6) of the Act along with Rules framed thereunder. There has been no change in the circumstances affecting their status as Independent Directors of the Company. During the year under review, the independent directors of the Company had no pecuniary relationship or transactions with the Company, other than sitting fees and reimbursement of expenses, if any.

Further, the Independent Directors have registered their names in the data bank of Independent Directors maintained with the Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs in terms of Section 150 of the Act read with Rule 6 of the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014.

14) DIRECTORS RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT:

In accordance with Section 134 (3) (c) read with Section 134 (5) the Directors state that:

a. In the preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable accounting standards have been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures;

b. The Directors have selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company at the end of the financial year and of the profit of the Company for that period;

c. The Directors have taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of this Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;

d. the Directors have prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis; and

e. not applicable, being an unlisted Company;

f. The Directors have devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

15) KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL:

During the financial year following are the Key Managerial Personnel

1. Mr. Hanmantrao R. Gaikwad, Chairman and Managing Director
2. Mr. Umesh G. Mane, Vice- Chairman and Joint Managing Director
3. Mr. Manoj P. Jain, Chief Financial Officer
4. Ms. Rajni R. Pamnani, Company Secretary

16) COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD:

The Company has constituted following committees in accordance with the Companies Act, 2013:

A. AUDIT COMMITTEE:

In accordance with Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Audit Committee consists of four Directors with Independent Directors forming a majority. The Composition of the Committee as on the close of the financial year is as under:

Sr. No.	Name of the Committee Member	Category
1.	Mr. Jayant G. Pendse, Chairman	Independent Director
2.	Mr. Chandrakant N. Dalvi	Independent Director
3.	Mr. Prabhakar D. Karandikar	Independent Director
4.	Mr. Pankaj Dhingra	Non-Executive Director

The Audit Committee met once during the Financial Year on June 18, 2021. The Board has accepted all the recommendations made by Audit Committee during the year.

B. NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE:

In accordance with Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee consists of three Independent Directors of the Company. The Composition of the Committee as on the close of the financial year is as under:

Sr. No.	Name of the Committee Member	Category
1	Mr. Jayant G. Pendse, Chairman	Independent Director
2	Mr. Chandrakant N. Dalvi	Independent Director
3	Mr. Rajendra R. Nimbhorkar	Independent Director

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee met once during the financial year on February 10, 2022.

C. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) COMMITTEE:

In accordance with Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee consists of three Directors out of which one is an Independent Director of the Company. The Composition of the Committee as on the close of the financial year is as under:

Sr. No.	Name of the Committee Member	Category
1.	Mr. Hanmantrao R. Gaikwad, Chairman	Chairman and Managing Director
2.	Mr. Umesh G. Mane	Vice Chairman and Joint-Managing Director
3.	Mr. Jayant G. Pendse	Independent Director

The CSR Committee met twice during the financial year on September 30, 2021 and March 24, 2022.

D. FINANCE COMMITTEE:

Due to the nature of transactions and the periodic requirement of various credit facilities from Banks and Finance Companies for purchase of vehicles/term loans/working capital etc, the Board of Directors of the Company have formulated the Finance Committee delegating the authority to the members of the Committee to sanction approvals for borrowings from time to time upto Rs. 300,00,00,000/- (Rupees Three Hundred Crores only). The Composition of the Committee as on the close of the financial year is as under:

Sr. No.	Name of the Committee Member	Category
1.	Mr. Hanmantrao R. Gaikwad, Chairman	Chairman and Managing Director
2.	Mr. Umesh G. Mane	Vice Chairman and Joint-Managing Director
3.	Mrs. Swapnali D. Gaikwad	Non-Executive Woman Director

The Finance Committee met seven times during the financial year on April 07, 2021, October 29 2021, November 16, 2021, November 29, 2021, December 11, 2021, January 27, 2022 and March 16, 2022.

E. IPO COMMITTEE

In compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder, as amended, the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended, and the uniform listing agreements, the Board had constituted the Initial Public Offer (IPO) Committee on August 14, 2020 consisting of three Members out of which one is an Independent Director of the Company. The Composition of the Committee as on the close of the financial year is as under:

Sr. No.	Name of the Committee Member	Category
1.	Mr. Hanmantrao R. Gaikwad, Chairman	Chairman and Managing Director
2.	Mr. Umesh G. Mane	Vice Chairman and Joint-Managing Director
3.	Mr. Prabhakar D. Karandikar	Independent Director

The IPO Committee met thrice during the financial year on September 24, 2021, September 29, 2021 and September 30, 2021.

F. OTHER COMMITTEES FORMED BY THE BOARD:

The Company had constituted the following committees during the financial year 2020-21, however compliance relating to the same shall be applicable only after listing and as per Listing Regulations.

i) Risk Management Committee:

Sr. No.	Name of the Committee Member	Category
1.	Mr. Hanmantrao R. Gaikwad, Chairman	Chairman and Managing Director
2.	Mr. Umesh G. Mane	Vice Chairman and Joint-Managing Director
3.	Mr. Rajendra R. Nimbhorkar	Independent Director
4.	Mr. Manoj P. Jain	Chief Financial Officer

ii) Stakeholders Relationships Committee:

Sr. No.	Name of the Committee Member	Category
1.	Mr. Prabhakar D. Karandikar, Chairman	Independent Director
2.	Mr. Hanmantrao R. Gaikwad	Chairman and Managing Director
3.	Mr. Umesh G. Mane	Vice Chairman and Joint-Managing Director

17) POLICIES FORMULATED BY THE BOARD:

The Company has formulated various policies in accordance with the Companies Act, 2013, as detailed below:

A. NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION POLICY:

In accordance with Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Board, at its meeting held on August 14, 2020 had approved the revised Nomination and Remuneration (N&R) Policy adopted earlier on September 19, 2014, upon recommendations of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, relating to the remuneration for the Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and other Employees. In light of the proposed initial public offering and listing of the Company's equity shares on the stock exchanges, it would be required to adopt certain policies/ code of conducts in terms of the Listing Regulations and the Companies Act, 2013, as amended and the rules made thereunder. Further, the Board at its meeting held on September 24, 2021, has adopted revised N&R Policy in supersession to the aforesaid existing policy.

B. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY POLICY:

In accordance with Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Board, at its meeting held on August 14, 2020 had approved the revised Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Policy adopted earlier on September 19, 2014, upon recommendations of CSR committee. In light of the proposed initial public offering and listing of the Company's equity shares on the stock exchanges, it would be required to adopt certain policies/ code of conducts in terms of the Listing Regulations and the Companies Act, 2013, as amended and the rules made thereunder. Further, the Board at its meeting held on September 24, 2021, has adopted revised CSR Policy in supersession to the aforesaid existing policy.

During the year, the Company has spent the requisite amount towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in various activities specified in Schedule VII. The details are mentioned in the **Annexure III.**

C. RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY:

The Company has well defined Risk Management Policy and potential risks have been identified. The Audit Committee discusses the various risks at regular intervals and the necessary steps are taken to reduce the impact of risks. In light of the proposed initial public offering and listing of the Company's equity shares on the stock exchanges, it would be required to adopt certain policies/ code of conducts in terms of the Listing Regulations and the Companies Act, 2013, as amended and the rules made thereunder. Further, the Board at its meeting held on September 24, 2021, has adopted revised Risk Management Policy in supersession to the aforesaid existing policy.

D. VIGIL MECHANISM/WHISTLE BLOWER POLICY:

In accordance with Section 177 (9) of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company has established a vigil mechanism that enables the Directors and Employees to report genuine concerns. The Vigil Mechanism provides for (a) adequate protection/ safeguards against victimization of persons who use the Vigil Mechanism; and (b) direct access to the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company in appropriate or exceptional cases (c) identity of Whistle Blower is kept confidential to the extent possible and permitted under law. In light of the proposed initial public offering and listing of the Company's equity shares on the stock exchanges, it would be required to adopt certain policies/ code of conducts in terms of the Listing Regulations and the Companies Act, 2013, as amended and the rules made thereunder. Further, the Board at its meeting held on September 24, 2021, has adopted revised Whistle Blower Policy in supersession to the aforesaid existing policy.

E. POLICY ON ANTI- SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMAN AT WORKPLACE:

The Company has in place a Sexual Harassment Policy in line with the requirement of The Sexual Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013. In light of the proposed initial public offering and listing of the Company's equity shares on the stock exchanges, it would be required to adopt certain policies/ code of conducts in terms of the Listing Regulations and the Companies Act, 2013, as amended and the rules made thereunder. Further, the Board at its meeting held on September 24, 2021, has adopted revised Anti-Sexual Harassment Policy in supersession to the aforesaid existing policy. All employees (permanent, contractual, temporary, trainees) are covered under the policy. There were no complaints received during the year 2021-22.

F. ANTI-BRIBERY POLICY:

The Company being an Indian Company is covered under Indian laws and bribery (both private and public) is prohibited under Indian laws specifically under the Prevention of Corruption Act ('PCA') of 1988. Employees of the Company are prohibited from paying or receiving bribes from any private party. There were no complaints received during the year 2021-22.

Apart from the above, the Company in its Board Meeting held on August 14, 2020, has also, in addition to above, formulated following policies and code of conducts in terms of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended ("SEBI Listing Regulations") and the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015 (the "Insider Trading Regulations"). Further, the Board at its meeting held on September 24, 2021, has adopted the following revised policies in supersession to the existing policies.

a) Archival Policy for archiving data and documents in relation to the Company;
b) Code of conduct for board of directors and senior management;
c) Policy for determination of materiality threshold for disclosure of events or information;
d) Policy on diversity of board of directors;
e) Code of practices and procedures for fair disclosure of unpublished price sensitive information;
f) Code of conduct to regulate, monitor and report trading by insiders;
g) Familiarisation programmes for independent directors;
h) Policy for determining Material Subsidiaries;
i) Materiality Policy for related party transactions;
j) Policy on Whistle Blower Operating Guidelines;
k) Policy and procedure for enquiry in case of leak/suspected leak of unpublished price sensitive information;
l) Policy on evaluation of independent directors and board of directors;
m) Policy on preservation of documents;
n) Succession plan for appointment of directors and senior management; and
o) Dividend distribution policy.

The Company's various policies formulated in accordance with the Companies Act, 2013 from time to time, are available on the Company's website at www.bvgindia.com.

18) FORMAL EVALUATION:

The Board of Directors has carried out an annual evaluation of its own performance, board committees, and individual directors pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The performance of the Board was evaluated by the Board after seeking inputs from all the Directors on the basis of criteria such as the Board composition and structure, effectiveness of Board processes, information and functioning etc.

The performance evaluation of the Board as a whole, the Chairman and Non- Independent Directors was also carried out by the Independent Directors.

19) INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS:

The Company ensures 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. The Company reviews the financials periodically and takes suitable/corrective measures, if necessary.

20) AUDITORS:

A. APPOINTMENT OF AUDITORS:

The Company at its 18th Annual General Meeting had appointed M/s. MSKA & Associates, Chartered Accountants, Pune, (Firm Registration No. 105047W) (PAN No. AACFK3470E), as the Statutory Auditors of the Company for five consecutive financial years till the conclusion of 23rd Annual General Meeting.

B. REMUNERATION TO AUDITORS:

In view of the amendment to the said Section 139 through the Companies (Amendment) Act, 2017 notified on 7th May 2018, ratification of auditors' appointment is no longer required. However, as required under Section 142 of the Companies Act, 2013, a proposal is put up for approval of members for authorizing the Board of Directors of the Company to fix Auditors' remuneration for the Financial Year 2022-23. The members are requested to approve the same at the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

C. EXPLANATIONS OR COMMENTS BY THE BOARD ON EVERY QUALIFICATION, RESERVATION ETC. MADE BY AUDITOR:

The annexure to the auditor's report refers to delays in payment of undisputed statutory dues in few cases namely provident fund, employees state insurance, goods and service tax and withholding taxes. The Company has a system in place to account for all statutory dues and deposits them within the time frame prescribed. However, owing to the nature of operations of the Company and the voluminous data to be collated, there were some delays in depositing these dues within the time frame under the respective acts. The delays in provident fund and employees' state insurance are primarily due to non-generation of Universal Account Number ('UAN') and delays in employee registration formalities through online portal. There are no dues which have not been deposited with the Government Authorities on account of any disputes except Service Tax and Income Tax. The details of the disputes are given in the Auditors report.

D. REPORTING OF OFFENCES INVOLVING FRAUD

The auditors have not reported any offences involving fraud committed against the Company by any of the officers or employees of the Company, to the Central Government or the Board or any other authority, as provided in Section 143 (12) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with corresponding rules, circulars, notifications, orders and amendments thereof.

21) SECRETARIAL STANDARDS

The Company has complied with all the applicable clauses of the Secretarial Standards issued and revised from time to time by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India in respect to Meetings of Board of Directors and General Meetings

22) SECRETARIAL AUDITORS:

A. APPOINTMENT

The Board had appointed M/s. Kailas Ashish & Co., Company Secretaries (erstwhile known as M/s. Kailas Elkunchwar and Co., Company Secretaries), who have provided their consent and confirmed their eligibility to act as the Secretarial Auditors of the Company, to conduct the Secretarial Audit of the Company for the year 2021-2022 pursuant to the provisions of Section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014. The Report of the Secretarial Audit is annexed to this report. - **Annexure IV**.

B. EXPLANATIONS OR COMMENTS BY THE BOARD ON EVERY QUALIFICATION, RESERVATION ETC. MADE BY AUDITOR

There are no adverse remarks or reservations given by the Secretarial Auditor for the year under review. The comments mentioned in the Secretarial Audit Report are self-explanatory.

23) **INTERNAL AUDITORS:**

In accordance with Section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 13 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, the Board had appointed M/s Ernst & Young LLP as Internal Auditors of the Company for the current Financial Year ending March 31, 2022.

24) **CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION, FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO:**

(Refer: Section 134 (3) (i) of the Companies Act, 2013 & Rule 8 (3) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014

A. **Conservation of Energy:**

(i) The steps taken or impact on conservation of energy:
The Company continues to make endeavors for conservation of energy by taking awareness programs amongst the employees and workers.

(ii) The steps taken by the Company for utilizing alternate sources of energy:
The Company is continuously exploring the possibilities of utilizing alternate sources of energy in the form of solar energy.

(iii) The capital investment on energy conservation equipments:
The Company has not made any capital investments on energy conservation equipments.

B. **Technology Absorption:**
Not applicable to the Company, taking into consideration, the business activities of the Company.

C. **Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outgo:**
The Foreign Exchange earned in terms of actual inflows during the year and the Foreign Exchange outgo during the year in terms of actual outflows is:

Foreign Exchange Earnings: Rs. NIL
Foreign Exchange Outgo: Rs. 15,414,025/-

25) **MAINTENANCE OF COST RECORDS:**

The Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under sub section (1) of Section 148 of the Act in respect of services / business carried out by the Company.

26) **PARTICULARS RELATING TO EMPLOYEES:**

In accordance with Rule 5 (2) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, a statement showing name and other details of every employee of the Company, who was in receipt of remuneration exceeding the limits specified in the said rule, is annexed to this report - **Annexure V**.

27) **PERSONNEL:**

The Directors wish to place on record the deep appreciation for the services rendered and value the contribution made by the employees of the Company at all levels and for their continued hard work, dedication and loyalty and in ensuring high level of performance and growth that the Company has achieved during the year.

28) DETAILS OF APPLICATION MADE OR ANY PROCEEDING PENDING UNDER THE INSOLVENCY AND BANKRUPTCY CODE, 2016, DURING THE YEAR ALONG WITH THEIR STATUS AS AT THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR

One of the Operational Creditors of the Company has filed an application under Section 9 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 read with Rule 6 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy before the National Company Law Tribunal at Mumbai. The amount is disputed and the matter is currently not yet admitted as on date.

29) ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

Your Directors are grateful to the Central and State Governments, Statutory Authorities, Local Bodies, Banks, NBFCs and Consultants for their continued support and cooperation. Your Directors warmly acknowledge the trust and confidence reposed in your Company by its dealers, customers and organizations in supporting its business activities and growth. Your Directors also express their gratitude to the other business associates for their unstinting support. Last but not the least, your Directors are thankful to the Members for extending their constant trust and for the confidence shown in the Company.

For & On Behalf of the Board
For BVG India Limited

Hanmantrao R. Gaikwad	**Umesh G. Mane**
Chairman and Managing Director	**Vice-Chairman and Joint Managing Director**

Date: June 02, 2022
Place: Pune

ANNEXURE I

FORM AOC-1

(Pursuant to first proviso to sub-section (3) of Section 129 read with Rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Statement containing salient features of the financial statement of subsidiaries/associate companies/joint ventures

Part "A": Subsidiaries

(Information in respect of each subsidiary to be presented with amounts in Rs.)

1.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Details
1.	Name of the subsidiary	**BVG Kshitij Waste Management Services Private Limited**
2.	Reporting period for the subsidiary concerned, if different from the holding Company's reporting period	1st April, 2021 to 31st March, 2022
3.	Reporting currency and Exchange rate as on the last date of the relevant Financial year in the case of foreign subsidiaries	N. A.
4.	Share capital	Rs. 1,00,000/-
5.	Reserves & surplus	Rs. 20,32,004/-
6.	Total Assets	Rs. 21,92,004/-
7.	Total Liabilities (Excluding Share Capital & Reserves)	Rs. 60,000/-
8.	Investments	NIL
9.	Turnover	NIL
10.	Profit/(Loss) before taxation	(Rs. 1,11,813/-)
11.	Provision for taxation	NIL
12.	Profit/(Loss) after taxation	(Rs. 1,11,813/-)
13.	Proposed Dividend	NIL
14.	% of shareholding	74.00%

2.

S. No.	Particulars	Details
1.	Name of the subsidiary	**Out of Home Media (India) Private Limited**
2.	Reporting period for the subsidiary concerned, if different from the holding company's reporting period	1st April, 2021 to 31st March, 2022
3.	Reporting currency and Exchange rate as on the last date of the relevant Financial year in the case of foreign subsidiaries	N.A.
4.	Share capital	Rs. 36,59,91,620/-
5.	Reserves & surplus	Rs. (36,63,34,831/-)
6.	Total Assets	Rs. 1,27,180/-
7.	Total Liabilities (Excluding Share Capital & Reserves)	Rs. 4,70,390/-
8.	Investments	NIL
9.	Turnover	NIL
10.	Profit/(Loss) before taxation	Rs. (12,316)/-
11.	Provision for taxation	NIL
12.	Profit/(Loss) after taxation	Rs. (12,316)/-
13.	Proposed Dividend	NIL
14.	% of shareholding	100.00%

3.

S. No.	Particulars	Details
1.	Name of the subsidiary	**BVG Skill Academy**
2.	Reporting period for the subsidiary concerned, if different from the holding company's reporting period	1st April, 2021 to 31st March, 2022
3.	Reporting currency and Exchange rate as on the last date of the relevant Financial year in the case of foreign subsidiaries	N.A.
4.	Share capital	Rs. 5,00,000/-
5.	Reserves & surplus	Rs. 29,39,060/-
6.	Total assets	Rs. 2,06,22,310/-
7.	Total Liabilities (Excluding Share Capital & Reserves)	Rs. 1,71,83,250/-
8.	Investments	NIL
9.	Turnover	Rs. 9,10,72,580/-
10.	Profit before taxation	Rs. 3,14,730/-
11.	Provision for taxation	Rs. 88,990/-
12.	Profit after taxation	Rs. 2,25,740/-
13.	Proposed Dividend	NIL
14.	% of shareholding	51.00%

4.

S. No.	Particulars	Details
1.	Name of the subsidiary	**BVG Security Services Private Limited**
2.	Reporting period for the subsidiary concerned, if different from the holding company's reporting period	1st April, 2021 to 31st March, 2022
3.	Reporting currency and Exchange rate as on the last date of the relevant Financial year in the case of foreign subsidiaries	N.A.
4.	Share capital	1,00,000/-
5.	Reserves & surplus	(12,80,226/-)
6.	Total assets	43,13,934/-
7.	Total Liabilities (Excluding Share Capital & Reserves)	54,94,079/-
8.	Investments	NIL
9.	Turnover	50,78,524/-
10.	Profit (Loss) before taxation	5,26,279/-
11.	Provision for taxation	862/-
12.	Profit after taxation	5,25,417/-
13.	Proposed Dividend	NIL
14.	% of shareholding	51.00%

5.

S. No.	Particulars	Details
1.	Name of the subsidiary	**BVG-UKSAS (SPV) Private Limited**
2.	Reporting period for the subsidiary concerned, if different from the holding company's reporting period	1st April, 2021 to 31st March, 2022
3.	Reporting currency and Exchange rate as on the last date of the relevant Financial year in the case of foreign subsidiaries	N.A.
4.	Share capital	1,00,000/-
5.	Reserves & surplus	(30,000/-)
6.	Total assets	95,000/-
7.	Total Liabilities (Excluding Share Capital & Reserves)	25,000/-
8.	Investments	NIL
9.	Turnover	NIL
10.	Profit (Loss) before taxation	(15,000/-)
11.	Provision for taxation	NIL
12.	Profit (Loss) after taxation	(15,000/-)
13.	Proposed Dividend	NIL
14.	% of shareholding	74.00%

1. Names of subsidiaries which are yet to commence operations: **N.A**

2. Names of subsidiaries which have been liquidated or sold during the year: - **N.A.**

Part "B": Associates and Joint Ventures

(Statement pursuant to Section 129 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 related to Associate Companies and Joint Ventures)

1.

Sr. No.	Particulars	Details
1.	Name of the Joint Ventures	**BVG Krystal Joint Venture**
2.	Latest audited Balance Sheet Date	31st March, 2022
3.	No. of Shares of Associate/Joint Ventures held by the company on the year end	N.A.
4.	Amount of Investment in Associates/Joint Venture	-
5.	Extent of Holding%	51% (PSR)
6.	Description of how there is significant influence	BVG India Limited has 51% voting power and 51% share of profit
7.	Reason why the associate/joint venture is not consolidated	It has been consolidated
8.	Net worth attributable to shareholding as per latest audited Balance Sheet	Rs. (1,60,506/-)
9.	Profit/Loss for the year (After Tax)	Rs. (5,900/-)
10.	Considered in Consolidation	Yes
11.	Not Considered in Consolidation	N.A.

2.

Sr. No.	Particulars	Details
1.	Name of the Associate	**BVG-UKSAS EMS Private Limited**
2.	Latest audited Balance Sheet Date	31st March, 2022
3.	No. of Shares of Associate/Joint Ventures held by the Company on the year end	4,900 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- Only
4.	Amount of Investment in Associates/Joint Venture	49,000/-
5.	Extent of Holding%	49%
6.	Description of how there is significant influence	Section 2(6) of The Companies Act, 2013
7.	Reason why the associate/joint venture is not consolidated	It has been consolidated
8.	Net worth attributable to shareholding as per latest audited Balance Sheet	Rs. NIL
9.	Profit/(Loss) for the year (After Tax)	Rs. (33,32,660)/-
10.	Considered in Consolidation	Yes
11.	Not Considered in Consolidation	N.A.

1. Names of associates or joint ventures which are yet to commence operations: **N.A.**
2. Names of associates or joint ventures which have been liquidated or sold during the year: **N.A.**

ANNEXURE II

Form No. AOC-2
(**Pursuant to clause (h) of sub-section (3) of Section 134 of the Act and Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)**

Form for disclosure of particulars of contracts/arrangements entered into by the company with related parties referred to in sub-section (1) of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 including certain arm's length transactions under third proviso thereto

1. Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions not at arm's length basis:

There were no contracts or arrangements or transactions entered into during the year ended 31 March 2022, which were not at arm's length basis.

2. Details of material contracts or arrangement or transactions at arm's length basis: (Rs. In Million)

The details of contracts or arrangements or transactions at arm's length basis for the year ended 31 March 2022 are detailed in the Notes to Financial Statement annexed to the Annual Report for which appropriate approvals have been taken from the Audit Committee and Board of Directors of the Company

(a) Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship	**Mrs. Vaishali Gaikwad**	**Mr. Dattatraya Gaikwad**	**Mrs. Mohini Mane**
(b) Nature of contracts/arrangements/transactions	Compensation	Compensation	Compensation
(c) Duration of the contracts / arrangements/transactions	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
(d) Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any	6.81	3.80	0.92
(e) Date(s) of approval by the Board	01-Apr-2019	01-Apr-2019	01-Apr-2019
(f) Amount paid/received as advances, if any	-	-	

(a) Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship	**BVG Health Food Private Limited**	**BVG Skill Academy**	**BVG Life Sciences Limited**		**BVG Clean Energy Limited**
(b) Nature of contracts/arrangements/transactions	Purchase of goods and services	Purchase of goods and services	Sale of Services	Purchase of goods and services	Sale of Services
(c) Duration of the contracts / arrangements/transactions	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
(d) Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any	0.05	2.93	0.38	123.78	124.93
(e) Date(s) of approval by the Board	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
(f) Amount paid/received as advances, if any	-	-	-	-	-

a)	Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship	**Satara Mega Food Park Private Limited**		**BVG Agrotech Private Limited**	
b)	Nature of contracts/arrangements/transactions	Sale of Services	Purchase of goods and services	Sale of Services	Purchase of goods and services
c)	Duration of the contracts / arrangements/transactions	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
d)	Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any	0.12	0.01	4.16	0.19
e)	Date(s) of approval by the Board	NA	NA	NA	NA
f)	Amount paid/received as advances, if any	-	-	-	-

ANNEXURE III

Report on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

<table>
<tr><th>Sr. No.</th><th>Particulars</th><th>Details about CSR</th></tr>
<tr><td>1.</td><td>Brief outline on CSR Policy of the Company</td><td>a) The Business of Company is spread all over India and has profound impact on the people living in and around the areas where the Company and its offices are established.
b) While we strive to undertake all or any suitable activity as specified in Schedule VII to the Act, currently, we focus to support and implement the following activities as our thrust areas:
i. Education
ii. Health care by providing medical facilities and medicines
iii. Environment
iv. Social Empowerment
v. Infrastructure Support
c) The investment in CSR will be project based and for every project time framed periodic mile stones shall be finalized at the outset.
d) Project activities identified under CSR are to be implemented by Specialized Agencies and generally NOT by staff of the organization. Specialized Agencies could be made to work singly or in tandem with other agencies.</td></tr>
<tr><td>2.</td><td>Composition of the CSR Committee</td><td><table>
<tr><th>Sr. No.</th><th>Name of Director</th><th>Designation/ Nature of Directorship</th><th>Number of meetings of CSR Committee heldduring the year</th><th>Number of meetings of CSR Committee attended during the year</th></tr>
<tr><td>1.</td><td>Hanmantrao Gaikwad, Chairman</td><td>Chairman and Managing Director</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>2.</td><td>Umesh Gautam Mane, Member</td><td>Whole-time Director</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>3.</td><td>Jayant Gopal Pendse, Member</td><td>Non-Executive Independent Director</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>3.</td><td>Provide the web-link where Composition of CSR committee, CSR Policy and CSR projects approved by the board are disclosed on the website of the company.</td><td>www.bvgindia.com</td></tr>
<tr><td>4.</td><td>Provide the details of Impact assessment of CSR projects carried out in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 8 of the Companies (Corporate Social responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, if applicable (attach the report)</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr>
<tr><td>5.</td><td>Details of the amount available for set off in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 7 of the Companies (Corporate Social responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 and amount</td><td><table>
<tr><th>Sr. No.</th><th>Financial Year</th><th>Amount available for set-off from preceding financial years (in Rs)</th><th>Amount required to be set- off for the financial year, if any (in Rs)</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td colspan="3" rowspan="2">NIL</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

	required for set off for the financial year, if any	3 | | | TOTAL | |
6.	Average net profit of the Company as per Section 135(5)	Rs. 936.95 Millions
7.	(a) Two percent of average net profit of the company as per Section 135(5)	Rs. 18.74 Millions
	(b) Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years.	NIL
	(c) Amount required to be set off for the financial year, if any	NIL
	(d) Total CSR obligation for the financial year (7a+7b-7c).	Rs. 18.74 Millions
8.	(a) CSR amount spent or unspent for the financial year:	

Total Amount Spent for the Financial Year. (in Rs.)	Amount Unspent (in Rs.)				
	Total Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account as per Section 135(6).		Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to Section 135(5).		
	Amount.	Date of transfer.	Name of the Fund	Amount.	Date of transfer.
19.00 Millions	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

(b) Details of CSR amount spent against ongoing projects for the financial year

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
Sr. No.	Name of the Project.	Item from the list of activities in Schedule VII to the Act.	Local area (Yes/No).	Location of the project.		Project duration.	Amount allocated for the project (in Rs.).	Amount spent in the current financial year (in Rs.).	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account for the project as per Section 135(6) (in Rs.).	Mode of Implementation - Direct (Yes/No).	Mode of Implementation - Through Implementing Agency	
				State.	District						Name	CSR Registration number.
1.	Not Applicable											
2.												
3.												
	TOTAL											

(c) Details of CSR amount spent against **other than ongoing projects** for the financial year:

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		(6)	(7)	(8)	
Sr. No.	Name of the Project	Item fromthe list of activities in schedule VII to theAct.	Local area (Yes/No).	Location of the project.		Amount spent for the project (in Rs.).	Mode of implementation Direct (Yes/No)	Mode of implementation - Through implementing agency.	
				State.	District.			Name	CSR registration number
1.	Promotion of Education	Research and other Educational Activities	Yes	Maharashtra	Phaltan	19.00 Millions	No	Phaltan Education Society	CSR00018725
2.									
3.									
	TOTAL					19.00 Millions			

(d) Amount spent in Administrative Overheads	Nil
(e) Amount spent on Impact Assessment, if applicable	Not Applicable
(f) Total amount spent for the Financial Year (8b+8c+8d+8e)	Rs. 19.00 Millions

(g) Excess amount for set off, if any

Sr. No.	Particulars	Amount (in Rs.)
(i)	Two percent of average net profit of the Company as per Section 135(5)	18.74 Millions
(ii)	Total amount spent for the Financial Year	19.00 Millions
(iii)	Excess amount spent for the financial year [(ii)-(i)]	0.26 Millions
(iv)	Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years, if any	Nil
(v)	Amount available for set off in succeeding financial years [(iii)-(iv)]	0.26 Millions

9. (a) Details of Unspent CSR amount for the preceding three financial years:

Sr. No.	Preceding Financial Year.	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account under Section 135 (6)(in Rs.)	Amount spent in the reporting financial year(in Rs.).	Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per Section 135(6), if any.			Amount remaining to be spent in succeeding financial years. (in Rs.)
				Name of the Fund	Amount (in Rs).	Date of transfer.	
1.	2020-21	Nil	Nil	2.70 Millions	2.70 Millions	30/09/2021 25/03/2022 and 28/03/2022	Nil
2.	2019-20	Not Applicable	Nil	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
3.	2018-19	Not Applicable	Nil	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

	TOTAL	-		-	-	-	-

(b) Details of CSR amount spent in the financial year for **ongoing projects** of the preceding financial year(s):

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Sr. No.	Project ID.	Name ofthe Project.	Financial Year in which the project was commenced.	Project duration.	Total amount allocated for the project (in Rs.).	Amount spent on the project in the reporting financial year (in Rs).	Cumulative amount spentat the end ofreporting financial year. (in Rs.)	Status of theproject - Completed /Ongoing.
1.	NIL							
2.								
3.								
	TOTAL							

10.	In case of creation or acquisition of capital asset, furnish the details relating to theasset so created or acquired through CSR spent in the financial year: NIL	
	Asset Wise-Details: a) Date of creation or acquisition of the capital asset(s)	Not Applicable
	b) Amount of CSR spent for creation or acquisition of capital asset	Not Applicable
	c) Details of the entity or public authority or beneficiary under whose name such capital asset is registered, their address etc.	Not Applicable
	d) Provide details of the capital asset(s) created or acquired (including complete address and location of the capital asset)	Not Applicable
11.	Specify the reason(s), if the company has failed to spend two per cent of the average net profit as per Section 135(5)	Not Applicable

ANNEXURE IV

Form No. MR-3
SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED: 31ST MARCH, 2022
[Pursuant to section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and
Rule No.9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration Personnel) Rules, 2014]

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2022

To
The Members,
BVG INDIA LIMITED

We have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by **BVG INDIA LIMITED** (hereinafter called the company). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing our opinion thereon.

Based on our verification of BVG INDIA LIMITED's books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, we hereby report that in our opinion, the company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on 31ST MARCH, 2022, complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

We have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed, and other records maintained by BVG INDIA LIMITED ("the Company") for the financial year ended on 31ST MARCH, 2022, according to the provisions of:

(i) The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the rules made there under.

(ii) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the rules made there under; - TO THE EXTENT APPLICABLE FOR PROPOSED LISTED COMPANIES (The company has filed Draft Red Herring Prospectus (DRHP) during the financial year with SEBI)

(iii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed there under;

(iv) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made there under to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings.

(v) The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act'): - TO THE EXTENT APPLICABLE, FOR PROPOSED LISTED COMPANIES (The company has filed Draft Red Herring Prospectus (DRHP) during the financial year with SEBI)

-

- **(a)** The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011;
- **(b)** The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 1992;
- **(c)** The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2009;

- **(d)** The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Employee Stock Option Scheme and Employee Stock Purchase Scheme) Guidelines, 1999;
- **(e)** The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008;
- **(f)** The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client;
- **(g)** The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009; and
- **(h)** The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 1998;

(vi) The compliances by the Company of applicable Direct & Indirect tax laws has not been reviewed in this audit since the same has been subject to review by the statutory financial auditor and other designated professionals. We have also not reviewed the compliances under labour and other generally applicable laws.

We have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the following:

(i) Secretarial Standards issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India.
(ii) The Listing Agreements entered into by the Company with …. Stock Exchange(s), if applicable; NOT APPLICABLE

During the period under review the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc. mentioned above ***subject to the observations specified in annexure to this report.***

We further report that –

The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors, and Independent Directors. The changes in the composition w.r.t. the reappointment of some of the directors in the Board of Directors that took place during the period under review were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act,

Adequate notice is given to all directors to schedule the Board Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent at least seven days in advance, and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.

As per the minutes of the Board duly recorded and signed by Chairman, the decisions of the Board were unanimous, and no dissenting views have been recorded.

We further report that there are adequate systems and processes in the company commensurate with the size and operations of the company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines, ***subject to the observations specified in annexure to this report.***

We further report that during the audit period, no specific events / actions having a major bearing on the company's affairs in pursuance of the above referred laws, rules, regulations, guidelines, standards, etc. referred to above, were noticed.

This report to be read with the annexure I and annexure II since the same forms an integral part of this report.

FOR KAILAS ASHISH & CO.,
COMPANY SECRETARIES
Sd/-
CS ASHISH JAYANT KULKARNI
FCS: 7726 / CP No: 8459
UDIN: F007726D000454568

Place: Pune
Date: 02.06.2022

Annexure – I

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT – OBSERVATIONS

(FY 2021-2022)

To
The Members,
BVG INDIA LIMITED

Following observations / reservations in respect of compliances with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc.; constitution of board of directors with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors; adequate systems and processes in the company commensurate with the size and operations of the company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines mentioned in the report have been noticed based on the secretarial audit conducted by us -

Please note that the observations / reservations mentioned in the report given by the statutory auditors are not repeated and the report of auditors shall be referred for the same.

- It could not be verified if the draft minutes of the board meetings were sent to board members for their comments. However, the management represented that the draft minutes were circulated to all board members subsequently after conclusion of the meeting and all present directors have confirmed the respective meetings minutes.

- The company has spent the unspent CSR amount of previous year for the activities specified in the Act and the Schedule VII, other than transferring to the funds specified under the Act and the applicable rules.

- The systems and processes in the company commensurate with the size and operations of the company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines could not be verified, especially in respect of compliances under the state / local laws, taking into consideration the operations of the company at multiple locations.

- It could not be verified if there was any change in the interest of directors as no such change was intimated to the company by the directors and KMPs. MBP 1 forms were noted in the first board meeting of the company held during the financial year.

FOR KAILAS ASHISH & CO.,
COMPANY SECRETARIES

Sd/-

CS ASHISH JAYANT KULKARNI
FCS: 7726 / CP No: 8459
UDIN: F007726D000454568

Place: Pune
Date: 02.06.2022

Annexure - II

To
The Members
BVG INDIA LIMITED

- Maintenance of Secretarial record is the responsibility of the management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express as opinion on these secretarial records based on our audit.

- We have followed the audit practices and process as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the Secretarial records. The verification was done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. We believe that the processes and practices, we followed provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

- We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and Books of Accounts of the Company.

- Wherever required, we have obtained the Management representation about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc.

- The compliance of the provisions of Corporate and other applicable laws, Rules, Regulations, standards is the responsibility of management. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test basis.

- The Secretarial Audit report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the company.

FOR KAILAS ASHISH & CO.,
COMPANY SECRETARIES

Sd/-

CS ASHISH JAYANT KULKARNI
FCS: 7726 / CP No: 8459
UDIN: F007726D000454568

Place: Pune
Date: 02.06.2022

ANNEXURE V

Disclosure as per Section 197(12) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5(2) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014

<table>
<tr><th>Sr. No.</th><th colspan="2">Particulars</th></tr>
<tr><td>1.</td><td>Name:</td><td>Mr. Hanmantrao Gaikwad</td></tr>
<tr><td>2.</td><td>Designation:</td><td>Chairman and Managing Director</td></tr>
<tr><td>3.</td><td>Remuneration Received:</td><td><table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Amount (INR)</th></tr><tr><td>Gross Salary</td><td>12,861,735.00</td></tr><tr><td>Total Deduction as to tax</td><td>4,246,125.00</td></tr><tr><td>Other Deductions</td><td>24,100.00</td></tr><tr><td>Net Salary Received</td><td>8,591,510.00</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>4.</td><td>Nature of Employment:</td><td>Full-time</td></tr>
<tr><td>5.</td><td>Qualification:</td><td>Bachelor in Engineering</td></tr>
<tr><td>6.</td><td>Experience:</td><td>More than 27 years of experience in business management and corporate planning. Epitome of managerial and financial skills.</td></tr>
<tr><td>7.</td><td>Commencement date of Employment:</td><td>Since Incorporation (20/03/2002)</td></tr>
<tr><td>8.</td><td>Age:</td><td>49 Years</td></tr>
<tr><td>9.</td><td>Last Employment:</td><td>In Industrial Sector</td></tr>
<tr><td>10.</td><td>Shareholding:</td><td>51.90%</td></tr>
<tr><td>11.</td><td>Whether such employee is a relative of any Director or manager of the Company and if so, name of such director or manager:</td><td>Yes, Brother -in-law of Mrs. Swapnali Dattatraya Gaikwad, Non-Executive Director</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Sr. No.</th><th colspan="2">Particulars</th></tr>
<tr><td>1.</td><td>Name:</td><td>Mr. Umesh G. Mane</td></tr>
<tr><td>2.</td><td>Designation:</td><td>Vice Chairman and Joint Managing Director</td></tr>
<tr><td>3.</td><td>Remuneration Received:</td><td><table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Amount (INR)</th></tr><tr><td>Gross Salary</td><td>17,978,400.00</td></tr><tr><td>Total Deduction as to tax</td><td>6,153,744.00</td></tr><tr><td>Other Deductions</td><td>21,600.00</td></tr><tr><td>Net Salary Received</td><td>11,803,056.00</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>4.</td><td>Nature of Employment:</td><td>Full-time</td></tr>
<tr><td>5.</td><td>Qualification:</td><td>M.Com.</td></tr>
<tr><td>6.</td><td>Experience:</td><td>More than 27 years of experience in the Corporate field. Over Intensive understanding of client needs and quest for modern technologies and handling of entire operations and execution division with utmost perfection</td></tr>
<tr><td>7.</td><td>Commencement date of Employment:</td><td>Since Incorporation (20/03/2002)</td></tr>
<tr><td>8.</td><td>Age:</td><td>50 Years</td></tr>
<tr><td>9.</td><td>Last Employment:</td><td>In Banking Sector</td></tr>
<tr><td>10.</td><td>Shareholding:</td><td>6.80%</td></tr>
<tr><td>11.</td><td>Whether such employee is a relative of any Director or manager of the Company and if so, name of such director or manager:</td><td>N.A.</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Sr. No.</th><th colspan="2">Particulars</th></tr>
<tr><td>1.</td><td>Name:</td><td>Mr. Manoj P. Jain</td></tr>
<tr><td>2.</td><td>Designation:</td><td>Chief Financial Officer</td></tr>
<tr><td>3.</td><td>Remuneration Received:</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Amount (INR)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Gross Salary</td><td>10,792,295.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total Deduction as to tax</td><td>3,102,512.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other Deductions</td><td>819,312.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>Net Salary Received</td><td>6,870,471.00</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>4.</td><td>Nature of Employment:</td><td>Full-time</td></tr>
<tr><td>5.</td><td>Qualification:</td><td>Chartered Accountant</td></tr>
<tr><td>6.</td><td>Experience:</td><td>Over 27 years of functional experience in Finance, Accounts and Corporate Affairs, skilled Finance Controller, Techno-Financial & Commercial Leader with excellence in Financial Management.</td></tr>
<tr><td>7.</td><td>Commencement date of Employment:</td><td>01-Aug-2020</td></tr>
<tr><td>8.</td><td>Age:</td><td>53 Years</td></tr>
<tr><td>9.</td><td>Last Employment:</td><td>Quess Corp Limited as Chief Financial Officer</td></tr>
<tr><td>10.</td><td>Shareholding:</td><td>NIL</td></tr>
<tr><td>11.</td><td>Whether such employee is a relative of any Director or manager of the Company and if so, name of such director or manager:</td><td>No</td></tr>
</table>

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of BVG India Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of BVG India Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022, and the Statement of Profit and Loss, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards ('the Ind AS') prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2022, and profit, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

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 Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone 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.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Management report, Chairman's statement, Director's report and other information included in annual report but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, and Management report, Chairman's statement, Director's report and other information included in annual report, which is expected to be made available to us after that date.

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

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, 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.

When we read the Management report, Chairman's statement, Director's report and other information included in annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance under SA 720 'The Auditor's responsibilities Relating to Other Information' (and describe actions applicable under the applicable laws and regulations)

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards 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 the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone 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 standalone financial statements.

We give in "Annexure A" a detailed description of Auditor's responsibilities for Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements.

Other Matter

We did not audit the financial information of one jointly controlled entity included in the standalone financial statements of the Company whose financial information (representing the share of the Company) reflect total assets of Rs. 54.21 million as at March 31, 2022 and the total revenue of Rs. Nil for the year ended on that date, as considered in the standalone financial statements. The financial information of this joint operations is unaudited and has been furnished to us by the Management and our opinion on the standalone financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of joint operations, and our report in terms of sub section (3) of Section 143 of the Act in so far as it relates to the aforesaid joint operations, is based solely on such unaudited financial information.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, 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, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended.

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on March 31, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

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

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

i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements – Refer Note 33 to the standalone financial statements;

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

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company;

iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Parties), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, as on the date of this audit report, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(c) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, and according to the information and explanations provided to us by the Management in this regard nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e) as provided under (1) and (2) above, contain any material mis-statement.

V. The Board of Directors of the Company have proposed final dividend for the year which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The dividend declared is in accordance with section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to declaration of dividend. (Refer Note 15 to the Standalone financial statements).

3. As required by The Companies (Amendment) Act, 2017, in our opinion, according to information, explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors is within the limits laid as prescribed under Section 197 of the Act and the rules thereunder.

For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W

Nitin Manohar Jumani
Partner
Membership No. 111700
UDIN: 22111700AKENYG5586

Place: Pune
Date: June 02, 2022

ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON EVEN DATE ON THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF BVG INDIA LIMITED

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone 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 standalone 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 internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone 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 standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone 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 standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022 (current year) and are therefore, the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W

Nitin Manohar Jumani
Partner
Membership No. 111700
UDIN: _______

Place: Pune
Date: June 02, 2022

ANNEXURE B TO INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF BVG INDIA LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

[Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditors' Report]

(i) (a) A The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

B The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

(b) All the Property, Plant and Equipment have not been physically verified by the management during the year but there is a regular programme of verification which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties, are held in the name of Company.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not revalued its property, plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) and its intangible assets. Accordingly, the requirements under paragraph 3(i)(d) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us, no proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3(i) (e) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(ii) (a) The inventory has been physically verified during the year by the management. In our opinion, the frequency of verification, coverage & procedure of such verification is reasonable and appropriate. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(b) The Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores in aggregate from Banks/financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. Quarterly returns / statements are filed with such Banks/ financial institutions are in agreement with the books of account. Also refer Note 18 to the Financial Statements.

(iii) (a) According to the information explanation provided to us, the Company has made investment in one subsidiary during the year aggregating to INR 0.05 million. The Company has not provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Hence, the requirements under paragraph 3(iii) of the Order in so far it relates to loans, advances, guarantee or security are not applicable to the Company.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not either directly or indirectly, granted any loan to any of its directors or to any other person in whom the director is interested, in accordance with the provisions of section 185 of the Act and has not made investments through more than two layers of investment companies in accordance with the provisions of section 186 of the Act. Accordingly, provisions stated in paragraph 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the rules framed there under.

(vi) The provisions of sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Act are not applicable to the Company as the Central Government of India has not specified the maintenance of cost records for any of the products of the Company. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3 (vi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, duty of custom, cess have been regularly deposited by the Company with the appropriate authorities in all cases during the year, except instances where there have been delays in remitting provident fund, employees' state insurance, goods and service tax and withholding taxes ranging 1 to 336 days, 1 to 188 day, 4 to 117 days, 18 to 49 days respectively.

The delays in provident fund and employees' state insurance are primarily due to non-generation of Universal Account Number ('UAN') and delays in employee registration formalities through online portal. In view of the voluminous data, same has not been disclosed separately.

(b) According to the information and explanation given to us and examination of records of the Company, the outstanding dues of income-tax, value added taxes, sales taxes, service tax, cess and any other statutory dues on account of any dispute, are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount demanded (in Rs. Millions)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending	Remarks, if any
Finance Act, 1994	Service tax	2,041.93	April 2011 to June 2017	Customs Excise Service Tax Appellate Tribunal	The Company has paid Rs. 31.65 million under protest.
Income-tax Act, 1961	Income-tax	31.12	2013-14	Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals)	The Company has paid Rs. 6.23 million as deposit against the said demand
Income-tax Act, 1961	Income-tax	1,297.87	2013-2014 to 2019-20	Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals)	The Company has paid Rs. 85.00 million as deposit against the said demand

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no transactions which are not accounted in the books of account which have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in Tax Assessment of the Company. Also, there are no previously unrecorded income which has been now recorded in the books of account. Hence, the provision stated in paragraph 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(ix) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings or in payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) In our opinion and according to the information explanation provided to us, money raised by way of term loans during the year have been applied for the purpose for which they were raised.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the company.

(e) According to the information explanation given to us and on an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the Company, we report that the company has not taken any funds from an any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its securities, joint ventures or associate companies.

(x) (a) The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3 (x)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully, partly or optionally convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3 (x)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(xi) (a) During the course of our audit, examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company nor on the Company.

(b) We have not come across of any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company during the course of audit of the standalone financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2022, accordingly the provisions stated in paragraph (xi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle-blower complaints received by the Company during the course of audit. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph (xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to company.

(xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3(xii) (a) to (c) of the Order are 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 sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) (a) In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) The internal audit reports of the Company issued till the date of the audit report, for the period under audit have been considered by us.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with its directors and hence, provisions of section 192 of the Act are not applicable to company. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph clause 3 (xvi)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(b) In our opinion, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without any valid Certificate of Registration from Reserve Bank of India. Hence, the reporting under paragraph clause 3 (xvi)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company

(c) The Company is not a Core investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Hence, the reporting under paragraph clause 3 (xvi)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(d) The Company does not have more than one CIC as a part of its group. Hence, the provisions stated in paragraph clause 3 (xvi)(d) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(xvii) According to the information explanation provided to us, the Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year. Hence, the provisions stated in paragraph clause 3 (xvii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Hence, the provisions stated in paragraph clause 3 (xviii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of financial ratios, ageing and expected date of realisation of financial assets and payment of liabilities, other information accompanying the standalone financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans, we are of the opinion that no material uncertainty exists as on the date of audit report and the Company is capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date.

(xx) In respect of other than ongoing projects, the Company has transferred unspent amount to a Fund specified in schedule VII of the Act within a period of six months of the expiry of the financial year in compliance second proviso to sub-section (5) of section 135 of the Act except in respect of the following:

Financial year	Amount unspent on Corporate Social Responsibility activities "other than Ongoing Projects"	Amount transferred to Fund specified in schedule VII within 6 months from the end of the financial year	Amount transferred after the due date (specify the date of deposit)
2020-2021	INR 26.32 mio	INR 6.00 mio	INR 20.32 mio (deposited between October 5, 2021 and March 20, 2022)

(xxi) The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of standalone financial statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said clause has been included in the report.

For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W

Nitin Manohar Jumani
Partner
Membership No. 111700
UDIN: 22111700AKENYG5586

Place: Pune
Date: June 02, 2022

ANNEXURE C TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF BVG INDIA LIMITED

[Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the Members of **BVG India Limited** on the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022]

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

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of BVG India Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2022, based on the internal control with reference to standalone 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 (ICAI) (the "Guidance Note").

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control with reference to standalone 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 Act.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. 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 standalone financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With reference to Standalone Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls With reference to Standalone financial statements

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

For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W

Nitin Manohar Jumani
Partner
Membership No. 111700
UDIN: _______

Place: Pune
Date: June 02, 2022

BVG India Limited
Standalone Balance Sheet
as at 31 March 2022
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

	Notes	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3A	**1,607.74**	1,579.92
Capital work-in-progress	3A	**0.60**	2.20
Right-of-use asset	3B	**61.03**	88.62
Investment property	4	**71.13**	71.96
Other intangible assets	5	**8.91**	23.30
Financial assets			
Investments	6	**33.12**	31.80
Other financial assets	8	**480.81**	609.41
Other tax assets (net)	31	**400.35**	237.44
Deferred Tax assets (net)	31	**779.99**	640.17
Other non-current assets	9	**126.20**	360.64
Total non-current assets		**3,569.88**	3,645.46
Current assets			
Inventories	10	**1,680.77**	1,694.23
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	11	**9,106.26**	8,868.13
Cash and cash equivalents	12	**489.09**	592.02
Other bank balances	13	**599.35**	582.23
Loans	7	**5.39**	2.03
Other financial assets	8	**2,608.54**	2,968.14
Other current assets	9	**850.17**	607.11
Assets classified as held for sale	14	**-**	149.94
Total current assets		**15,339.57**	15,463.83
TOTAL ASSETS		**18,909.45**	19,109.29
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	**Notes**	**31 March 2022**	31 March 2021
Equity			
Equity share capital	15	**257.10**	257.10
Instruments entirely equity in nature	15	**148.35**	148.35
Other equity	16	**8,635.31**	7,398.42
Total equity		**9,040.76**	7,803.87

BVG India Limited
Standalone Balance Sheet *(continued)*
as at 31 March 2022
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

	Notes	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	17	**387.53**	504.73
Lease liability	18	**56.01**	86.29
Provisions	19	**592.04**	497.30
Total non-current liabilities		**1,035.58**	1,088.32
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	17	**3,304.03**	4,833.86
Lease liability	18	**20.33**	16.61
Trade payables			
(a) Dues of micro and small enterprises	20	**65.37**	0.54
(b) Dues of other than micro and small enterprises	20	**1,392.03**	1,216.09
Other financial liabilities	21	**1,613.74**	1,569.21
Contract liabilities	22	**1,546.31**	1,507.37
Other current liabilities	23	**544.04**	696.56
Provisions	19	**49.35**	75.57
Current tax liabilities (net)		**297.91**	213.80
Liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale	24	**-**	87.49
Total current liabilities		**8,833.11**	10,217.10
Total liabilities		**9,868.69**	11,305.42
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**18,909.45**	19,109.29

Summary of significant accounting policies	2
Notes to the financial statements	3-52

The notes referred above form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 105047W

Nitin Manohar Jumani
Partner
Membership No.: 111700

Pune, June 2, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
BVG India Limited
CIN: U74999PN2002PLC016834

Hanmantrao Gaikwad
Chairman &
Managing Director
DIN: 01597742

Umesh Mane
Vice Chairman &
Jt. Managing Director
DIN: 01597365

Manoj Jain
Chief Financial Officer
Mem. No.: 075185

Rajni Pamnani
Company Secretary
Mem. No.: F-11018

Pune, June 2, 2022

BVG India Limited
Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss
for the Year ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

	Notes	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Continuing operations			
Income			
Revenue from contracts with customers	25	**20,309.19**	16,629.34
Other income	26	**51.42**	65.92
Total income		**20,360.61**	16,695.26
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	27	**2,004.30**	1,167.30
Employee benefits expense	28	**11,959.92**	10,557.83
Finance costs	29	**807.68**	861.87
Depreciation and amortisation expense	3A,3B,4, 5	**236.18**	246.67
Other expenses	30	**3,451.20**	2,643.60
Total expenses		**18,459.28**	15,477.27
Profit before tax from continuing operations		**1,901.33**	1,217.99
Tax expenses	31		
Current tax		**(432.86)**	(408.45)
Tax relating to earlier periods [(including MAT credit availment of NIL (PY 36.49 million)]		**29.34**	39.30
Deferred tax [including MAT credit of 41.72 million (PY 171.91 million)]		**4.34**	273.86
Profit from continuing operations		**1,502.15**	1,122.70
Discontinued operations			
(Loss) from discontinued operations before tax	42	**(442.53)**	(308.78)
Tax benefit of discontinued operations (net)	31, 42	**149.12**	96.10
Profit/ (loss) from discontinued operations		**(293.41)**	(212.68)
Profit for the year		**1,208.74**	910.02
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss			
Re-measurement of defined benefit plan	39	**43.27**	(67.75)
Income tax effect relating to above item	31	**(15.12)**	23.67
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)		**28.15**	(44.08)
Total comprehensive income for the year		**1,236.89**	865.94

BVG India Limited
Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss (continued)
for the Year ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

	Notes	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Earnings per equity share for profit from continuing operations	32		
Basic (INR)		**57.86**	43.24
Diluted (INR)		**56.38**	42.14
Earnings per equity share for profit from discontinued operations	32		
Basic (INR)		**(11.30)**	(8.19)
Diluted (INR) (restricted to basic, if antidilutive)		**(11.30)**	(8.19)
Earnings per equity share for profit from continuing and discontinued operations	32		
Basic (INR)		**46.56**	35.05
Diluted (INR)		**45.08**	33.95
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		
Notes to the financial statements	3-52		

The notes referred above form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 105047W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
BVG India Limited
CIN: U74999PN2002PLC016834

Nitin Manohar Jumani
Partner
Membership No.: 111700

Hanmantrao Gaikwad
Chairman &
Managing Director
DIN: 01597742

Umesh Mane
Vice Chairman &
Jt. Managing Director
DIN: 01597365

Manoj Jain
Chief Financial Officer
Mem. No.: 075185

Rajni Pamnani
Company Secretary
Mem. No.: F-11018

Pune, June 2, 2022

Pune, June 2, 2022

BVG India Limited
Standalone Cash Flow Statement
for the Year ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

		31 March 2022	31 March 2021
A	**Cash flows from operating activities**		
	Net profit before tax		
	Continuing operations	**1,901.33**	1,217.99
	Discontinued operations	**(442.53)**	(308.78)
	Profit before tax including discontinued operations	**1,458.80**	909.21
	Adjustments :		
	Depreciation and amortization	**236.54**	247.03
	(Gain) / Loss on sale of fixed assets	**-**	3.80
	Provision for doubtful debts (ECL)	**595.54**	418.24
	Interest income	**(34.32)**	(57.53)
	Finance cost	**807.68**	861.87
	Operating Profit before working capital changes	**3,064.24**	2,382.62
	Movements in working capital :		
	(Increase) / decrease in inventories	**13.46**	(94.03)
	(Increase) / decrease in trade receivables	**(952.15)**	(549.21)
	(Increase) / decrease in loans	**(31.43)**	68.78
	(Increase) / decrease in other financial assets	**606.23**	(160.27)
	(Increase) / decrease in other assets	**(165.10)**	26.46
	(Increase) / decrease in margin money deposits	**(115.62)**	123.99
	Increase / (decrease) in trade payables	**240.77**	(93.31)
	Increase / (decrease) in other financial liabilities	**79.33**	52.07
	Increase / (decrease) in other current liabilities	**(152.52)**	(109.92)
	Increase / (decrease) in contract liabilities	**38.94**	(56.91)
	(Increase) / decrease in contract assets	**-**	74.57
	Increase / (decrease) in provisions	**111.79**	85.50
	Working capital changes	**(326.30)**	(632.28)
	Cash generated from operations	**2,737.94**	1,750.34
	Direct taxes paid (net of tax deducted at source and MAT credit utilisation), net of refunds	**(483.79)**	(342.24)
	Net cash flows from operating activities	**2,254.15**	1,408.10
B	**Cash flows from investing activities**		
	Purchase of fixed assets (tangible and intangible fixed assets, capital work-in-progress, intangible assets under development)	**(83.79)**	33.41
	Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	**0.05**	-
	Purchase of non current investments	**(1.32)**	(30.36)
	Net proceeds / (payment) for asset held for sale	**62.45**	31.95
	(Investment in) / maturity of bank deposits (having original maturity of more than three months) (net)	**98.95**	(66.31)
	Interest received	**62.39**	38.51
	Net cash used in investing activities	**138.73**	7.20
C	**Cash flows from financing activities**		
	Proceeds from long term borrowings (Net)	**124.63**	60.62
	Repayment of Long term borrowings	**(249.44)**	(295.23)
	Proceeds from short term borrowings (net)	**(1,529.84)**	(514.04)
	Proceeds on account of leases	**(27.42)**	(26.26)
	Interest paid	**(813.74)**	(831.50)
	Net cash used in financing activities	**(2,495.81)**	(1,606.41)

BVG India Limited
Standalone Cash Flow Statement
for the Year ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Net Increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**(102.93)**	(191.11)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	**592.02**	783.13
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**489.09**	592.02
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	**0.22**	0.27
Cheques in hand	**445.08**	439.90
Balances with banks:		
On current accounts (includes unclaimed dividend of 2019 INR 0.80 million)	**26.32**	93.25
Debit balances in cash credit accounts	**17.47**	58.60
Total cash and cash equivalents *(also refer note 12)*	**489.09**	592.02

Summary of significant accounting policies 2

Notes to the financial statements 3-52

The notes referred above form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For M S K A & Associates	**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of**	
Chartered Accountants	**BVG India Limited**	
Firm Registration Number: 105047W	**CIN: U74999PN2002PLC016834**	
Nitin Manohar Jumani	**Hanmantrao Gaikwad**	**Umesh Mane**
Partner	Chairman &	Vice Chairman &
Membership No.: 111700	Managing Director	Jt. Managing Director
	DIN: 01597742	DIN: 01597365
	Manoj Jain	**Rajni Pamnani**
	Chief Financial Officer	Company Secretary
	Mem. No.: 075185	Mem. No.: F-11018
Pune, June 2, 2022	Pune, June 2, 2022	

BVG India Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity
for the Year ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

A. Equity share capital

	Notes	
Balance as on 1 April 2020		**257.10**
Changes in equity share capital during 2020-21	15	-
Balance as on 31 March 2021		**257.10**
Changes in equity share capital during 2021-22	15	-
Balance as on 31 March 2022		**257.10**

B. Instruments entirely equity in nature

Compulsorily convertible preference shares ('CCPS')

	Notes	
Balance as on 1 April 2020		**148.35**
Changes in equity share capital during 2020-21	15	-
Balance as on 31 March 2021		**148.35**
Changes in equity share capital during 2021-22	15	-
Balance as on 31 March 2022		**148.35**

C. Other equity

	Equity component of compound financial instrument	Reserves and Surplus		Other comprehensive income - Remeasurement of defined benefit plan	Total
		General reserve	Retained earnings		
Balance at 1 April 2020	**4.20**	**1,672.40**	**4,927.78**	**(71.90)**	**6,532.48**
Profit for the year	-	-	910.02	-	910.02
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	-	-	-	(44.08)	(44.08)
Balance at 31 March 2021	**4.20**	**1,672.40**	**5,837.80**	**(115.98)**	**7,398.42**
Profit for the year	-	-	**1,208.74**	-	1,208.74
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	-	-	-	28.15	28.15
Balance as on 31 March 2022	**4.20**	**1,672.40**	**7,046.54**	**(87.83)**	**8,635.31**

Summary of significant accounting policies 2

Notes to the financial statements 3-52

The notes referred above form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 105047W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
BVG India Limited
CIN: U74999PN2002PLC016834

Nitin Manohar Jumani
Partner
Membership No.: 111700

Hanmantrao Gaikwad
Chairman &
Managing Director
DIN: 01597742

Umesh Mane
Vice Chairman &
Jt. Managing Director
DIN: 01597365

Manoj Jain
Chief Financial Officer
Mem. No.: 075185
Pune, June 2, 2022

Rajni Pamnani
Company Secretary
Mem. No.: F-11018

Pune, June 2, 2022

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

1 The corporate overview

BVG India Limited ('BVG' or 'the Company') was incorporated on 20 March 2002 as Bharat Vikas Utility Services Limited. The name of the Company was subsequently changed to BVG India Limited on 7 July 2004.

The registered office of the Company is in Pune. The Company is engaged in the business of integrated facility management services, including mechanized housekeeping, transportation, manpower supply, and other specialised services such as solid waste management, emergency medical services, emergency police services, etc.

The Company also undertakes various projects for garden development, landscaping, beautification projects, solar EPC contracts and other turnkey contracts.

The Corporate Identification Number (CIN) of the Company is U74999PN2002PLC016834. The standalone financial statements were approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of directors on 02 June 2022.

2 Significant accounting policies

Significant accounting policies adopted by the company are as under:

2.1 Basis of preparation

a. Statement of Compliance with Ind AS

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

2.2 Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention on accrual basis, except for the following material items that have been measured on an alternative basis on each reporting date:

Items	Measurement basis
Certain non-derivative financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	Fair value
Assets held for sale	Lower of carrying value as per the respective Ind AS and Fair value less cost to sell
Defined benefit plan assets	Fair value

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded-off to the nearest million, as per the requirements of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

2.4 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the Management to make estimate and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities as at the Balance Sheet date, reported amount of revenue and expenses for the year and disclosures of contingent liabilities as at the Balance Sheet date. The estimates and assumptions used in the accompanying financial statements are based upon the Management's evaluation of the relevant facts and circumstances as at the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on a periodic basis. Revisions to accounting estimates, if any, are recognized in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future years affected.
Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes.

The areas involving critical estimates and judgements are:
- Estimation of current tax expense and payable – Note 31
- Estimation of defined benefit obligation – Note 39
- Leases: Arrangement containing a lease – Note 38
- Recognition of deferred tax assets/ liabilities and MAT credit entitlement – Note 31
- Impairment of financial assets –Note 11 and 44
- Impairment of intangibles assets under development – Note 5
- Valuation of financial liability – Note 19
- Property, plant and equipment: useful lives and residual values – Note 3, 4 and 6
- Assets held for sale – Note 14 and 43

2.5 Current versus non-current classification

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

An asset as current when it is:
- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is 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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

Operating cycle
Based on the nature of services and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle for its facility and project businesses to be less than 12 months for the purpose of current – non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

2.6 Property, plant and equipment

- **Recognition and measurement**

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost of acquisition or construction less accumulated depreciation and/or accumulated impairment loss, if any. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and other non-refundable taxes or levies and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use; any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the construction of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Property, plant and equipment under construction are disclosed as 'Capital work-in-progress'.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each reporting date are disclosed under 'Other non-current assets'.

- **Revaluation**

An item of property, plant and equipment whose fair value can be measured reliably is carried at a revalued amount, being its fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations are made with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the end of the reporting period.

- **Subsequent expenditure**

The cost of replacing a part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

- **Disposal**

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and are recognised net within other income/ expenses in the statement of profit and loss.

- **Depreciation**

Depreciation is calculated over the depreciable amount, which is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value. Depreciation is recognised in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment as prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

Freehold land is not depreciated. Acquired assets consisting of leasehold improvements are recorded at acquisition cost and amortised on straight-line basis based over the leased term of 9 years.

The property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leases is depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

Depreciation on addition to property plant and equipment is provided on pro-rata basis from the date of acquisition. Depreciation on sale/deduction from property plant and equipment is provided up to the date preceding the date of sale, deduction as the case may be. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in Statement of Profit and Loss under 'Other Income' / ‘Other Expenses’.

The useful lives are reviewed by the management at each financial year-end and revised, if appropriate. In case of a revision, the unamortised depreciable amount is charged over the revised remaining useful life.

2.7 Investment properties

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

The cost includes the cost of replacing parts and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of the investment property are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized as profit or loss as incurred.
The Company depreciates investment property over 86 years from the date of original purchase

Though the Company measures investment property using cost-based measurement, the fair value of investment property is disclosed in the notes. Fair values are determined based on an annual evaluation performed by an accredited external independent valuer applying a valuation model.

Investment properties are derecognized either when they have been disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss in the period of derecognition.

2.8 Goodwill

Goodwill represents the future economic benefits arising from a business combination that are not individually identified and separately recognised. Goodwill is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Refer Note 2.10 for description of impairment testing procedures.

2.9 Other Intangible assets

- **Recognition and measurement**

Intangible assets are recognised when the asset is identifiable, is within the control of the Company, it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the Company and cost of the asset can be reliably measured.

Intangible assets acquired by the Company that have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets with finite lives are assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year end.

- **Subsequent measurement**

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates.

- **Amortisation**

Amortisation is calculated over the cost of the asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value. Amortisation is recognised in statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets from the date that they are available for use, since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset.

The estimated useful life for current and comparative periods is 3 years.

2.10 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset or cash generating unit (CGU) may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs of disposal or its value in use. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are considered.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. For other assets, an impairment loss is reversed 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.

2.11 Assets classified as held for sale and discontinued operations

The Company classifies non-current assets (or disposal group) as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale rather than through continuing use.
The criteria for held for sale classification is regarded met only when the assets (or disposal group) are available for immediate sale in its present condition, subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sale of such assets (or disposal group), the sale is highly probable; and it will genuinely be sold, not abandoned. The Company treats sale of the asset (or disposal group) to be highly probable when:

- The appropriate level of management is committed to a plan to sell the asset (or disposal group),
- An active programmed to locate a buyer and complete the plan has been initiated (if applicable)
- The asset (or disposal group) is being actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value,
- The sale is expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification, and
- Actions required to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn.

Non-current assets (or disposal group) held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and the fair value less costs to sell. Assets and liabilities (or disposal group) classified as held for sale are presented separately in the Balance sheet.

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets once classified as held for sale are not depreciated or amortized.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale and the assets of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from the other assets in the balance sheet. The liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from the other liabilities in the balance sheet.

A discontinued operation is a component of an entity that either has been disposed of, or is classified as held for sale, and represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale. The results of discontinued operations are presented separately in statement of profit or loss.

2.12 Joint arrangements

Under Ind AS 111, Joint Arrangements, investments in joint arrangements are classified as either joint operations or joint ventures. The classification depends on the contractual rights and obligations of each investor rather than the legal structure of the joint arrangement. The Company has only joint operations.

The Company recognises its direct right to the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of joint operations and its share of any jointly held or incurred assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. These have been incorporated in the financial statements under the appropriate headings. Details of the joint operation are set out in note 6 – Investments.

2.13 Inventories

Inventories are measured at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on the basis of weighted average method and includes expenditure in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to the present location and condition.

Cost comprises of purchase cost, duties and other direct expenses incurred in bringing the inventory to the present location and condition.

Provision of obsolescence on inventories is considered on the basis of management's estimate based on demand and market of the inventories.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.
The comparison of cost and net realizable value is made on item by item basis.

2.14 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.
For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash in banks and short-term deposits net of bank overdraft.

2.15 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Amounts included in revenue are net of returns, trade allowances, rebates, Goods and Service Tax and amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

Revenue from contract with customer is recognized, when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer, at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company is expected to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria in order to determine if it is acting as principal or agent. The Company concluded that it is acting as a principal in all of its revenue arrangements. The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognized.

Revenue is recognised as follows:

- **Sale of goods**

Revenue from sale of goods in the course of ordinary activities is recognized when control of the goods has been transferred, being when the goods are delivered to the customer and no significant uncertainty exists regarding the amount of the consideration that will be derived from the sale of the goods and regarding its collection.

- **Rendering of services**

Revenue on service/maintenance contracts is recognized on straight-line basis over the period of the contract on performance of the services.

- **Revenue from Rural Electrification ('RE') contracts**

The Company recognizes revenue at the transaction price which is determined on the basis of agreement entered into with or letter of intent issued by the customer. Revenue from RE contracts is recognized at the point in time, when the control of the asset is transferred to the customer, which generally coincides with the receipt of Certificate of work completion. Until the time the control of the asset is transferred to the customer, the cost incurred to date in respect of such contracts is accounted as 'Work in progress'.

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognized when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the control of the asset is transferred to the customer. A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

2.16 Interest income

Interest income is recognised using effective interest rate method (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

2.17 Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currency are recorded at exchange rates prevailing at the date of transactions. Exchange differences arising on foreign exchange transactions settled during the year are recognised in the statement of profit and loss of the year.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies which are outstanding, as at the reporting period are translated at the closing exchange rates and the resultant exchange differences are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured in terms of historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

2.18 Employee benefits

- **Short-term employee benefits**

Employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits and are recognised in the period in which the employee renders the related service. These benefits include salaries and wages, bonus and compensated absences. The undiscounted amount of short-term employee services is recognised as an expense as the related service is rendered by the employees.

- **Post-employment benefits**

Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays specified contributions to a separate entity (regulatory authority) and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay any further amounts. The Company makes specified monthly contribution towards employee provident fund scheme and employees' state insurance scheme the regulatory authorities. The Company's contribution is recognised as an employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan, the present value of the obligation under which is determined based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method, which recognises each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

The obligation is measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows. The discount rates used for determining the present value of the obligation under defined benefit plans, is based on the market yields on government securities as at the reporting date, having maturity periods approximating to the terms of related obligations.

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

In case of funded plans, the fair value of the plan's assets is reduced from the gross obligation under the defined benefit plans, to recognise the obligation on net basis.

The liability for gratuity with respect to certain staff and workers is funded annually through a gratuity fund maintained with the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

When the benefits of the plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefits that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises gains/ losses on settlement of a defined plan when the settlement occurs.

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

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond 12 months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year end. The Company presents the leave as a current liability in the balance sheet as it does not have an unconditional right to defer its utilisation for 12 months after the reporting date.

The Company's liability is determined on actual basis at the end of each year.

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

2.20 Leases
The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

- **Company as a lessee**

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

<u>Right of use assets</u>
The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

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

<u>Lease liabilities</u>
At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

- **Company as lessor**

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset is classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Company to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

2.21 Borrowing costs
Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

2.22 Government Grants
Grants from government are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the specified conditions and that the Grant will be received.

Government grants relating to income are deferred and recognised in the statement of profit and loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate and presented within other income.

Government grants relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are deducted from the carrying value of property, plant and equipment.

2.23 Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in the statement of 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 or liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the country where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set it off the recognised amounts and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax. The Company recognises MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. The Company reviews the MAT credit entitlement at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the Company does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

- **Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is recognised using the balance sheet method on temporary differences between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

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

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;
- Taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

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

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity.

Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

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

2.24 Provisions and contingencies

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost in the statement of profit and loss.

Contingent liability is disclosed in case of

- a present obligation arising from past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation.
- present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate is possible
- a possible obligation arising from past events where the probability of outflow of resources is not remote.

Contingent asset is not recognised in the financial statements. A contingent asset is disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.
Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

2.25 Earnings per share ('EPS')

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Earnings considered in ascertaining the Company's earnings per share is the net profit or loss for the year after deducting preference dividends and any attributable tax thereto for the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year and for all the years presented is adjusted for events, such as bonus shares, other than the conversion of potential equity shares, that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.26 Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

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

- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

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

To fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities based on the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

2.27 Financial instruments

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.

a) Financial assets

i. Initial recognition and measurement: At initial recognition, financial asset is measured at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

ii. Subsequent measurement: For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in following categories:
   - at amortized cost; or
   - at fair value through other comprehensive income; or
   - at fair value through profit or loss.

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

   Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortized cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method (EIR).

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

   Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL): Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

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

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

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the profit and loss.

iii. Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost and FVOCI.

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

Lifetime ECLs are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12 months ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the year end.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e. all shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider all contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension etc.) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument.

In general, it is presumed that credit risk has significantly increased since initial recognition if the payment is more than 30 days past due.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the year is recognized as income/expense in the statement of profit and loss. In balance sheet ECL for financial assets measured at amortized cost is presented as an allowance, i.e. as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

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

iv. Derecognition of financial assets: A financial asset is derecognized only when:

a. the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset is transferred or
b. retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.
c. Where the financial asset is transferred then in that case financial asset is derecognized only if substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset is transferred. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognized.

b) Financial liabilities

i. Initial recognition and measurement: Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and at amortized cost, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

ii. Subsequent measurement: The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Loans and borrowings
After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

iii. Derecognition
A financial liability is derecognized 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 recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss as finance costs.

c) Embedded derivatives

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid (combined) instrument that also includes a non-derivative host contract – with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to a standalone derivative. Derivatives embedded in all other host contract are separated if the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host and are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Embedded derivatives closely related to the host contracts are not separated.
Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss.

d) Offsetting financial instruments

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

2.28 Cash dividend to equity holders

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

2.29 Convertible preference shares

Convertible preference shares are separated into liability and equity components based on the terms of the contract.

On issuance of the convertible preference shares, the fair value of the liability portion of a compulsorily convertible preference shares is determined using a market interest rate for an equivalent non-convertible bonds. This amount is recorded as a liability on an amortised cost basis until extinguished on conversion or redemption of the bonds. The remainder of the proceeds is attributable to the equity portion of the compound instrument since it meets Ind AS 32, Financial Instruments: Presentation, criteria for fixed to fixed classification. Transaction costs are deducted from equity, net of associated income tax. The carrying amount of the conversion option is not subsequently re-measured.
Transaction costs are apportioned between the liability and equity components of the convertible preference shares based on the allocation of proceeds to the liability and equity components when the instruments are initially recognized.

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

2.30 Operating segments

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Company's other components, and for which discrete financial information is available. All operating segments' operating results are reviewed regularly by the Company's Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segments and assess their performance.

BVG India Limited
Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements *(continued)*
for the Year ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

3A. Property, plant and equipment and Capital work-in-progress

	Land- Freehold	Leasehold Improvements	Buildings	Office equipment	Plant and equipment	Computers & peripherals	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Total (A)	Capital work-in-progress (B)	Total (A+B)
Gross carrying amount											
Balance as at 1 April 2020	25.51	29.30	431.42	44.42	1,232.59	74.05	30.45	538.53	**2,406.27**	-	**2,406.27**
Additions / (capitalisation)	-	-	-	0.67	63.31	3.88	0.29	10.57	**78.72**	2.20	**80.92**
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-	3.31	-	-	0.49	**3.80**	-	**3.80**
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**25.51**	**29.30**	**431.42**	**45.09**	**1,292.59**	**77.93**	**30.74**	**548.61**	**2,481.19**	**2.20**	**2,483.39**
Balance as at 1 April 2021	25.51	29.30	431.42	45.09	1,292.59	77.93	30.74	548.61	**2,481.19**	2.20	**2,483.39**
Additions / (capitalisation)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3.75**	**138.16**	**17.23**	**4.53**	**62.56**	**226.23**	**(1.60)**	**224.63**
Disposals / adjustments during the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.91**	**0.91**	**-**	**0.91**
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**25.51**	**29.30**	**431.42**	**48.84**	**1,430.75**	**95.16**	**35.27**	**610.26**	**2,706.51**	**0.60**	**2,707.11**
Accumulated depreciation											
Balance as at 1 April 2020	-	0.56	58.18	23.76	437.18	50.03	11.25	117.56	**698.52**	-	**698.52**
Charge for the year	-	6.32	14.37	7.88	91.79	13.12	3.15	66.12	**202.75**	-	**202.75**
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**-**	**6.88**	**72.55**	**31.64**	**528.97**	**63.15**	**14.40**	**183.68**	**901.27**	**-**	**901.27**
Balance as at 1 April 2021	-	6.88	72.55	31.64	528.97	63.15	14.40	183.68	**901.27**	-	**901.27**
Charge for the year	**-**	**6.31**	**14.36**	**5.60**	**96.69**	**8.96**	**3.00**	**63.44**	**198.36**	-	**198.36**
Disposals during the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.86**	**0.86**	-	**0.86**
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**-**	**13.19**	**86.91**	**37.24**	**625.66**	**72.11**	**17.40**	**246.26**	**1,098.77**	**-**	**1,098.77**
Net block											
As at 31 March 2021	25.51	22.42	358.87	13.45	763.62	14.78	16.34	364.93	1,579.92	2.20	1,582.12
As at 31 March 2022	**25.51**	**16.11**	**344.51**	**11.60**	**805.09**	**23.05**	**17.87**	**364.00**	**1,607.74**	**0.60**	**1,608.34**

Note:

(i) Refer note 17 for details of Property, plant and equipment pledged and hypothecated as security for borrowings.

(ii) The Company has acquired certain plant and equipment, office equipment, computers and peripherals and vehicles under finance lease arrangement. The total minimum future lease payments at the Balance Sheet date is equal to the fair value of the assets acquired. The net carrying amount of such assets as on 31 March 2022 is INR 22.36 million (31 March 2021: 27.24 million)

(a) Capital-work-in progress (CWIP) ageing schedule

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress					
As at 31 March 2021	2.20	-	-	-	2.20
As at 31 March 2022	**-**	**0.60**	**-**	**-**	**0.60**

The above projects are not overdue for completion and are expected to be completed in next financial year

BVG India Limited
Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements *(continued)*
as at 31 March 2022
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

3B. Right-of-use asset

	Building	Total (A)
Gross carrying amount		
Balance as at 1 April 2020	123.79	**123.79**
Additions*	2.30	**2.30**
Disposals during the year	-	**-**
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**126.09**	**126.09**
Balance as at 1 April 2021	126.09	**126.09**
Additions*	-	**-**
Disposals during the year	8.15	**8.15**
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**117.94**	**117.94**
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance as at 1 April 2020	17.81	**17.81**
Charge for the year*	19.66	**19.66**
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**37.47**	**37.47**
Balance as at 1 April 2021	37.47	**37.47**
Charge for the year*	19.44	**19.44**
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**56.91**	**56.91**
Net block		
As at 31 March 2021	88.62	88.62
As at 31 March 2022	**61.03**	**61.03**

*Also refer Note 38

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

4. Investment property

	Investment Property
Gross carrying amount	
Balance as at 1 April 2020	74.20
Additions	-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**74.20**
Balance as at 1 April 2021	74.20
Additions	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**74.20**
Accumulated depreciation	
Balance as at 1 April 2020	1.40
Charge for the year	0.84
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**2.24**
Balance as at 1 April 2021	2.24
Charge for the year	0.83
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**3.07**
Carrying amount (net)	
As at 31 March 2021	71.96
As at 31 March 2022	**71.13**
Fair value	
As at 31 March 2021	73.68
As at 31 March 2022	**79.91**

The above property has been acquired under a finance lease arrangement. The lease term of the arrangement is for the major economic life of the asset.

Measurement of fair values

Fair value hierarchy

Investment property comprises of commercial property for the purpose of leasing out to third parties.

The fair value of investment property has been determined by an external independent valuer, having appropriate recognised professional qualifications and experience in the location and category of property being valued. The fair value measurement for the investment property has been categorised as a Level 2 fair value based on the inputs to the valuation technique used.

Valuation technique

The valuation is based on government rates, market research, market trend and comparable values as considered appropriate.

BVG India Limited

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements *(continued)*

as at 31 March 2022

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

5. Goodwill, Other intangible assets Intangible assets under development

	Software	Goodwill	Total
Gross carrying amount			
Balance as at 1 April 2020	98.91	68.89	167.80
Additions	1.02	-	1.02
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**99.93**	**68.89**	**168.82**
Balance as at 1 April 2021	99.93	68.89	168.82
Additions	3.52	-	3.52
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**103.45**	**68.89**	**172.34**
Accumulated amortisation			
Balance as at 1 April 2020	52.85	68.89	121.74
Charge for the year	23.78	-	23.78
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**76.63**	**68.89**	**145.52**
Balance as at 1 April 2021	76.63	68.89	145.52
Charge for the year	17.91	-	17.91
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**94.54**	**68.89**	**163.43**
Net block			
As at 31 March 2021	23.30	-	23.30
As at 31 March 2022	**8.91**	**-**	**8.91**

6. Investments

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Non-current		
Investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Non-trade investments in equity instruments (unquoted)		
- Rupee Co-operative Bank Limited	**0.03**	0.03
1,000 (2021: 1,000) equity shares of Rs. 25 each fully paid		
- Saraswat Co-operative Bank Limited	**0.03**	0.03
1,000 (2021: 1,000) equity shares of Rs. 25 each fully paid		
- Thane Janta Sahakari Bank Limited	**0.00***	0.00*
10 (2021: 10) equity shares of Rs. 50 each fully paid		
- BVG Krystal Joint Venture (refer note 'a' below)	**-**	-
- The Cosmos Co-Operative Bank Limited		
13,000 (2021: 10,000) equity shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid	**1.00**	1.00
Investments measured at amortised cost (unquoted)		
Investments in Government or trust securities		
- National Saving Certificates	**0.00***	0.00*
Investments in mutual fund at fair value through profit and loss (Quoted)		
Investments in Mutual Funds		
- Union Corporate Bond Fund Regular Plan - Growth	**31.56***	30.29*
2,523,151 (2021: 2,523,151) units with Net Asset Value of Rs. 12.5081 each (2021: 12.0032)		
Investments measured at cost (Unquoted)		
Investments in equity instruments of joint venture		
- BVG-UKSAS EMS Private Limited	**0.05**	0.05
4,900 (2021: 4,900) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid		
Investments in equity instruments of subsidiary		
- BVG Kshitij Waste Management Services Private Limited	**0.07**	0.07
7,400 (2021: 7,400) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid		
- Out-of-Home Media (India) Private Limited	**-**	-
36,599,062 (2021: 36,599,062) equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid		
- BVG Skill Academy	**0.26**	0.26
25,500 (2021: 25,500) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid		
- BVG-UKSAS (SPV) Private Limited	**0.07**	0.07
7,400 (2021: NIL) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid		
- BVG Security Services Private Limited	**0.05**	-
5,100 (2021: Nil) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid		
	33.12	31.80
Aggregate value of unquoted investments	**1.56**	1.51
Aggregate value of quoted investments	**31.56**	30.29*
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	**1.90**	1.90
Investments measured at cost	**0.50**	0.45
Investments measured at amortised cost	**-**	-
Investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**1.06**	1.06
Investments measured at fair value through profit and loss	**31.56**	30.29

* Since denominated in INR million

a) Equity shares designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income

The above amounts represent the fair values of the designated investments as at the respective reporting dates.

b) Investment in BVG Krystal Joint Venture

BVG Krystal Joint Venture (BVG Krystal) is a joint arrangement in which the Company has a right of 51% share in profits. BVG Krystal is a partnership firm registered on 2 June 2009, having its principal place of business at Mumbai. The firm was set up for providing all types of security solutions, including supply of security personnel, protection of property, house-keeping and all other relevant and incidental work.
Based on the nature of arrangement, it has been treated as a jointly controlled operation in these standalone financial statements. The following table summarises the financial information of BVG Krystal.

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

6. Investments (continued)

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Share in profits (%)	**51%**	51%
Non current assets	**28.89**	28.89
Current Assets		
Trade receivables	**79.51**	79.51
Cash and cash equivalents	**0.01**	0.01
Current Liabilities		
Trade payables	**(108.56)**	(108.55)
Net Assets	**(0.15)**	(0.14)
Company's share of net assets of joint operation	**(0.07)**	(0.07)

7. Loans
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)

Current		
Loans and advances to employees	**5.39**	2.03
	5.39	2.03

Note: Information about the Company's exposure to interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and liquidity risk is disclosed in note 44.

8. Other financial assets
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)

Non-current		
Security deposits	**93.50**	61.33
Deposits (including Margin money) with banks (*with remaining maturity more than twelve months*)	**-**	0.45
Retention money	**387.31**	547.63
	480.81	609.41
Current		
Security and earnest money deposits		
Considered good	**165.96**	124.47
Considered doubtful	**8.29**	-
	174.25	124.47
Provision for doubtful deposits	**(8.29)**	-
	165.96	124.47
Lease receivables	**138.03**	237.47
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	**7.73**	35.80
Unbilled revenue	**2,033.49**	2,085.30
Retention money	**263.33**	485.10
	2,608.54	2,968.14

Note: Information about the Company's exposure to interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and liquidity risk is disclosed in note 44.

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

9. Other Assets	**31 March 2022**	31 March 2021
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Non-current		
Capital advances (Refer note 33)	**22.32**	178.80
Balances with government authorities	**72.26**	107.97
Other loans and advances	**31.62**	73.87
	126.20	360.64
Current		
Advances for supply of goods and services	**553.78**	534.27
Capital advances (Refer note 33)	**152.82**	-
Other loans and advances	**143.57**	72.84
	850.17	607.11
	976.37	967.75

10. Inventories

At lower of cost and net realisable value		
Stores and spares	**104.72**	133.98
Work in Progress relating to discontinued operations	**1,576.05**	1,560.25
	1,680.77	1,694.23

11. Trade receivables
Trade receivables (unsecured)

Considered good	**9,106.26**	8,868.13
Balances which have significant increase in credit risk	**2,284.34**	1,964.58
	11,390.60	10,832.71
Provision for Expected credit loss	**(2,284.34)**	(1,964.58)
Net trade receivables	**9,106.26**	8,868.13

Note:
(i) Refer note 36 for amounts due from related parties.
(ii) Information about the Company's exposure to interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and liquidity risk is disclosed in Note 44.

Particulars		
(Outstanding from due date of payment)		
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good		
Less than 1 year	**4,856.37**	4,405.42
1-2 years	**907.53**	1,173.15
2-3 years	**835.56**	2,135.44
More than 3 years	**2,491.30**	1,138.61
	9,090.76	8,852.62
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk		
Less than 1 year	**153.03**	77.26
1-2 years	**71.20**	98.05
2-3 years	**84.29**	275.92
More than 3 years	**777.81**	306.95
	1,086.33	758.18
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good		
Less than 1 year	**-**	-
1-2 years	**-**	-
2-3 years	**-**	-
More than 3 years	**15.51**	15.51
	15.51	15.51
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk		
Less than 1 year	**-**	-
1-2 years	**-**	-
2-3 years	-	-
More than 3 years	**1,198.01**	1,206.40
	1,198.01	1,206.40
Less: Provision for doubtful receivables	**(2,284.35)**	(1,964.58)
Net trade receivables	**9,106.26**	8,868.13

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

12. Cash and cash equivalents	**31 March 2022**	31 March 2021
Cash on hand	**0.22**	0.27
Cheques in hand	**445.08**	439.90
Balances with banks:		
On current accounts (includes unclaimed dividend of INR 0.80 million (2021: INR 0.80 million))	**26.32**	93.25
Debit balances in cash credit accounts	**17.47**	58.60
	489.09	592.02

13. Other bank balances

Margin money deposits with original maturity more than three months and remaining maturity less than twelve months	**599.35**	483.28
On deposit account with original maturity more than three months and remaining maturity less than twelve months	-	98.95
	599.35	582.23

14. Assets classified as held for sale

Freehold land held for sale (Refer note 43)	-	149.94
	-	149.94

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
15. Equity share capital		
Authorized:		
Equity share capital		
32,164,861 (2021: 32,164,861) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	**321.65**	321.65
Preference share capital		
14,835,139 (2021: 14,835,139) compulsorily convertible cumulative preference shares ('CCPS') of Rs. 10 each	**148.35**	148.35
	470.00	470.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up:		
A. Equity share capital		
25,710,388 (2021: 25,710,388) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	**257.10**	257.10
B. Instruments entirely equity in nature		
Preference share capital		
14,835,139 (2021: 14,835,139) compulsorily CCPS of Rs. 10 each	**148.35**	148.35
	405.45	405.45

15.1 Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

	31 March 2022		**31 March 2021**	
	Number of shares	**Amount**	**Number of shares**	**Amount**
A. Equity share capital				
At the beginning of the year	**2,57,10,388**	**257.10**	2,57,10,388	257.10
Shares issued during the year	**-**	**-**	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**2,57,10,388**	**257.10**	2,57,10,388	257.10
B. Instruments entirely equity in nature *(also refer note 15.3 below)*				
Preference share capital				
At the beginning of the year	**1,48,35,139**	**148.35**	1,48,35,139	148.35
Shares issued during the year	**-**	**-**	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**1,48,35,139**	**148.35**	1,48,35,139	148.35

15.2 Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian Rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

The Board of Directors, in their meeting on 02 June 2022, proposed a final dividend of INR 2.50 per share (2021: NIL) per equity share. The proposal is subject to the approval of shareholders at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their share holding.

15.3 Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to preference shares (Instruments entirely equity in nature)

The Compulsory Convertible Cumulative Preference Shares (CCPS) that were privately placed with Strategic Investments FM (Mauritius) B Limited and Strategic Investments FM (Mauritius) Alpha Limited are convertible into equity shares of the Company, at a predetermined rate pursuant to the Investment Agreement. The holders of CCPS shall be entitled to an annual per share dividend equal to 0.001% of the consideration paid for the preference shares. The preference shareholders are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company on any resolutions of the Company directly affecting their rights. In the event of winding up, preference shareholders have a preferential right over equity shareholders to be repaid to the extent of capital paid-up and dividend in arrears on such shares.

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15.4 Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares is set out below:

Name of the shareholder	31 March 2022		31 March 2021	
	No. of shares	% held	No. of shares	% held
A. Equity share capital				
Hanmantrao Gaikwad	**1,33,43,912**	**51.90%**	1,33,43,912	51.90%
Umesh Mane	**17,49,092**	**6.80%**	19,49,092	7.58%
Strategic Investments FM (Mauritius) Alpha Ltd.	**56,28,249**	**21.89%**	56,28,249	21.89%
Strategic Investments FM (Mauritius) B Ltd.	**12,87,781**	**5.01%**	12,87,781	5.01%
B. Instruments entirely equity in nature				
Preference share capital				
Strategic Investments FM (Mauritius) Alpha Ltd.	**1,20,72,804**	**81.38%**	1,20,72,804	81.38%
Strategic Investments FM (Mauritius) B Ltd.	**27,62,335**	**18.62%**	27,62,335	18.62%

15.5 Disclosures of Shareholdings of Promoters is set out below:

Name of the Promoter	31 March 2022			31 March 2021		
	No. of shares	% held	% change	No. of shares	% held	% change
A. Equity share capital						
Hanmantrao Gaikwad	**1,33,43,912**	**51.90%**	**0.00%**	1,33,43,912	51.90%	-0.97%
Umesh Mane	**17,49,092**	**6.80%**	**-10.26%**	19,49,092	7.58%	0.00%

15.6 Classification of equity shares and CCPS ('Investor shares') as financial liability:

Under the provisions of Ind AS 32 "Financial Instruments - Presentation", the issuer of a financial instrument shall classify the instrument, or its component parts, on initial recognition as a financial liability, a financial asset or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance (and not the legal form) of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of a financial liability, a financial asset and an equity instrument.

A financial liability is defined as a liability that is a contractual obligation to deliver cash or any other financial asset or another entity.

In accordance with the Share holders' agreement, all CCPS series are cumulative, mandatorily and fully convertible. Further, with respect to the exit options available to the investors, the Company is liable to buy back all or any portion of the Investor Shares at fair market value determined by a valuer as per the investor agreement at the time of buy back, if certain conditions are not fulfilled by the Company.

Since there is an unavoidable obligation to pay cash in case of buy back of shares by the Company, these had initially been classified as a financial liability at fair value through Statement of Profit & Loss. Any directly attributable transaction cost were recognised in Statement of Profit & Loss as incurred.

Based on the addendum (vide a letter) to the shareholders agreement, the said liability was restated back to equity in the financial year 2017-18. Such addendum was further renewed vide extension letters issued at appropriate instances.

16. Other equity	**31 March 2022**	31 March 2021
Equity component of compound financial instrument		
As at the beginning of the year	**4.20**	4.20
Changes during the year	**-**	-
As at the end of the year	**4.20**	4.20
General reserve		
As at the beginning of the year	**1,672.40**	1,672.40
Add: Transferred from surplus in the Statement of Profit and Loss	**-**	-
As at the end of the year	**1,672.40**	1,672.40
Retained earnings		
As at the beginning of the year	**5,837.80**	4,927.78
Add: Net profit after tax transferred from Statement of Profit and Loss	**1,208.74**	910.02
Appropriations:		
Dividend and dividend distribution tax on preference shares	**(0.00)***	(0.00)*
Balance as at the end of the year	**7,046.54**	5,837.80

* Since denominated in INR million

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

Other comprehensive income		
As at the beginning of the year	**(115.98)**	(71.90)
Re-measurement of defined benefit plan	**43.27**	(67.75)
Income tax effect relating to above item	**(15.12)**	23.67
As at the end of the year	**(87.83)**	(115.98)
	8,635.31	7,398.42

BVG India Limited
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17. Borrowings

	Non-current portion		Current portion	
Long term Borrowings	**31 March 2022**	31 March 2021	**31 March 2022**	31 March 2021
Secured:				
Term loans:				
From banks				
in Indian Rupees *(also refer notes 'a & f' below)*	**173.06**	184.98	**136.93**	130.14
From other parties				
in Indian Rupees *(also refer note 'b & f' below)*	**197.55**	283.01	**84.76**	88.83
	370.61	467.99	**221.69**	218.97
Finance lease obligation *(also refer note 'c' and 'f')*	-	0.00*	-	8.58
	-	-	-	8.58
Unsecured:				
Optionally convertible interest free debentures of Rs. 10 each 682,977 (2021: 682,977) *(also refer note 'd')*	**2.15**	1.84	**-**	-
From other parties *(also refer note 'e')*	**14.77**	34.90	**20.14**	21.89
	16.92	36.74	**20.14**	21.89
	387.53	504.73	**241.83**	249.44
Reclassified to short term borrowings	**-**	-	**(241.83)**	**(249.44)**
	387.53	504.73	-	-

Short term borrowings		
From banks (Secured) :		
Cash credit facilities *(also refer note 'g' below)*	**1,226.12**	1,449.15
Loan repayable on demand *(also refer note 'h' below)*	**1,836.08**	3,135.27
Current maturities of long-term debt	**241.83**	249.44
	3,304.03	4,833.86

Information about the Company's exposure to Interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and liquidity risk is disclosed in Note 44.

Securities

a) For term loans and current borrowings from consortium banks in Indian Rupees

1) The loans are from multiple banks under a consortium banking arrangement with the securities being under the charge of a security trustee Company (SBICAP trustee Company Limited). Total outstanding balance of such loans as on 31 March 2022 is 137.27 million (31 March 2021: 156.32 million). The securities offered under the said arrangement are as under:

i) Unconditional and irrevocable personal guarantees of Hanmantrao Gaikwad and Umesh Mane.

ii) Corporate guarantee of Aarya Agro-Bio and Herbals Private Limited.

iii) First charge ranking pari passu on land situated at Village Bibi, Taluka Phaltan owned by company together with all buildings and structures which are standing, erected and permanently attached or shall at any time constituted be erected, standing and permanently attached thereto.

iv) First charge ranking pari passu on all that pieces and parcels of land situated at Pandharpur owned by the Company, together with all buildings and structures which are standing, erected and permanently attached or shall at any time constituted be erected, standing and permanently attached thereto.

v) First charge ranking pari passu on all pieces and parcels of immovable property consisting of first, second and third floor situated at Premier Plaza, Chinchwad owned by the Aarya Agro-Bio and Herbals Private Limited.

vi) First charge ranking pari passu on all that pieces and parcels of garage & shed areas situated at Bhosari owned by Aarya Agro-Bio and Herbals Private Limited.

vii) First charge ranking pari passu on all pieces and parcels of immovable property in Chinchwad and Shivajinagar, Pune, owned by Mr. Hanmantrao Gaikwad.

viii) First charge ranking pari passu on agriculture land situated at Koregaon, District Satara owned by Mr. Hanmantrao Gaikwad.

ix) Second charge on ranking pari passu on the immovable property situated at Sagar complex , Kasarwadi.

x) Second charge on ranking pari passu on Company's movable fixed assets.

2) Long term loan from bank includes vehicle loan which is secured by way of hypothecation of vehicles. Total outstanding balance of such loans as on 31 March 2022 is 165.20 million (31 March 2021: 150.70 million).

3) Long term loan from bank includes property loan, which is secured by way of mortgage of property at Balewadi, Pune owned by the Company. Total outstanding balance of such loans as on 31 March 2022 is 7.53 million (31 March 2021: 8.10 million).

4) The term loans from banks carry interest rate ranging from 7.55% to 10.25% p.a. The number of monthly instalments payable for these are ranging from 1 to 104. The term loans from banks repaid during the year ended 31 March 2022 carried interest rate ranging from 9.10% to 12.50%.

b) For term loans from others in Indian Rupees

1) The term loan from others include loans taken from Capital First Limited which are secured by way of first charge on ranking pari passu on the immovable property situated at Sagar complex, Kasarwadi. Total outstanding balance of such loan as on 31 March 2022 is 198.10 million (31 March 2021: 213.64 million). The loans were sanctioned in the years 2014 and 2018 and carry interest rate of 9.65% to 10.55% p.a. The monthly instalments payable for these loans end in August 2030.

2) The term loan from others include vehicle loans taken from Tata Motors Finance Limited & Tata Motors Finance Solutions Limited which is secured by of hypothecation of vehicles. The total outstanding balance of such loans as on 31 March 2022 is 84.21 million (31 March 2021: 158.20 million). The interest rate for these loans are ranging from 9% to 11.00% p.a. The number of monthly instalments payable for these are ranging from 1 to 49. The term loans from others repaid during the year ended 31 March 2022 carried interest rate ranging from 8.75% to 11%.

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17.Borrowings (continued)

c) Certain assets have been obtained on finance lease basis. The legal title of those assets vests with the lessor. The lease term for such assets is 36 to 48 months, with equated monthly payments beginning from the month subsequent to the commencement of the lease. The total minimum future lease payments at the Balance Sheet date, element of interest included in such payments, and present value of these minimum lease payments are as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Total future minimum lease payments (MLP)	-	8.93
Future interest included in above MLP	-	0.35
Present value of future MLP	-	8.58

The rate of interest implicit above is 11.15% p.a.

The maturity profile of finance lease obligations is as follows:

Period	31 March 2022		31 March 2021	
	Minimum lease payments	Present value	Minimum lease payments	Present value
Payable within one year	-	-	8.93	8.58

Finance lease obligations are secured against the respective assets taken on lease.

d) The Company had issued 682,977 unsecured, 0% interest bearing, optionally convertible debentures (OCD) of INR 10 each. The OCDs can be converted to 682,977 equity shares of the Company.

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Opening balance	1.84	1.57
Add: Accrued interest	0.31	0.27
Carrying amount of liability as at the Balance Sheet date	**2.15**	1.84

e) The unsecured loan from others include term loans from Tata Motors Finance Solution Limited. Total outstanding balance of such loan as on 31 March 2022 is 34.91 million (31 March 2021: 56.79 million) . The loan carries interest rate of 12% p.a. The number of monthly instalment payable for this loan is 20. The unsecured loans repaid during the year ended 31 March 2022 carried interest rate of 11.50%.

f) Maturity profile of loans other than finance lease obligation and debentures -

	Maturity profile					
	Upto 1 year*	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	3-4 Years	Beyond 4 years	Total
Term loans						
as on 31 March 2022	**241.83**	**143.22**	**67.68**	**44.00**	**130.48**	**627.21**
as on 31 March 2021	240.86	211.02	109.64	32.79	149.45	743.76

* disclosed under short term borrowings

g) The cash credit facilities carry interest ranging between 8% to 11.75% p.a. Refer note (a) for security provided. The cash credit facilities repaid during the year ended 31 March 2022 carried interest rate of 7.10%.

h) The working capital demand loans are repayable on demand at interest rate ranging between 6.95% to 11.25%. Refer note (a) for security provided. The working capital demand loans repaid during year ended 31 March 2022 carried interest rate ranging from 7.10% to 10.75%.

17.Borrowings (continued)

Net debt reconciliation

This section sets out an analysis of net debt and the movements in net debt for each of the periods presented

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Cash and cash equivalents	**489.09**	592.02
Other bank balances	**599.35**	582.23
Book overdraft	-	-
Non-current borrowings	**(387.53)**	(504.73)
Current maturities of long term debt	**(241.83)**	(249.44)
Current borrowings	**(3,062.20)**	(4,584.42)
Accrued interest (Classified in current liabilities)	**(10.55)**	(25.62)
	(2,613.67)	(4,189.96)

	Current assets		Liabilities from financing activities			
	Cash and cash equivalents	Other bank balances	Term loans	Unsecured loans	Other current borrowings	Total
Net debt as at 1 April 2020	783.12	527.62	(925.75)	(39.86)	(5,098.46)	**(4,753.33)**
Cash flows	(191.11)	54.61	213.17	(18.77)	514.04	**571.94**
Net debt as at 31 March 2021	**592.01**	**582.23**	**(712.58)**	**(58.63)**	**(4,584.42)**	**(4,181.39)**
Cash flows	(102.93)	17.12	109.73	21.57	1,522.23	**1,567.72**
Net debt as at 31 March 2022	**489.08**	**599.35**	**(602.85)**	**(37.06)**	**(3,062.19)**	**(2,613.67)**

(i) The Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of INR 5 crores from banks and financial institutions during the year, on the basis of security of current assets of the Company. The quarterly returns and statements of current assets filed by the Company with banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the books of accounts.

18. Lease liability

	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021	**31 March 2022**	31 March 2021
Lease liability	**56.01**	86.29	**20.33**	16.61
	56.01	86.29	**20.33**	16.61

19. Provisions

Non current	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity (Refer note 39)	**547.20**	497.30
Compensated absence	**44.84**	-
	592.04	497.30
Current		
Gratuity (Refer note 39)	**40.43**	37.87
Compensated absence	**8.92**	37.70
Dividend on preference shares (including taxes)	**(0.00)***	(0.00)*
	49.35	75.57

* Since denominated in INR million

20. Trade payables

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Outstanding dues of micro enterprises & small enterprises (Refer Note 41)	**65.37**	0.54
Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises & small enterprises	**1,392.03**	1,216.09
	1,457.40	1,216.63

(i) Refer note 36 for amounts due to related parties
(ii) Information about the Company's exposure to interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and liquidity risk is disclosed in Note 44

Particulars (Outstanding from due date of payment)	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
(i) MSME		
Less than 1 year	**26.61**	0.54
1-2 years	**-**	-
2-3 years	**-**	-
More than 3 years	**-**	-
	26.61	0.54
(ii) Others		
Less than 1 year	**802.23**	684.55
1-2 years	**47.23**	67.18
2-3 years	**28.15**	125.41
More than 3 years	**143.10**	85.42
	1,020.71	962.56
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME		
Less than 1 year	**38.75**	-
1-2 years	**-**	-
2-3 years	**-**	-
More than 3 years	**-**	-
	38.75	-
Net trade payables	**1,086.07**	963.10

(i) Information given above does not include amounts in the nature of provisions.

21. Other financial liabilities

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	**10.55**	25.62
Interim dividend payable (relating to earlier years)	**0.80**	0.80
Accrued employee liabilities	**1,574.29**	1,502.57
Capital creditors	**28.10**	40.22
	1,613.74	1,569.21

BVG India Limited
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as at 31 March 2022
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

22. Contract liabilities

Contract liabilities relating to discontinued operations	**1,546.31**	1,507.37
	1,546.31	1,507.37

(i) Information about the Company's exposure to Interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and liquidity risk is disclosed in Note 44

23. Other current liabilities

Statutory liabilities	**528.25**	609.39
Advance from customers	**15.79**	87.17
	544.04	696.56

24. Liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale

Advances received (Refer note 43)	-	87.49
	-	87.49

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
25. Revenue from contracts with customers		
Facility services revenue	**19,416.82**	16,236.98
Facility projects revenue	**892.37**	392.36
	20,309.19	16,629.34
26. Other income		
Interest income under effective interest method on deposits with banks and others	**21.80**	37.27
Foreign exchange fluctuation gain (net)	**-**	1.73
Finance income on lease receivables	**12.52**	20.26
Miscellaneous income	**17.10**	6.66
	51.42	65.92
27. Cost of materials consumed		
Inventory at the beginning of the year	**133.98**	93.83
Add: Purchases	**1,975.04**	1,207.45
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	**104.72**	133.98
	2,004.30	1,167.30
Break up of materials consumed		
Project material	**502.14**	207.30
Others	**1,502.16**	960.00
	2,004.30	1,167.30
Break up of closing stock		
Electrical material	**23.53**	25.92
Project material	**50.91**	34.60
Others	**30.28**	73.46
	104.72	133.98

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
28. Employee benefits expense		
Salaries, wages and allowances	**10,594.76**	9,574.82
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 39)	**1,168.30**	903.25
Staff welfare expenses	**196.86**	79.76
	11,959.92	10,557.83

29. Finance costs

Interest expense		
On borrowings from banks	**680.50**	740.08
On borrowings from others	**9.01**	10.74
On optionally convertible debentures	**0.31**	0.27
Other borrowing costs*	**117.86**	110.78
	807.68	861.87

*Includes charges on account of guarantee commission, LC and renewal of credit facilities.

30. Other expenses

Subcontracting charges	**687.26**	379.62
Freight, octroi and transportation	**15.55**	23.04
Equipment hiring charges	**153.38**	96.03
Retainership fees	**706.87**	559.67
Power and fuel	**848.01**	687.33
Rent (refer note 38)	**65.62**	55.03
Rates and taxes	**87.50**	58.09
Repairs and maintenance:		
- on machinery	**8.83**	8.77
- others	**276.18**	298.65
Insurance	**44.19**	29.39
Travelling and conveyance	**90.30**	47.50
Communication	**26.73**	35.12
Advertisement and sales promotions	**10.34**	9.68
Printing and stationery	**19.10**	16.16
Legal and professional charges	**180.74**	143.06
Auditors' remuneration (refer note below)	**3.60**	10.32
Corporate social responsibility expenses (Refer note 40)	**19.00**	26.32
Provision for expected credit loss	**181.50**	143.22
Miscellaneous expenses	**26.50**	16.60
	3,451.20	2,643.60

Payments to auditors

As an auditor		
Statutory audit fees	**3.60**	3.30
Other audit services	**-**	7.02
	3.60	10.32

BVG India Limited
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(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

31. Tax expenses

		31 March 2022	31 March 2021
A	**Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss:**		
	Current income tax:		
	Current income tax charge	**606.24**	408.45
	Tax relating to earlier periods [(including MAT credit availment of NIL (PY 36.49 million)]	**(29.34)**	(39.30)
	Deferred tax:		
	Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences [including MAT credit 41.72 million (31 March 2021: 171.91 million)]	**(326.84)**	(369.96)
	Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	**250.06**	(0.81)
	Tax benefit/(expense) of the year attributable to:		
	Continuing operations	**(399.18)**	(95.29)
	Discontinued operations	**149.12**	96.10
		(250.06)	0.81
B	**Recognised in Statement of Other comprehensive income:**		
	Deferred tax:		
	Remeasurement of defined benefit plan	**(15.12)**	23.67
	Income tax expense reported in the Statement of other comprehensive income	**(15.12)**	23.67
C	**Recognised in Balance Sheet:**		
	Tax assets		
	Non- current tax assets	**400.35**	237.44
		400.35	237.44
	Current tax liabilities		
	Current tax liability	**297.91**	213.80
		297.91	213.80
D	**Reconciliation of effective tax rate**		
	Accounting profit before tax	**1,458.80**	909.21
	Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate (34.944%)	**509.76**	317.71
	Adjustments in respect of MAT credit	**(41.72)**	(171.91)
	Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous years (including MAT credit)	**(29.34)**	(39.30)
	Tax effect of:		
	Impact on account of change in accounting policy- Ind AS 115	**5.53**	(18.85)
	Corporate social responsibility expenditure and donations	**6.89**	9.20
	Impact of disallowance u/s 36(1)(va) of Income Tax Act	**60.87**	-
	Deduction under section 80JJAA of Income Tax Act	**(87.36)**	(15.26)
	Deduction under section 80IA of Income Tax Act	**(174.57)**	(80.63)
	Others	**-**	(1.78)
	Total	**250.06**	(0.81)
	Income tax expense reported in the Statement of profit and loss	**250.06**	(0.81)

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

E **Deferred tax**

Deferred tax relates to the following: Deferred tax asset / (liability)	Balance sheet		Statement of profit and loss & other comprehensive income
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021	**31 March 2022**
Deferred tax asset			
Minimum alternate tax (MAT) credit	**41.72**	171.91	**(41.72)**
Expected credit loss and discounting of retention money	**822.60**	752.26	**(70.34)**
Provision for employee benefits	**364.46**	366.79	**2.33**
Others	**2.50**	0.64	**(1.86)**
Total	**1,231.28**	1,291.60	**(111.58)**
Deferred tax liability			
Property, plant & equipment and intangible assets (including intangible assets under development, net of RoU)	**(202.46)**	(224.80)	**(22.34)**
Claim of deduction on account of retention money	**(248.83)**	(426.63)	**(177.80)**
Total	**(451.29)**	(651.43)	**(200.14)**
Net deferred tax asset / (liability)	**779.99**	640.17	**(311.72)**

Deferred tax expense/(income)	**31 March 2022**	31 March 2021
Recognised in the statement of profit and loss (Expense / (income)) (including MAT credit)		
- Attributable to continuing operations	**(4.34)**	(273.86)
- Attributable to discontinued operations (Refer Note 42)	**(322.50)**	(96.10)
Recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income (Expense / (income))		
- Attributable to continuing operations	**15.12**	(23.67)

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

32 Earnings per share

		31 March 2022	31 March 2021
(a) Basic earnings per equity share of face value Rs. 10 each (in Rupees)			
- From continuing operations	A (G/M)	**57.86**	43.24
- From discontinued operations	B (H/M)	**(11.30)**	(8.19)
- Total basic earnings per share	C (I/M)	**46.56**	35.05
(b) Diluted earnings per equity share of face value Rs. 10 each (in Rupees)			
- From continuing operations	D (J/N)	**56.38**	42.14
- From discontinued operations (restricted to basic, if antidilutive)	E (K/N)	**(11.30)**	(8.19)
- Total diluted earnings per share	F (L/N)	**45.08**	33.95
(c) Reconciliation of earnings used in calculating earnings per year			
Net profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders (Basic)			
- From continuing operations	G	**1,502.15**	1,122.70
- From discontinued operations	H	**(293.41)**	(212.68)
- Total net earnings	I	**1,208.74**	910.02
Net profit after tax available for equity share holders (Diluted)			
- From continuing operations	J	**1,502.15**	1,122.70
- From discontinued operations	K	**(293.41)**	(212.68)
- Total net earnings (diluted)	L	**1,208.74**	910.02
(d) Weighted average number of shares used as the denominator			
Weighted average number of equity shares of face value of INR 10 each outstanding during the year	M	**2,59,61,831**	2,59,61,831
Weighted average number of equity shares of INR 10 each considered as equity shares and potential equity shares outstanding	N	**2,66,44,808**	2,66,44,808
Reconciliation of weighted average number of equity shares:			
Equity shares		**2,57,10,388**	2,57,10,388
Effect of compulsorily convertible preference shares		**2,51,443**	2,51,443
Weighted average number of equity shares: Basic		**2,59,61,831**	2,59,61,831
Effect of optionally convertible debentures		**6,82,977**	6,82,977
Weighted average number of equity shares: Diluted		**2,66,44,808**	2,66,44,808

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

33-35 Contingent liabilities and commitments

33		31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	Capital commitments		
	Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	**16.98**	155.46
		16.98	155.46
	Contingent liabilities		
I	Guarantees extended by the Company *(refer note a below)*	**35.50**	35.50
II	Employee dues on account of amendment to Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 *(Refer note b below)*	**57.52**	57.52
III	Service tax claims (excluding interest and penalty) *(Refer note c below)*	**796.51**	796.51
IV	Value added tax claims (excluding interest and penalty)	**3.40**	34.26
		892.93	923.79

(a) Guarantees disclosed above excludes performance guarantee amounting to Rs. 2,316.67 million (31 March 2021: 2,805.92 million) towards bid security, earnest money deposit and security deposit.

(b) Since the decision for retrospective application of the amendment in Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 is pending with Hon'ble Bombay High Court, the Company has considered the amendment prospectively from FY 2015-16.

(c) The service tax claim (excluding interest and penalty) is on account of disallowance of exemptions on certain services by the Service tax department for the period of FYs 2012-18. The Company has filed an appeal with Central Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal against the orders covering the period of FYs 2012-18. The quantum of interest and penalty on above cannot be ascertained at the litigation stage and shall be finalised upon conclusion of the litigation.

34 On 6 November 2019, a search/survey was conducted on the Company by the Income Tax Department pursuant to the provisions of section 132/133 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 ("the IT Act"). The proceedings covered various office locations, and residences of certain directors and employees of the Company. During these proceedings, the Income Tax department had requisitioned books of account and other documents under section 132A/133 of the IT Act for AY 2014-15 to AY 2020-21 ('the Relevant years'). During the year, the Income Tax Department passed demand orders u/s 144 of the IT Act for the Relevant years. Subsequently, the Company filed a rectification application u/s 154 of the IT Act seeking rectification of errors apparent from the demand order. In response to this, the the Income Tax Department issued rectified demand orders, taking into consideration certain issues raised by the Company, thereby reducing the tax demand substantially. The amount of demand as per the rectified order is INR 1,297.87 million. Further, the Company has also filed an appeal before the Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals) against the demand orders for the Relevant years. The appeal proceedings are in process.

The assessment was completed on a best judgment basis. During the course of the assessment proceedings, the Company had sought certain information and clarifications from the Income Tax Department. Due to non-availability of sufficient information regarding the basis of additions in the assessment order, the management is currently unable to quantify any reasonable tax obligation that may arise out of the said search/survey proceedings. Accordingly, no provision has been made pursuant to above matter in the current year.

35 The Honourable Supreme court gave a judgement dated February 28, 2019 on certain aspects related to Provident Fund. The question before the Supreme Court was whether certain allowances payable to all employees generally or to all employees engaged in a particular category would also fall within the purview of 'basic wages' for the purpose of determining the amount of EPF Contribution payable by the employer.

In reference to the above judgement, the Company is of the view that it is highly unlikely that the judgment of the Supreme Court would call for retrospective application. Further, the Company is also of the view that there are interpretation challenges and considerable uncertainty, including estimating the amount retrospectively.

Consequently, no financial effect has been provided in the financial statements towards any potential retrospective application of the above Supreme court judgement. However, as a matter of abundant caution, the Company has made a provision on a prospective basis and believes that the difference between the provision and the expected liability (if any) is not material.

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

36 Related party transactions

List of related parties as per the requirements of Ind-AS 24 - Related Party Disclosures

a) Related parties where control exists

Subsidiaries	BVG Kshitij Waste Management Services Private Limited
	Out of Home Media India Private Limited
	BVG Skill Academy
	BVG-UKSAS (SPV) Private Limited
	BVG Security Services Private Limited
b) Joint venture	BVG-UKSAS EMS Private Limited
c) Joint operation	BVG Krystal Joint Venture
d) Key management personnel	
Chairman and Managing Director	Hanmantrao Gaikwad
Vice Chairman and Whole time Director	Umesh Mane
Director	Swapnali Gaikwad
Chief Financial Officer	Niraj Kedia (Upto 31 July 2020)
Chief Financial Officer	Manoj Jain (from 01 August 2020)
Company Secretary	Rajni Pamnani
e) Relatives of Key management personnel	Vaishali Gaikwad
	Dattatraya Gaikwad
	Mohini Mane

f) Enterprises over which key management personnel and the relatives of such personnel exercise control / significant influence :
BVG Energy Efficiency Private Limited
BVG Life Sciences Limited
BVG Hitech Agro Limited (formerly known as BVG Sugars Limited)
BVG Jal Private Limited (formerly known as Hilltop Developers Limited)
Satara Mega Food Park Private Limited
BVG Clean Energy Limited
Bharat Vikas Pratishthan
BVG Clean Technologies Limited
Aadiarya Agrotech Services LLP (formerly known as BVG Agrotech Services LLP)
Intertech Electro Controls Private Limited
BVG Agrotech Private Limited
BVG Health Food Private Limited

Transactions with related parties:

Nature of transaction	**Name of the related party**	**Year ended 31 March 2022**	Year ended 31 March 2021
Compensation paid to Key Management Personnel and their relatives*	Hanmantrao Gaikwad	**12.88**	7.61
	Umesh Mane	**18.00**	18.10
	Swapnali Gaikwad	**2.40**	2.34
	Vaishali Gaikwad	**6.81**	6.64
	Dattatraya Gaikwad	**3.80**	3.73
	Mohini Mane	**-**	0.29
	Niraj Kedia	**-**	2.23
	Manoj Jain	**10.79**	4.91
	Rajni Pamnani	**3.08**	2.64
		57.76	48.49

*The above amounts do not include retirement benefits estimated based on actuarial valuation and not allocable to a specific employee.

Rent Payable	Umesh Mane	**0.11**	0.11
		0.11	0.11
Sale of services	Bharat Vikas Pratishthan	**-**	0.09
	BVG Kshitij Waste Management Services Private Limited	**-**	11.22
	BVG Life Sciences Limited	**0.38**	3.87
	Satara Mega Food Park Private Limited	**0.12**	1.23
	BVG Clean Energy Limited	**124.93**	9.01
	BVG Agrotech Private Limited	**4.16**	0.72
		129.59	26.14
Purchases of goods and services	BVG Life Sciences Limited	**123.78**	5.37
	BVG Skill Academy	**2.93**	6.26
	BVG Health Food Private Limited	**0.05**	0.06

BVG India Limited
Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements *(continued)*
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

	BVG Agrotech Private Limited	**0.19**	-
	Satara Mega Food Park Private Limited	**0.01**	0.01
	Mohini Mane	**0.92**	-
		127.88	11.70
Reimbursement of expenses	BVG Clean Energy Limited	**40.15**	-
		40.15	-

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

Amounts due to/from related parties

Nature of outstanding *(net balances reported)*	**Name of the related party**	**31 March 2022**	31 March 2021
Trade receivables	BVG Krystal Joint Venture	**2.86**	2.86
	Bharat Vikas Pratishthan	**2.46**	3.51
	BVG Hitech Agro Limited (*fka* BVG Sugars Limited)	**-**	8.56
	BVG Security Services Private Limited	**4.74**	4.13
	BVG Life Sciences Limited	**16.52**	15.28
	Satara Mega Food Park Private Limited	**22.90**	22.76
	BVG-UKSAS EMS Private Limited	**816.39**	813.65
	Intertech Electro Controls Private Limited	**44.98**	44.94
	Aadiarya Agrotech Services LLP (*fka* BVG Agrotech Services LLP)	**0.52**	0.52
	BVG Health Food Private Limited	**0.56**	0.56
	BVG Clean Energy Limited	**32.86**	14.68
	BVG Agrotech Private Limited	**5.12**	0.75
		949.91	932.20
Advance from customers	BVG Jal Private Limited	**0.09**	-
		0.09	-
Trade payables	BVG Energy Efficiency Private Limited	**18.67**	36.17
	BVG Clean Technologies Limited	**1.26**	1.26
	BVG Skill Academy	**3.57**	3.84
	BVG Jal Private Limited	**0.07**	0.07
	BVG Health Food Private Limited	**-**	0.06
	BVG Life Sciences Limited	**-**	1.91
	BVG Health Food Private Limited	**0.06**	-
	Mohini Mane	**0.07**	-
		23.70	43.31
Remuneration payable	Hanmantrao Gaikwad	**1.08**	0.59
	Umesh Mane	**0.87**	0.14
	Swapnali Gaikwad	**1.83**	0.76
	Vaishali Gaikwad	**0.45**	0.53
	Dattatraya Gaikwad	**0.40**	0.41
	Manoj Jain	**0.61**	0.58
	Rajni Pamnani	**0.28**	0.76
		5.52	3.78
Capital advance	Satara Mega Food Park Private Limited	**152.82**	159.47
		152.82	159.47
Advances to suppliers	BVG Hitech Agro Limited (*fka* BVG Sugars Limited)	**61.24**	64.56
	BVG Clean Energy Limited	**-**	6.77
	BVG Life Sciences Limited	**-**	9.25
	BVG Health Food Private Limited	**-**	6.60
		61.24	87.18
Advance to Others	BVG Clean Energy Limited	**-**	18.24
		-	18.24
Deposits receivable	BVG Hitech Agro Limited (*fka* BVG Sugars Limited)	**24.00**	24.00
	BVG Krystal Joint Venture	**20.98**	20.98
		44.98	44.98
Unbilled revenue	Satara Mega Food Park Private Limited	**-**	0.12
	BVG Life Sciences Limited	**3.60**	-
		3.60	0.12
Borrowings from Key Management Personnel and their relatives*	Hanmantrao Gaikwad	**2.15**	1.84
		2.15	1.84
Guarantees given by the Company	BVG Krystal Joint Venture	**35.50**	35.50
		35.50	35.50

(i) Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in an arm's length transaction. Outstanding balances at the end of year are unsecured and interest free.

37 Operating segments

A. Description of segments and principal activities

The business activities of the Company from which it earns revenues and incurs expenses; whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available involve predominantly four segments.

The following summary describes the operations in each of the Company's reportable segments:

Reportable segments	Operations
1. Facility services:	The division is engaged in the business of integrated facility management services, including mechanized housekeeping, transportation, manpower supply, and other specialised services such as solid waste management, emergency medical services, emergency police services, etc.
2. Facility projects:	The division is engaged in the business of horticulture, gardening and landscaping services, solar EPC contracts, other turnkey contracts, etc.
3. Engineering projects (discontinued):	The division is engaged in the business of electrical erection and commissioning contracts.
4. Others:	Results from trading activities not directly related to the above segments are included in the "Others" column

B. Basis of identifying operating segments, reportable segments and segment profit

(i) Basis of identifying operating segments:

Operating segments are identified as those components of the Company
(a) that engage in business activities to earn revenues and incur expenses (including transactions with any of the Company's other components;
(b) whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Company's Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) to make decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment and
(c) for which discrete financial information is available.
The Company has four reportable segments as described under 'Description of segments and principal activities' above. The nature of products and services offered by these businesses are different and are managed separately.

(ii) Reportable segments:

An operating segment is classified as reportable segment if reported revenue (including inter-segment revenue) or absolute amount of result or assets exceed 10% or more of the combined total of all the operating segments.

(iii) Segment profit:

Performance of a segment is measured based on segment profit (before interest and tax), as included in the internal management reports that are reviewed by the Company's CODM.

BVG India Limited

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements *(continued)*

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

C. Information about reportable segments

	Facility services		**Facility projects**		**Engineering projects**		**Others**		**Total**	
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021	**31 March 2022**	31 March 2021	**31 March 2022**	31 March 2021	**31 March 2022**	31 March 2021	**31 March 2022**	31 March 2021
External revenue recognised:										
Over time	**19,416.82**	16,236.98	**892.37**	392.36	**-**	-	-	-	**20,309.19**	16,629.34
At a point in time					**-**	-			**-**	-
Segment revenues	**19,416.82**	16,236.98	**892.37**	392.36	**-**	-	**-**	-	**20,309.19**	16,629.34
Segment expense	**16,620.56**	14,086.58	**794.86**	282.17	**435.38**	306.05	**-**	**-**	**17,850.80**	14,674.80
Segment depreciation	**233.26**	245.80	**2.09**	0.03	**0.36**	0.36	**-**	**-**	**235.71**	246.19
Segment results	**2,563.00**	1,904.60	**95.42**	110.16	**(435.74)**	(306.41)	**-**	-	**2,222.68**	1,708.36
Operating profit									**2,222.68**	1,708.36
Other income									**51.42**	66.20
Finance Cost									**(814.47)**	(864.51)
Unallocated depreciation / amortisation									**(0.83)**	(0.84)
Profit before tax									**1,458.80**	909.21
Current tax									**(606.24)**	(408.45)
Deferred tax charge									**326.84**	369.96
Short / (excess) provision of tax with respect to earlier years									**29.34**	39.30
Profit after tax									**1,208.74**	910.02
Segment assets	**15,516.90**	15,326.87	**1,112.49**	1,303.63	**746.30**	1,219.02	**-**	-	**17,375.69**	17,849.51
Unallocated Corporate assets									**1,533.76**	1,259.78
Total assets									**18,909.45**	19,109.29
Segment liabilities	**8,908.45**	10,443.76	**542.28**	510.09	**120.05**	137.76	**-**	-	**9,570.78**	11,091.61
Unallocated corporate liabilities								-	**297.91**	213.80
Total liabilities									**9,868.69**	11,305.41
Segment capital expenditure	**229.75**	79.74	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**229.75**	79.74
Unallocated capital expenditure									**-**	2.30
Total capital expenditure									**229.75**	82.04

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

38 Leases
Definition of lease

Under Ind AS 116, the Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease based on the definition of a lease, as explained in accounting policies.

A. As a lessee

Under Ind AS 116, the Company recognises right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for most leases – i.e. these leases are on-balance sheet.

The Company decided to apply recognition exemptions to short-term leases . For leases of other assets, which were classified as operating under Ind AS 116, the Company recognised right-of-use assets and lease liabilities.

B. As a lessor

The Company is not required to make any adjustments on transition to Ind AS 116 for leases in which it acts as a lessor, except for a sub-lease. The Company accounted for its leases in accordance with Ind AS 116 from the date of initial application.

C. Impact on financial statements

On transition to Ind AS 116, the Company recognised INR 63.10 million as right-of-use assets and INR 65.26 as lease liabilities, recognising the difference in retained earnings amounting to INR 2.16 million. Detailed bifurcation of lease liability & right-of-use assets is given below:

When measuring lease liabilities, the Company discounted lease payments using its incremental borrowing rate at 1 April 2019. The weighted-average rate applied is **11.1**%.
The maturity analysis of lease liabilities is disclosed under Note 44C.

Right-of-Use recognised in the balance sheet	**As at 31 March 2022**	As at 31 March 2021
Building	**61.03**	88.62

Lease liabilities included in the balance sheet	**As at 31 March 2022**	As at 31 March 2021
Non-current	**56.01**	86.29
Current	**20.33**	16.61
Total	**76.34**	102.90

Amounts recognised in the Statement of profit and loss	**For the year ended 31 March 2022**	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Interest on lease liabilities	**9.01**	10.74
Total	**9.01**	10.74

Amounts recognised in the statement of cash flows	**For the year ended 31 March 2022**	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Total cash outflow for leases	**(27.42)**	(26.26)
Total	**(27.42)**	(26.26)

B. Leases as lessor
The Company has leased its vehicles on finance lease basis.

	Lease receivable
Amount as at 1 April 2020	**367.39**
Add: Finance income recognised during the period	20.26
Less: Minimum lease payments received during the period	(150.18)
Amount as at 31 March 2021	**237.47**
Add: Finance income recognised during the period	**12.52**
Less: Minimum lease payments received during the period	**(111.96)**
Amount as at 31 March 2022	**138.03**

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Gross investment in the lease		
- receivable in less than one year	**138.03**	268.24
- receivable between one and five years	**-**	-
- receivable after more than five years	**-**	-
	138.03	268.24
Present value of minimum lease payments		
- receivable in less than one year	**138.03**	237.47
- receivable between one and five years	**-**	-
- receivable after more than five years	**-**	-
	138.03	237.47
Unearned finance income receivable	**-**	30.77
Net investment in lease	**138.03**	237.47
Unguaranteed residual value	**13.86**	13.86

During the year, there is no revenue against the investment property held by the company for the purpose of leasing out to third parties.

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

39 Employee benefits

A. Defined contribution plans

The Company makes contributions, determined as a specified percentage of employee salaries, in respect of qualifying employees towards provident fund, employees state insurance corporation and labour welfare fund, which are defined contribution plans. The Company has no obligations other than to make the specified contributions. The contributions are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as they accrue. The amount recognised as an expense towards contribution to provident fund, employee state insurance and labour welfare fund for the year amounted to INR 892.90 million, INR 229.44 million and INR 2.92 million (31 March 2021: 762.72 million, 205.87 million and 2.67 million) respectively.

B. Defined benefit plan

I. For staff:
The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The scheme is a non-contributory defined benefit arrangement providing gratuity benefits expressed in terms of final monthly salary and service. The scheme is partly funded with the Life Insurance Corporation of India. In accordance with the standard, the disclosures relating to the Company's gratuity plan are provided below:

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
a) Statement showing changes in present value of obligation		
Present value of obligations at the beginning of the year	**72.53**	71.32
Interest cost	**4.81**	4.80
Current service cost	**12.57**	11.67
Benefits paid	**(14.85)**	(6.49)
Actuarial loss / (gain) on obligations	**13.08**	(8.78)
Present value of obligations as at the end of the year	**88.14**	72.53
b) Table showing changes in the fair value of plan assets		
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of year	**0.11**	0.11
Interest income	**0.24**	0.29
Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in interest income	**(0.23)**	(0.29)
Contributions	**-**	-
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	**0.12**	0.11
c) Amounts recognised in the Balance Sheet are as follows:		
Present value of obligation as at the end of the period	**88.14**	72.53
Fair value of plan assets as at the end of the period	**(0.12)**	(0.11)
(Surplus) / deficit	**88.02**	72.42
d) Amounts recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss are as follows:		
Current service cost	**12.57**	11.67
Net interest (income) / expense	**4.57**	4.51
Net periodic benefit cost recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss at the end of the period	**17.14**	16.19

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

39 Employee benefits *(continued)*

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
e) Amounts recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) are as follows:		
Remeasurement for the year - obligation gain / (loss)		
(Gain) / loss from change in demographic assumptions	**-**	-
(Gain) / loss from change in financial assumptions	**(4.13)**	0.44
Experience (gains) / losses	**17.21**	(9.22)
Remeasurement for the year - plan assets (gain) / loss	**0.23**	0.29
Total remeasurements cost / (credit) for the year	**13.31**	(8.49)

f) Net interest (income) / expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss are as follows:

Interest (income) / expense - obligation	**4.81**	4.80
Interest (income) / expense - plan assets	**(0.24)**	(0.29)
Net interest (income) / expense for the year	**4.57**	4.51

g) The broad categories of plan assets as a percentage of total plan assets are as follows:

	%	**%**
Funds managed by insurer	**100**	100
Total	**100**	100

h) Principal actuarial assumptions used in determining gratuity benefit obligations for the Company's plans are as follows:

	%	%
Discount rate	**7.25**	6.85
Rate of increase in compensation levels	**5.00**	5.00
Expected rate of return on plan assets	**7.25**	6.85
Withdrawal rate	**8.00% p.a at younger ages reducing to 1.00% p.a at older ages**	8.00% p.a at younger ages reducing to 1.00% p.a at older ages
Mortality rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) table	

i) A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions is shown as follows:

Sensitivity analysis indicates the influence of a reasonable change in certain significant assumptions on the outcome of the present value of obligation. Sensitivity analysis is done by varying (increasing/ decreasing) one parameter by 50 basis points (0.5%).

(a) Impact of change in discount rate when base assumption is decreased / increased by 50 basis points

Discount rate	**Present value of obligation**	
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Increase by 0.5%	**83.37**	68.29
Decrease by 0.5%	**93.35**	77.18

(b) Impact of change in compensation levels when base assumption is decreased / increased by 50 basis points

Salary increment rate	**Present value of obligation**	
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Increase by 0.5%	**92.61**	76.75
Decrease by 0.5%	**83.93**	68.50

(c) Impact of change in withdrawal rate when base assumption is decreased / increased by 1000 basis points

Withdrawal rate	**Present value of obligation**	
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Increase by 10%	**88.92**	73.02
Decrease by 10%	**87.33**	72.03

The above sensitivity analyses have been calculated to show the movement in defined benefit obligation in isolation and assuming there are no other changes in market conditions at the reporting date. In practice, generally it does not occur. When we change one variable, it affects to others. In calculating the sensitivity, project unit credit method at the end of the reporting period has been applied.

39 Employee benefits *(continued)*

The method and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the previous year.

The average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 13.12 years (March 31, 2021 - 13.93 years).
The Company makes payment of liabilities from it's cash and cash equivalents balances whenever liability arises.

The expected maturity analysis of the undiscounted gratuity benefit is as follows:

Defined benefit obligations	Amount (in million)
Within 1 year	**5.29**
1-2 year	**5.10**
2-3 year	**5.33**
3-4 year	**4.75**
4-5 year	**5.54**
Year 6 to Year 10	**29.42**
	55.43

The future accrual is not considered in arriving at the above cash-flows.

Risk exposure
These defined benefit plans expose the Company to actuarial risks such as longevity risk, currency risk, interest rate risk and market risk.

II. For workers:

The scheme is a non-contributory defined benefit arrangement providing gratuity benefits expressed in terms of final monthly salary and service. The Company's gratuity plan is unfunded. In accordance with the Standard, the disclosures relating to the Company's gratuity plan are provided below:

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
a) Statement showing changes in present value of obligation		
Present value of obligations at the beginning of the year	**450.79**	312.70
Interest cost	**29.97**	20.90
Current service cost	**60.40**	49.65
Benefits paid	**(22.38)**	(8.70)
Actuarial loss / (gain) on obligations	**(56.58)**	76.24
Present value of obligations as at the end of the year	**462.22**	450.79
b) Table showing changes in the fair value of plan assets		
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of year	**-**	-
Interest income	**-**	-
Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in interest income	**-**	-
Contributions	**-**	-
Paid / transfer out	**-**	-
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	**-**	-
c) Amounts recognised in the Balance Sheet are as follows:		
Present value of unfunded obligation as at the end of the period	**462.22**	450.79
Fair value of plan assets as at the end of the year	**-**	-
(Surplus) / deficit	**462.22**	450.79
d) Amounts recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss are as follows:		
Current service cost	**60.40**	49.65
Net interest (income) / expense	**29.97**	20.90
Net periodic benefit cost recognised in the Statement of profit and loss at the end of the period	**90.37**	70.55

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

39 Employee benefits *(continued)*

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
e) Amounts recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) are as follows:		
Remeasurement for the year - obligation gain / (loss)		
(Gain) / loss from change in financial assumptions	**(24.57)**	2.99
(Gain) / loss from change in demographic assumptions	**-**	-
Experience (gains) / losses	**(32.01)**	73.25
Remeasurement for the year - plan assets (gain) / loss	**-**	-
Total remeasurements cost / (credit) for the year	**(56.58)**	76.24

f) Net interest (income) / expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss are as follows:

Interest (income) / expense - obligation	**29.97**	20.90
Interest (income) / expense - plan assets	**-**	-
Net interest (income) / expense for the year	**29.97**	20.90

g) Principal actuarial assumptions used in determining gratuity benefit obligations for the Company's plans are as follows:

	%	**%**
Discount rate	**7.25**	6.85
Rate of increase in compensation levels	**5.00**	5.00
Withdrawal rate		
Age up to 25 years	**8.00**	8.00
Age 26 - 35 years	**6.00**	6.00
Age 36 - 45 years	**4.00**	4.00
Age 46 - 55 years	**2.00**	2.00
Age above 56 years	**1.00**	1.00

In addition to above, 80% withdrawal rate was assumed for employees with duration of service less than 5 years

Mortality rates — Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) table

h) A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions is shown as follows:

Sensitivity analysis indicates the influence of a reasonable change in certain significant assumptions on the outcome of the present value of obligation. Sensitivity analysis is done by varying (increasing/ decreasing) one parameter by 50 basis points (0.5%).

(a) Impact of change in discount rate when base assumption is decreased / increased by 50 basis points

Discount rate	**Present value of obligation**	
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Increase by 0.5%	**433.96**	422.11
Decrease by 0.5%	**493.21**	482.37

(b) Impact of change in salary increase rate when base assumption is decreased / increased by 50 basis point

Salary increment rate	**Present value of obligation**	
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Increase by 0.5%	**493.73**	482.77
Decrease by 0.5%	**433.26**	421.51

(c) Impact of change in withdrawal rate when base assumption is decreased / increased by 1000 basis point

Withdrawal rate	**Present value of obligation**	
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Increase by 10%	**467.08**	454.76
Decrease by 10%	**457.15**	446.66

The above sensitivity analyses have been calculated to show the movement in defined benefit obligation in isolation and assuming there are no other changes in market conditions at the reporting date. In practice, generally it does not occur. When we change one variable, it affects to others. In calculating the sensitivity, project unit credit method at the end of the reporting period has been applied.

39 Employee benefits *(continued)*

The method and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the previous year.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 15.21 years (March 31, 2021- 15.42 years).
The Company makes payment of liabilities from it cash and cash equivalents balances whenever liability arises.

The expected maturity analysis of the undiscounted gratuity benefit is as follows:

Defined benefit obligations	Amount (in million)
Within 1 year	**27.39**
1-2 year	**29.16**
2-3 year	**26.60**
3-4 year	**25.40**
4-5 year	**25.15**
Year 6 to Year 10	**111.60**
	245.30

The future accrual is not considered in arriving at the above cash-flows.

Reconciliation of provision for gratuity:

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
As per Actuarial valuation report		
Staff	**88.02**	72.42
Workers	**462.22**	450.79
Accrual for gratuity liability for left employees	**37.40**	11.96
	587.64	**535.17**
As per Balance sheet		
Non-current provision	**547.20**	497.30
Current provision	**40.43**	37.87
	587.63	**535.17**

Risk exposure
These defined benefit plans expose the Company to actuarial risks such as longevity risk, currency risk, interest rate risk and market risk.

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

40 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure

As per provisions of section 135 of Companies Act 2013, the Company was required to spend INR 18.74 million (31 March 2021: 26.32 million) being 2% of average net profits made during the three immediately preceding financial years, in pursuance of its Corporate Social Responsibility Policy on the activities specified in Schedule VII of the Act, which has been provided for in the books. The Company has spent INR 19 million (31 March 2021: NIL) towards activities in line with its CSR policy.

Particulars	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
(a) amount required to be spent by the company	18.74	26.32
(b) amount of expenditure incurred (Nature of CSR activities)	19.00	-
(i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	19.00	-
(c) shortfall / (surplus) at the end of the year*	(0.26)	26.32
(d) total of previous years shortfall / (surplus)	(0.26)	26.32
(e) related party transactions	-	-
(f) provision, if any	-	26.32

During the previous year ended 31 March 2021, the Company was unable to identify suitable options of eligible expenditure specified in the Schedule VII for spending towards CSR activities. However, the Company has subsequently spent an amount of INR 27 million during the current year towards the unspent amount pertaining to the previous year.

41 Details of dues to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of year		
Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	**65.37**	0.54
Interest due on above	**1.82**	0.15
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	**-**	-
Payment to supplier beyond the appointed date	**-**	-
Interest paid on above	**-**	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006	**-**	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	**-**	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006	**2.33**	0.51

The Company has compiled this information based on intimation received from the suppliers of their status as Micro or Small Enterprises and/ or its registration with the appropriate authority under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

42 Discontinued operations

(a) Description

On 11 February 2019, the Board of Directors decided to discontinue the Rural Electrification (RE) projects business. While the Company shall not be taking up new RE projects, the ongoing projects shall be completed and the Company will continue to fulfil its obligations towards closed and ongoing projects.

The Company has disclosed a single amount in the Statement of profit and loss comprising the total of the pre and post-tax profit or loss of discontinued operations separately from the results from Continuing operations as per the requirements of Ind AS 105 - Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations. Moreover, the Company has also re-presented the above disclosures for prior periods presented in the financial statements so that the disclosures relate to all operations that have been discontinued by the end of the reporting period for the latest period presented.

(b) Financial performance

Financial information relating to the discontinued operation is set out below:

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Income		
Other income	**-**	0.28
Total income	**-**	0.28
Expenses		
Cost of materials consumed	**7.14**	7.95
Operating and other expenses	**423.29**	292.81
Employee benefits expense	**4.95**	5.30
Finance costs	**6.79**	2.64
Depreciation and amortisation expense	**0.36**	0.36
Total expenses	**442.53**	309.06
Profit before tax from discontinued operations (A)	**(442.53)**	(308.78)
Tax expenses		
Current tax (B)	**173.38**	-
Deferred tax (C)	**(322.50)**	(96.10)
Profit from discontinued operations A-(B+C)	**(293.41)**	(212.68)
Total comprehensive income from discontinued operations	**(293.41)**	(212.68)

(c) Net cash flow from discontinued operations

- Net cash flow from operating activities	**(61.59)**	(59.83)

43 Assets classified as held for sale and liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Assets classified as held for sale		
Freehold land held for sale	-	149.94
Liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale		
Advances received	-	87.49

In November 2013, the Company had entered into a memorandum of understanding with a third party to acquire certain parcels of land in Bengaluru, with the intention of building residential colony for its employees. Payments made were disclosed as capital advances in the financial statements of earlier years.

The Company subsequently decided not to proceed with construction of the colony and to sell the said parcels of land. Consequently, in September 2018, the Company entered into a memorandum of understanding to sell the same. The land has been disclosed as assets classified as held for sale and the advances received by the Company towards sale of land has been disclosed as liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale. During the current year, the Company has completed the registration of sale ageements and recognised sales accordingly.

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

44 Financial instruments: Fair values and risk management

A Accounting classifications and fair value measurements

As per assessments made by the management, fair values of financial instruments carried at amortised cost are not materially different from their carrying amounts since they are either short term nature or the interest rates applicable are equal to the current market rate of interest.
The Company has elected to measure certain equity instruments at 'Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)'.

Refer note 2.26 '*Fair value measurement* 'of significant accounting policies for fair value hierarchy.

Sr. No.	Particulars	Carrying value	
		31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	Level 1 financial instruments		
I	**Financial asset**		
a)	**Carried at fair value through profit and loss**		
	Investments in mutual funds	**31.56**	30.29
	Level 2 financial instruments		
I	**Financial asset**		
a)	**Carried at amortised cost**		
	Investments	**0.50**	0.45
	Loans	**5.39**	2.03
	Other financial assets	**3,089.35**	3,577.55
	Trade receivables	**9,106.26**	8,868.13
	Cash and cash equivalents	**489.09**	592.02
	Other bank balances	**599.35**	582.23
b)	**Carried at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)**		
	Unquoted non-trade equity investments	**1.06**	1.06
II	**Financial liabilities**		
a)	**Carried at amortised cost**		
	Borrowings (including current maturities)	**3,933.39**	5,588.03
	Trade payables	**1,457.40**	1,216.63
	Lease liability	**76.34**	102.90
	Other financial liabilities	**1,371.91**	1,319.77

B Valuation techniques

For level 1 instruments
Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

For level 2 instruments
The following table shows the valuation techniques used in measuring Level 2 fair values for financial instruments measured at fair value and through Other Comprehensive Income in the Balance Sheet. Related valuation processes are described in Note 2.26.

Sr.No	Type	Valuation technique
1	Financial assets and liabilities	Discounted cash flows: The valuation model considers the present value of expected payment, discounted using risk-adjusted discount rate

44 Financial instruments: Fair values and risk management *(continued)*

C Financial risk management policy and objectives

The Company’s principal financial liabilities comprise of borrowings, trade payables and other financial liabilities. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Company’s principal financial assets include investments, loans, trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances and other financial assets that is derived directly from its operations.

The Company's risk management is carried out by the management under policies approved by the board of directors. The Company's treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the Company's operating units. The board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas such as foreign exchange risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a discipline and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations. The Company is not exposed to interest rate risk since the Company has fixed interest rate borrowings.

In order to minimise any adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company, it has taken various measures. This note explains the source of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and impact of the same in the financial statements.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, trade receivables, loans, other financial assets measured at amortised cost.	Ageing analysis, external credit rating (wherever available)	Diversification of bank deposits, credit limits and letters of credit
Liquidity risk	Borrowings, trade payables and other financial liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities
Market risk	Recognised financial assets and liabilities not denominated in Indian rupee (INR)	Sensitivity analysis	Management follows established risk management policies.

(A) Credit risk

Credit risk in case of the Company arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks, loans, other financial assets and credit exposures to customers including outstanding trade receivables.

Credit risk management

Credit risk arises from the possibility that counter party may not be able to settle their obligations as agreed. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses the reliability of customers, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, and analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable. Individual risk limits are set accordingly.

The company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk the company compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. It considers reasonable and supportive forward looking information such as:

(i) Actual or expected significant adverse changes in business,
(ii) Actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the counterparty,
(iii) Financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to counterparty's ability to meet its obligations,
(iv) Significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same counterparty,
(v) Significant changes in the value of collateral supporting the obligation or in the quality of third-party guarantees or credit enhancements.

The Company provides for lifetime Expected Credit Loss (ECL) in case of trade receivables. In case of all other financials assets, the Company applies 12-month expected credit loss model. The Company uses an allowance matrix to measure the expected credit loss of trade receivables.

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

44 Financial instruments: Fair values and risk management *(continued)*

Expected credit loss for receivables

Under Indian GAAP, provision for doubtful debts is recognised on an incurred credit loss model. Under Ind AS, such provision is recognised on an expected credit loss model.

The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss of its receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the receivables. At every reporting date, the historically observed default rates are updated, and changes in estimates are analysed.

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company’s receivables from customers and loans and advances. The Company’s customer profile include state and central government bodies, public sector enterprises, state owned companies and private customers. General payment terms entail monthly progress payments with a credit period ranging from 30 to 180 days and certain retention money to be released at the end of the project. In some cases retentions are substituted with bank/ corporate guarantees. The Company has a detailed review mechanism of overdue customer receivables at various levels within organisation to ensure proper attention and focus for realisation. Credit risk on trade receivables and unbilled work-in-progress is limited as the customers of the Company mainly consist of the government promoted entities having a strong credit worthiness. The credit period considered in the expected credit loss model for such entities is based on the past trend of receipts. The provision matrix takes into account available external and internal credit risk factors such as Company's historical experience for customers.

Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using expected credit loss model:

Exposure to risk	**31 March 2022**	31 March 2021
Trade receivables	**11,390.60**	10,832.71
Less: Expected credit loss	**(2,284.34)**	(1,964.58)
	9,106.26	8,868.13
Retention money	**650.64**	1,032.73
Less: Expected credit loss	**-**	-
	650.64	1,032.73
Other loans and advances	**143.57**	72.84
	143.57	72.84

Reconciliation of loss allowance

	Amount
Loss allowance as at 1 April 2020	(1,546.34)
Amounts written off	-
Allowance during the year	(418.24)
Loss allowance as at 31 March 2021	(1,964.58)
Provision on retention money	**(118.48)**
Amounts written off	**394.25**
Allowance during the year	**(595.53)**
Loss allowance as at 31 March 2022	**(2,284.34)**

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

44 Financial instruments: Fair values and risk management *(continued)*

(B) 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 aims to maintain the level of its cash and cash equivalents at an amount in excess of expected cash outflows on financial liabilities (other than trade payables) over the next six months. The Company also monitors the level of expected cash inflows on trade receivables and loans together with expected cash outflows on trade payables
and other financial liabilities. In addition, the Company's liquidity management policy involves considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet the expected cash flows, monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal and external regulatory requirements and maintaining debt financing plans.

Exposure to risk	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Borrowings		
Less than 1 year	**3,304.03**	4,833.86
More than 1 year	**387.53**	504.73
Total	**3,691.56**	5,338.59
Trade payables		
Less than 1 year	**1,238.92**	938.62
More than 1 year	**218.48**	278.01
Total	**1,457.40**	1,216.63
Other financial liabilities		
Less than 1 year	**1,613.74**	1,569.21
More than 1 year	-	-
Total	**1,613.74**	1,569.21
Lease liabilities		
Less than 1 year	**20.33**	16.61
More than 1 year	**56.01**	86.29
Total	**76.34**	**102.90**

44 Financial instruments: Fair values and risk management *(continued)*

C Financial risk management policy and objectives *(continued)*

(C) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices – such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates – 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.

The Company is exposed to currency risk to the extent that there is a mismatch between the currencies in which sales and purchases are denominated. The Company evaluates exchange rate exposure arising from foreign currency transactions and the Company follows established risk management policies to mitigate the risk.

Foreign currency exposure:

Financial assets	**Currency**	**Amount in foreign currency (absolute amounts)**		**Amount in INR**	
		31 March 2022	31 March 2021	**31 March 2022**	31 March 2021
Cash balance	USD	**643.00**	643.00	**0.05**	0.05
	RMB	**3,007.00**	3,007.00	**0.04**	0.03
	HKD	**1,102.00**	1,102.00	**0.01**	0.01
	AED	**842.00**	2,300.00	**0.02**	0.05
	EUR	**320.00**	320.00	**0.03**	0.03

Currency wise net exposure (assets -liabilities)

	Amount in foreign currency (absolute amounts)		**Amount in INR**	
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021	**31 March 2022**	31 March 2021
USD	**643.00**	643.00	**0.05**	0.05
RMB	**3,007.00**	3,007.00	**0.04**	0.03
HKD	**1,102.00**	1,102.00	**0.01**	0.01
AED	**842.00**	2,300.00	**0.02**	0.05
EUR	**320.00**	320.00	**0.03**	0.03

Sensitivity analysis

Currency	**Amount in INR**		**Sensitivity %**	**Impact on profit (strengthen)**		**Impact on profit (weakening)**	
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021		**31 March 2022**	31 March 2021	**31 March 2022**	31 March 2021
USD	**0.05**	0.05	5.00%	**0.00***	0.00	**(0.00)***	(0.00)
RMB	**0.04**	0.03	5.00%	**0.00***	0.00	**(0.00)***	(0.00)
HKD	**0.01**	0.01	5.00%	**0.00***	0.00	**(0.00)***	(0.00)
AED	**0.02**	0.05	5.00%	**0.00***	0.00	**(0.00)***	(0.00)
EUR	**0.03**	0.03	5.00%	**0.00***	0.00	**(0.00)***	(0.00)
Total	**0.14**	0.16		**0.01**	0.01	**(0.01)**	(0.01)

(USD - US Dollar, RMB - Yuan, HKD - Hong Kong Dollar, AED - Arab Emirates Dirham, EUR - Euro, GBP - British Pounds)

* Since denominated in INR million

45 Capital management

Risk management
The Company's objectives when managing capital are to
-safeguard it's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for 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 ratio: Net debt (total borrowings net of cash and cash equivalents) divided by total 'equity' (as shown in the balance sheet).

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Borrowings	**3,691.56**	5,338.59
Less: Cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances	**1,088.44**	1,174.25
Net debt	**2,603.12**	4,164.33
Equity	**9,040.76**	7,803.87
Debt to equity ratio	**29%**	53%

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

46 Revenue from contracts with customers

A. Revenue streams

Particulars	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Facility services revenue	**19,416.82**	16,236.98
Facility projects revenue	**892.37**	392.36
Other operating revenue		
Interest income under effective interest method on deposits with banks and others	**21.80**	37.27
Foreign exchange fluctuation gain (net)	**-**	1.73
Finance income on lease receivables	**12.52**	20.26
Miscellaneous income	**17.10**	6.66
	51.42	65.92
	20,360.61	16,695.26

Disaggregation of revenue streams

The Company is primarily engaged in the business of integrated facility management services, including mechanized housekeeping, transportation, manpower supply, and other specialised services such as solid waste management, emergency medical services, emergency police services, etc. The Company is also engaged in the business of horticulture, gardening and landscaping services, solar EPC contracts, other turnkey contracts, etc.

Particulars	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Facility services revenue	**19,416.82**	16,236.98
Facility projects revenue	**892.37**	392.36
Total revenue	**20,309.19**	16,629.34

Particulars	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Timing of revenue recognition		
Services Transferred over time	**20,309.19**	16,629.34
Total revenue	**20,309.19**	16,629.34

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47 Estimated uncertainty relating to COVID-I9 outbreak

The World Health Organization announced a global health emergency because of a new strain of coronavirus ("COVID-19") and classified its outbreak as a pandemic on March 11, 2020. In response, the Indian government have taken various actions and ensured many precautionary measures which posed significant disruption to business operations and adversely impacting most of the industries which has resulted in global slowdown. The full extent and duration of the impact of COVID-19 on the Company's operations and financial performance is currently unknown, and depends on future developments that are uncertain and unpredictable, including the duration and spread of the pandemic and any new information that may emerge concerning the severity of the virus, its spread to other regions and the actions to contain the virus or treat its impact, among others. Any of these outcomes could have a material adverse impact on Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2022 and thereafter. Management currently believes that it has adequate liquidity and business plans to continue to operate the business and mitigate the risks associated with COVID-19 for the next 12 months from the date of these Financial Statements.

48 Social Security Code

The Code on Social Security 2020 ('the Code') relating to employee benefits, during employment and post-employment, has received Presidential assent on 28 September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. Further, the Ministry of Labour and Employment has released draft rules for the Code on 13 November 2020. However, the effective date from which the changes are applicable is yet to be notified and rules for quantifying the financial impact are also not yet issued.

49 Standards issued but not yet effective

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 23, 2022, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022, applicable from April 1st, 2022, as below:

1 Ind AS 103 – Reference to Conceptual Framework

The amendments specify that to qualify for recognition as part of applying the acquisition method, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed must meet the definitions of assets and liabilities in the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian Accounting Standards (Conceptual Framework) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India at the acquisition date. These changes do not significantly change the requirements of Ind AS 103. The Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

2 Ind AS 16 – Proceeds before intended use

The amendments mainly prohibit an entity from deducting from the cost of property, plant and equipment amounts received from selling items produced while the company is preparing the asset for its intended use. Instead, an entity will recognise such sales proceeds and related cost in profit or loss. The Company does not expect the amendments to have any impact in its recognition of its property, plant and equipment in its financial statements.

3 Ind AS 37 – Onerous Contracts - Costs of Fulfilling a Contract

The amendments specify that that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts. The amendment is essentially a clarification and the Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

4 Ind AS 109 – Annual Improvements to Ind AS (2021)

The amendment clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the '10 percent' test of Ind AS 109 in assessing whether to derecognise a financial liability. The Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

5 Ind AS 116 – Annual Improvements to Ind AS (2021)

The amendments remove the illustration of the reimbursement of leasehold improvements by the lessor in order to resolve any potential confusion regarding the treatment of lease incentives that might arise because of how lease incentives were described in that illustration. The Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

50 Additional Regulatory Information

(a) Details of Benami Property held

The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

(b) Wilful Defaulter

The Company has not been declared as a Wilful Defaulter by any Financial Institution or bank as at the date of Balance Sheet.

(c) Relationship with Struck off Companies

Name of struck off Company	Nature of transactions with struck-off Company	Relationship with the Struck off company, if any	Balance outstanding as at current period	Balance outstanding as at previous period
Dana India Private Limited	Sale of services	Not Related	0.32	0.03

(d) Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies (ROC)

The Company has no pending charges or satisfaction which are yet to be registered with the ROC beyond the Statutory period.

(e) Compliance with number of layers of companies

The Company has complied with the provision of the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

(f) Discrepancy in utilization of borrowings

The Company has used the borrowings from banks and financial institutions for the specific purpose for which it was taken at the balance sheet date. There are no discrepancies in the utilisation of borrowings.

(g) Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium:

(A) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries).
(B) the company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party).

The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (intermediaries) with the understanding that the intermediary shall:
a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or
b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

The Company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or;
b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

51 Additional Information

(a) Undisclosed income

The Company has no transaction that is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

(b) Details of Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency

The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency.

52 Ratios analysis & its elements

(a) Ratios and reasons for variances

Particulars	**31 March 2022**	31 March 2021	**% change from 31 March 2021 to 31 March 2022**	**Reasons for variance, where variation exceeds 25%**
Current Ratio	**1.74**	1.51	14.74%	-
Debt-Equity Ratio	**0.41**	0.68	-40.31%	Ratio has improved on account of reduced debt, while maintaining growth.
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	**2.79**	2.34	19.08%	-
Return on Equity Ratio	**13.37%**	11.66%	14.65%	-
Inventory turnover ratio	**2.38**	1.38	73.08%	Ratio has increased due to higher material consumption, driven by change in revenue mix, without significant change in inventory.
Trade Receivables turnover ratio	**2.26**	1.89	19.62%	-
Trade payables turnover ratio	**1.50**	0.93	61.88%	Ratio has improved due to timely payment of vendor dues.
Net capital turnover ratio	**2.25**	2.13	5.42%	-
Net profit ratio	**5.95%**	5.47%	8.76%	-
Return on Capital employed	**15.84%**	13.48%	17.47%	-
Return on investment	**13.37%**	11.66%	14.65%	-

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of BVG India Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of BVG India Limited (hereinafter referred to as the "Holding Company") and its subsidiary (Holding Company and its subsidiary together referred to as "the Group"), which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022, and the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, and based on consideration of the other financial information of subsidiary, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of their consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at March 31, 2022, of consolidated profit, consolidated changes in equity and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended.

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 Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in India in terms of the Code of Ethics issued by Institute of Chartered Accountant of India ("ICAI"), and the relevant provisions of the Act and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Management report, Chairman's statement, Director's report and other information included in annual report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, and the Management report, Chairman's statement, Director's report and other information included in annual report, which is expected to be made available to us after that date.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, 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.

When we read the Management report, Chairman's statement, Director's report and other information included in annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance under SA 720 'The Auditor's responsibilities Relating to Other Information'.

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

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these consolidated financial statements in term of the requirements of the Act that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance and consolidated cash flows of the Group in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Group and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; the selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

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

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Group and of its associates and jointly controlled entities.

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

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

We give in "Annexure A" a detailed description of Auditor's responsibilities for Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Other Matters

(a) We did not audit the standalone financial statements of 3 subsidiaries, whose financial statements reflect total assets of Rs. 27.35 million as at March 31, 2022, total revenues of Rs. 97.72 million and net cash inflows flows amounting to Rs. 2.24 million for the year ended on that date, as considered in the Consolidated financial statements. The Consolidated financial statements also include the Consolidated Group's share of net loss of Rs. 1.63 million for the year ended March 31, 2022, as considered in the Consolidated financial statements, in respect of one joint venture, whose financial statements have not been audited by us. These financial statements have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the Management and our opinion on the Consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries and joint venture, and our report in terms of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries and joint venture, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report, to the extent applicable, that:

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

b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and the reports of the other auditors.

c. The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

d. In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended.

e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company as on March 31, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company, none of the directors of the Holding company, are disqualified as on March 31, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

f. With respect to the adequacy of internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Group and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure B".

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

i. The consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Group – Refer Note 48 to the consolidated financial statements.

ii. The Group did not have any material foreseeable losses on long-term contracts including derivative contracts.

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company, and its subsidiary companies, associate companies and jointly controlled companies incorporated in India.

iv.

(1) The respective Managements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary, have represented to us that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Holding Company or subsidiary to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, as on the date of this audit report, that such parties shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Holding Company or subsidiary, or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(2) The respective Managements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary, have represented to us that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Holding Company or subsidiary, from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, as on the date of this audit report, that the Holding Company or subsidiary, shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(3) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances performed by us and according to the information and explanations provided to us by the Management of the Holding company in this regard nothing has come to our or other auditors' notice that has caused us or the other auditors to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e) as provided under (1) and (2) above, contain any material mis-statement.

v. On the basis of our verification, we report that the Board of Directors of the Holding Company, have proposed final dividend for the year which is subject to the approval of their respective members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The dividend declared is in accordance with section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to declaration of dividend. (Refer Note 15 to the consolidated financial statements)

2. As required by The Companies (Amendment) Act, 2017, in our opinion, according to information, explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Group to its directors is within the limits laid prescribed under Section 197 of the Act and the rules thereunder.

3. According to the information and explanations given to us and since the reporting under the Companies' (Audit Report) Order, 2020 is not applicable for the subsidiary incorporated outside India, based on the CARO report issued by us for the Holding Company included in the consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company to which reporting under CARO is applicable, we report that there are no Qualifications/adverse remarks.

For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W

Nitin Manohar Jumani
Partner
Membership No. 111700
UDIN: 222111700AKENZX3950

Place: Pune
Date: June 02, 2022

ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON EVEN DATE ON THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF BVG INDIA LIMITED

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

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

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

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

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

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

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

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022 (current year) and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W

Nitin Manohar Jumani
Partner
Membership No. 111700
UDIN: 222111700AKENZX3950

Place: Pune
Date: June 02, 2022

ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF BVG INDIA LIMITED

[Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the Members of BVG India Limited on the consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022]

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

Opinion

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the Company as of and for the year ended March 31, 2022, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements of BVG India Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company") and its subsidiary company, as of that date.

In our opinion, and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Holding Company, and its subsidiary company have in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2022, based on the internal control with reference to consolidated financial statements criteria established by the respective companies 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 ICAI").

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The respective Board of Directors of the Holding company and its subsidiary company are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control with reference to consolidated financial statements criteria established by the respective companies 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 the respective company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements of the Holding company and its subsidiary company, based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the ICAI and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to Consolidated Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to Consolidated Financial Statements

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

For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W

Nitin Manohar Jumani
Partner
Membership No. 111700
UDIN: 222111700AKENZX3950

Place: Pune
Date: June 02, 2022

BVG India Limited
Consolidated Balance Sheet
as at 31 March 2022
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

	Notes	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3A	**1,607.74**	1,580.03
Capital work-in-progress	3A	**0.60**	2.20
Right-of-use asset	3B	**61.03**	88.62
Investment property	4	**71.13**	71.96
Other intangible assets	5	**8.91**	23.30
Financial assets			
Investments	6	**31.04**	34.01
Other financial assets	8	**480.84**	609.41
Other tax assets (net)	31	**404.53**	237.44
Deferred Tax assets (net)	31	**779.97**	640.17
Other non-current assets	9	**126.20**	360.66
Total non-current assets		**3,571.99**	3,647.80
Current assets			
Inventories	10	**1,681.07**	1,695.02
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	11	**9,111.53**	8,878.70
Cash and cash equivalents	12	**497.13**	596.48
Other bank balances	13	**599.35**	582.23
Loans	7	**5.39**	2.03
Other financial assets	8	**2,608.54**	2,968.17
Other current assets	9	**851.39**	607.13
Assets classified as held for sale	14	**-**	149.94
Total current assets		**15,354.40**	15,479.70
TOTAL ASSETS		**18,926.39**	19,127.50
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	**Notes**	**31 March 2022**	31 March 2021
Equity			
Equity share capital	15	**257.10**	257.10
Instruments entirely equity in nature	15	**148.35**	148.35
Other equity	16	**8,635.64**	7,403.71
Total equity attributable to equity shareholder of Group		**9,041.09**	7,809.16
Non-controlling interest		**1.68**	2.16
Total equity		**9,042.77**	7,811.32

BVG India Limited

Consolidated Balance Sheet (continued)

as at 31 March 2022

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

	Notes	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	17	**393.05**	510.45
Lease liability	18	**56.01**	86.29
Provisions	19	**592.04**	497.30
Total non-current liabilities		**1,041.10**	1,094.04
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	17	**3,304.03**	4,833.86
Lease liability	18	**20.33**	16.61
Trade payables			
(a) Dues of micro and small enterprises	20	**65.37**	0.54
(b) Dues of other than micro and small enterprises	20	**1,389.81**	1,214.07
Other financial liabilities	21	**1,623.94**	1,577.51
Contract liabilities	22	**1,546.31**	1,507.37
Other current liabilities	23	**545.47**	698.68
Provisions	19	**49.35**	75.57
Current tax liabilities (net)		**297.91**	210.44
Liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale	24	**-**	87.49
Total current liabilities		**8,842.52**	10,222.14
Total liabilities		**9,883.62**	11,316.18
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**18,926.39**	19,127.50

Summary of significant accounting policies — 2

Notes to the financial statements — 3-51

The notes referred above form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For MSKA & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 105047W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
BVG India Limited
CIN: U74999PN2002PLC016834

Nitin Manohar Jumani
Partner
Membership No.: 111700

Hanmantrao Gaikwad
Chairman &
Managing Director
DIN: 01597742

Umesh Mane
Vice Chairman &
Jt. Managing Director
DIN: 01597365

Manoj Jain
Chief Financial Officer
Mem. No.: 075185

Rajni Pamnani
Company Secretary
Mem. No.: F-11018

Pune, June 2, 2022

Pune, June 2, 2022

BVG India Limited

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss
for the Year ended 31 March 2022

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

	Notes	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Continuing operations			
Income			
Revenue from contracts with customers	25	**20,402.41**	16,677.22
Other income	26	**52.99**	68.60
Total income		**20,455.40**	16,745.82
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	27	**2,005.37**	1,167.60
Employee benefits expense	28	**12,052.20**	10,621.15
Finance costs	29	**807.68**	861.88
Depreciation and amortisation expense	3A,3B,4, 5	**236.29**	246.66
Other expenses	30	**3,456.07**	2,639.68
Total expenses		**18,557.61**	15,536.97
Profit before tax from continuing operations		**1,897.79**	1,208.85
Tax expenses	31		
Current tax		**(432.95)**	(409.02)
Tax relating to earlier periods [(including MAT credit availment of NIL (PY 36.49 million)]		**29.34**	39.20
Deferred tax [including MAT credit of 41.72 million (PY 171.91 million)]		**4.34**	273.86
Profit from continuing operations		**1,498.52**	1,112.89
Discontinued operations			
(Loss) from discontinued operations before tax	42	**(442.53)**	(308.78)
Tax benefit of discontinued operations (net)	31, 42	**149.12**	96.10
Profit/ (loss) from discontinued operations		**(293.41)**	(212.68)
Profit for the year		**1,205.11**	900.21
Profit attributable to NCI		**0.30**	2.14
Share of loss of JV		**(1.63)**	(0.53)
		1,203.78	**901.82**
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss			
Re-measurement of defined benefit plan	39	**43.27**	(67.75)
Income tax effect relating to above item	31	**(15.12)**	23.67
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)		**28.15**	(44.08)
Total comprehensive income for the year		**1,231.93**	857.74

BVG India Limited
Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (continued)
for the Year ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

	Notes	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Earnings per equity share for profit from continuing operations	32		
Basic (INR)		**57.72**	42.87
Diluted (INR)		**56.24**	41.77
Earnings per equity share for profit from discontinued operations	32		
Basic (INR)		**(11.30)**	(8.19)
Diluted (INR) (restricted to basic, if antidilutive)		**(11.30)**	(8.19)
Earnings per equity share for profit from continuing and discontinued operations	32		
Basic (INR)		**46.42**	34.67
Diluted (INR)		**44.94**	33.58
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		
Notes to the financial statements	3-51		

The notes referred above form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For MSKA & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 105047W

Nitin Manohar Jumani
Partner
Membership No.: 111700

Pune, June 2, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
BVG India Limited
CIN: U74999PN2002PLC016834

Hanmantrao Gaikwad
Chairman &
Managing Director
DIN: 01597742

Umesh Mane
Vice Chairman &
Jt. Managing Director
DIN: 01597365

Manoj Jain
Chief Financial Officer
Mem. No.: 075185

Rajni Pamnani
Company Secretary
Mem. No.: F-11018

Pune, June 2, 2022

BVG India Limited
Consolidated Cash Flow Statement
for the Year ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

		31 March 2022	31 March 2021
A	**Cash flows from operating activities**		
	Net profit before tax		
	Continuing operations	**1,897.79**	1,208.85
	Discontinued operations	**(442.53)**	(308.78)
	Profit before tax including discontinued operations	**1,455.26**	900.07
	Adjustments :		
	Depreciation and amortization	**236.65**	247.02
	(Gain) / Loss on sale of fixed assets	**-**	3.80
	Provision for doubtful debts (ECL)	**595.54**	418.24
	Interest income	**(34.32)**	(57.53)
	Finance cost	**807.68**	861.88
	Operating Profit before working capital changes	**3,060.81**	2,373.48
	Movements in working capital :		
	(Increase) / decrease in inventories	**13.95**	(93.75)
	(Increase) / decrease in trade receivables	**(946.85)**	(556.07)
	(Increase) / decrease in loans	**(3.36)**	68.80
	(Increase) / decrease in other financial assets	**578.16**	(160.27)
	(Increase) / decrease in other assets	**(166.29)**	33.61
	(Increase) / decrease in margin money deposits	**(115.62)**	123.99
	Increase / (decrease) in trade payables	**240.57**	(89.79)
	Increase / (decrease) in other financial liabilities	**73.62**	55.15
	Increase / (decrease) in other current liabilities	**(153.21)**	(111.42)
	Increase / (decrease) in contract liabilities	**38.94**	(56.91)
	(Increase) / decrease in contract assets	**-**	74.57
	Increase / (decrease) in provisions	**111.79**	85.50
	Working capital changes	**(328.30)**	(626.59)
	Cash generated from operations	**2,732.51**	1,746.89
	Direct taxes paid (net of tax deducted at source and MAT credit utilisation), net of refunds	**(484.86)**	(339.89)
	Net cash flows from operating activities	**2,247.65**	1,407.00
B	**Cash flows from investing activities**		
	Purchase of fixed assets (tangible and intangible fixed assets, capital work-in-progress, intangible assets under development)	**(83.79)**	33.31
	Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	**0.05**	-
	Purchase of non current investments	**1.34**	(30.29)
	Net proceeds / (payment) for asset held for sale	**62.45**	31.95
	(Investment in) / maturity of bank deposits (having original maturity of more than three months) (net)	**98.95**	(66.31)
	Interest received	**62.39**	38.51
	Net cash used in investing activities	**141.39**	7.17
C	**Cash flows from financing activities**		
	Proceeds from long term borrowings (Net)	**132.04**	14.84
	Repayment of Long term borrowings	**(249.44)**	(249.44)
	Proceeds from short term borrowings (net)	**(1,529.84)**	(514.04)
	Proceeds on account of leases	**(27.42)**	(26.26)
	Dividends paid / returns	-	-
	Tax on dividends paid		
	Interest paid	**(813.74)**	(831.57)
	Net cash used in financing activities	**(2,488.40)**	(1,606.47)

BVG India Limited
Consolidated Cash Flow Statement
for the Year ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Net Increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**(99.36)**	(192.30)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	**596.48**	788.78
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**497.12**	596.48

Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	**0.22**	1.52
Cheques in hand	**445.08**	439.90
Balances with banks:		
On current accounts (includes unclaimed dividend of 2019 INR 0.80 million)	**34.36**	96.46
Debit balances in cash credit accounts	**17.47**	58.60
Total cash and cash equivalents *(also refer note 12)*	**497.13**	596.48

Summary of significant accounting policies 2
Notes to the financial statements 3-51
The notes referred above form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For MSKA & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 105047W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
BVG India Limited
CIN: U74999PN2002PLC016834

Nitin Manohar Jumani
Partner
Membership No.: 111700

Hanmantrao Gaikwad
Chairman &
Managing Director
DIN: 01597742

Umesh Mane
Vice Chairman &
Jt. Managing Director
DIN: 01597365

Manoj Jain
Chief Financial Officer
Mem. No.: 075185

Rajni Pamnani
Company Secretary
Mem. No.: F-11018

Pune, June 2, 2022

Pune, June 2, 2022

BVG India Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity
for the Year ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

A. Equity share capital

	Notes	
Balance as on 1 April 2020		**257.10**
Changes in equity share capital during 2020-21	15	-
Balance as on 31 March 2021		**257.10**
Changes in equity share capital during 2021-22	15	-
Balance as on 31 March 2022		**257.10**

B. Instruments entirely equity in nature

Compulsorily convertible preference shares ('CCPS')

	Notes	
Balance as on 1 April 2020		**148.35**
Changes in equity share capital during 2020-21	15	-
Balance as on 31 March 2021		**148.35**
Changes in equity share capital during 2021-22	15	-
Balance as on 31 March 2022		**148.35**

C. Other equity

	Equity component of compound financial instrument	Reserves and Surplus		Capital Reserve	Other comprehensive income - Remeasurement of defined benefit	Total
		General reserve	Retained earnings			
Balance at 1 April 2020	**4.20**	**1,672.40**	**4,904.98**	**36.29**	**(71.90)**	**6,545.97**
Profit for the year	-	-	901.82	-	-	901.82
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	(44.08)	(44.08)
Balance at 31 March 2021	**4.20**	**1,672.40**	**5,806.80**	**36.29**	**(115.98)**	**7,403.71**
Profit for the year	-	-	**1,203.78**		-	1,203.78
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	-		-		28.15	28.15
Balance as on 31 March 2022	**4.20**	**1,672.40**	**7,010.58**	**36.29**	**(87.83)**	**8,635.64**

Summary of significant accounting policies 2

Notes to the financial statements 3-51

The notes referred above form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For MSKA & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 105047W

Nitin Manohar Jumani
Partner
Membership No.: 111700

Pune, June 2, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
BVG India Limited
CIN: U74999PN2002PLC016834

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Pune, June 2, 2022

BVG India Limited

Notes forming part of the consolidate financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

1 The corporate overview

BVG India Limited ('BVG' or 'the Holding Company') was incorporated on 20 March 2002 as Bharat Vikas Utility Services Limited. The name of the Company was subsequently changed to BVG India Limited on 7 July 2004.

The registered office of the Holding Company is in Pune. The Holding Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as 'the Group') are engaged in the business of integrated facility management services, including mechanized housekeeping, transportation, manpower supply, security services and other specialised services such as solid waste management, emergency medical services, emergency police services, etc.

The Group also undertakes various projects for garden development, landscaping, beautification projects, solar EPC contracts and other turnkey contracts.

The Corporate Identification Number (CIN) of the Holding Company is U74999PN2002PLC016834. The consolidate financial statements were approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of directors on 02 June 2022.

2 Significant accounting policies

Significant accounting policies adopted by the Group are as under:

2.1 Basis of preparation

a. Statement of Compliance with Ind AS

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

2.2 Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention on accrual basis, except for the following material items that have been measured on an alternative basis on each reporting date:

Items	Measurement basis
Certain non-derivative financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	Fair value
Assets held for sale	Lower of carrying value as per the respective Ind AS and Fair value less cost to sell
Defined benefit plan assets	Fair value

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

2.3 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Holding Company, its subsidiaries, Joint operation and joint venture for the year ended and as at 31 March 2022. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);
- Exposure or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

The following investees have been considered while preparing the consolidated financial statements:

Name of Investee	Place of business / incorporation	Ownership held by	Principal activity	Ownership interest held by Holding Company		Nature of relationship
				31 March 2022	31 March 2021	
BVG Kshitij Waste Management Services Private Limited	India	BVG India Limited	Collection, segregation and disposal of solid waste	74%	74%	Subsidiary
Out-of-Home Media (India) Private Limited	India	BVG India Limited	Advertising services through audio-video means	99.99%	99.99%	Subsidiary
BVG Skill Academy	India	BVG India Limited	Training and education for skill development	51%	51%	Subsidiary
BVG-UKSAS EMS Private Limited	India	UKSAS India Private Limited	Rendering emergency medical services	49%	49%	Joint Venture
BVG-UKSAS (SPV) Private Limited	India	BVG India Limited	Rendering emergency medical services	74%	74%	Subsidiary
BVG Security Services Private Limited	India	BVG India Limited	Providing security services	51%	0%	Subsidiary

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

The financial statements of all entities used for the purpose of consolidation are drawn up to same reporting date as that of the Holding Company, i.e. year ended on 31 March.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Group has used the following key consolidation procedures:

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

b) Offset (eliminate) the carrying amount of the Holding Company's investment in each subsidiary and the Holding Company's portion of equity of each subsidiary.

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

   Non-controlling interest in the results and equity of the subsidiaries are shown separately in the consolidated statement of profit and loss, consolidated statement of changes in Equity and balance sheet separately.

2.4 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the Group's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded-off to the nearest million, as per the requirements of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

2.5 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the Management to make estimate and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities as at the Balance Sheet date, reported amount of revenue and expenses for the year and disclosures of contingent liabilities as at the Balance Sheet date. The estimates and assumptions used in the accompanying financial statements are based upon the Management's evaluation of the relevant facts and circumstances as at the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on a periodic basis. Revisions to accounting estimates, if any, are recognized in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future years affected.
Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes.

The areas involving critical estimates and judgements are:
- Estimation of current tax expense and payable – Note 31
- Estimation of defined benefit obligation – Note 39
- Leases: Arrangement containing a lease – Note 38
- Recognition of deferred tax assets/ liabilities and MAT credit entitlement – Note 31
- Impairment of financial assets –Note 11 and 44
- Impairment of intangibles assets under development – Note 5
- Valuation of financial liability – Note 19
- Property, plant and equipment: useful lives and residual values – Note 3, 4 and 6
- Assets held for sale – Note 14 and 43

2.6 Current versus non-current classification
The Group presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current / non-current classification.

An asset as current when it is:
- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is 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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

Operating cycle

Based on the nature of services and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Group has ascertained its operating cycle for its facility and project businesses to be less than 12 months for the purpose of current – non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

2.7 Property, plant and equipment

- **Recognition and measurement**

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost of acquisition or construction less accumulated depreciation and/or accumulated impairment loss, if any. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and other non-refundable taxes or levies and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use; any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the construction of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Property, plant and equipment under construction are disclosed as 'Capital work-in-progress'.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each reporting date are disclosed under 'Other non-current assets'.

- **Revaluation**

An item of property, plant and equipment whose fair value can be measured reliably is carried at a revalued amount, being its fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations are made with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the end of the reporting period.

- **Subsequent expenditure**

The cost of replacing a part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Group and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

- **Disposal**

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and are recognised net within other income/ expenses in the statement of profit and loss.

- **Depreciation**

Depreciation is calculated over the depreciable amount, which is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value. Depreciation is recognised in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment as prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

Freehold land is not depreciated. Acquired assets consisting of leasehold improvements are recorded at acquisition cost and amortised on straight-line basis based over the leased term of 9 years.

The property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leases is depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that The Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

Depreciation on addition to property plant and equipment is provided on pro-rata basis from the date of acquisition. Depreciation on sale/deduction from property plant and equipment is provided up to the date preceding the date of sale, deduction as the case may be. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in Statement of Profit and Loss under 'Other Income' / 'Other Expenses'.

The useful lives are reviewed by the management at each financial year-end and revised, if appropriate. In case of a revision, the unamortised depreciable amount is charged over the revised remaining useful life.

2.8 Investment properties

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

The cost includes the cost of replacing parts and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of the investment property are required to be replaced at intervals, The Group depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized as profit or loss as incurred.

The Group depreciates investment property over 86 years from the date of original purchase

Though The Group measures investment property using cost-based measurement, the fair value of investment property is disclosed in the notes. Fair values are determined based on an annual evaluation performed by an accredited external independent valuer applying a valuation model.

Investment properties are derecognized either when they have been disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss in the period of derecognition.

2.9 Goodwill

Goodwill represents the future economic benefits arising from a business combination that are not individually identified and separately recognised. Goodwill is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Refer Note 2.10 for description of impairment testing procedures.

2.10 Other Intangible assets

- **Recognition and measurement**

Intangible assets are recognised when the asset is identifiable, is within the control of the Group, it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the Group and cost of the asset can be reliably measured.

Intangible assets acquired by the Group that have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets with finite lives are assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year end.

- **Subsequent measurement**

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates.

- **Amortisation**

Amortisation is calculated over the cost of the asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value. Amortisation is recognised in statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets from the date that they are available for use, since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset.

The estimated useful life for current and comparative periods is 3 years.

2.11 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset or cash generating unit (CGU) may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs of disposal or its value in use. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are considered.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. For other assets, an impairment loss is reversed 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.

2.12 Assets classified as held for sale and discontinued operations

The Group classifies non-current assets (or disposal group) as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale rather than through continuing use.

The criteria for held for sale classification is regarded met only when the assets (or disposal group) are available for immediate sale in its present condition, subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sale of such assets (or disposal group), the sale is highly probable; and it will genuinely be sold, not abandoned. The Group treats sale of the asset (or disposal group) to be highly probable when:

- The appropriate level of management is committed to a plan to sell the asset (or disposal group),
- An active programmed to locate a buyer and complete the plan has been initiated (if applicable)
- The asset (or disposal group) is being actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value,
- The sale is expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification, and
- Actions required to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn.

Non-current assets (or disposal group) held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and the fair value less costs to sell. Assets and liabilities (or disposal group) classified as held for sale are presented separately in the Balance sheet.

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets once classified as held for sale are not depreciated or amortized.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale and the assets of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from the other assets in the balance sheet. The liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from the other liabilities in the balance sheet.

A discontinued operation is a component of an entity that either has been disposed of, or is classified as held for sale, and represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale. The results of discontinued operations are presented separately in statement of profit or loss.

2.13 Joint arrangements
Under Ind AS 111, Joint Arrangements, investments in joint arrangements are classified as either joint operations or joint ventures. The classification depends on the contractual rights and obligations of each investor rather than the legal structure of the joint arrangement. The Group has only joint operations.

The Group recognises its direct right to the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of joint operations and its share of any jointly held or incurred assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. These have been incorporated in the financial statements under the appropriate headings. Details of the joint operation are set out in note 6 – Investments.

2.14 Inventories
Inventories are measured at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on the basis of weighted average method and includes expenditure in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to the present location and condition.

Cost comprises of purchase cost, duties and other direct expenses incurred in bringing the inventory to the present location and condition.

Provision of obsolescence on inventories is considered on the basis of management's estimate based on demand and market of the inventories.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.
The comparison of cost and net realizable value is made on item by item basis.

2.15 Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.
For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash in banks and short-term deposits net of bank overdraft.

2.16 Revenue recognition
Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Amounts included in revenue are net of returns, trade allowances, rebates, Goods and Service Tax and amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Revenue from contract with customer is recognized, when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer, at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group is expected to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Group assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria in order to determine if it is acting as principal or agent. The Group concluded that it is acting as a principal in all of its revenue arrangements. The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognized.

Revenue is recognised as follows:

- **Sale of goods**

Revenue from sale of goods in the course of ordinary activities is recognized when control of the goods has been transferred, being when the goods are delivered to the customer and no significant uncertainty exists regarding the amount of the consideration that will be derived from the sale of the goods and regarding its collection.

- **Rendering of services**

Revenue on service/maintenance contracts is recognized on straight-line basis over the period of the contract on performance of the services.

- **Revenue from Rural Electrification ('RE') contracts**

The Group recognizes revenue at the transaction price which is determined on the basis of agreement entered into with or letter of intent issued by the customer. Revenue from RE contracts is recognized at the point in time, when the control of the asset is transferred to the customer, which generally coincides with the receipt of Certificate of work completion. Until the time the control of the asset is transferred to the customer, the cost incurred to date in respect of such contracts is accounted as 'Work in progress'.

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before The Group transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognized when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the control of the asset is transferred to the customer. A receivable represents The Group’s right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

2.17 Interest income

Interest income is recognised using effective interest rate method (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

2.18 Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currency are recorded at exchange rates prevailing at the date of transactions. Exchange differences arising on foreign exchange transactions settled during the year are recognised in the statement of profit and loss of the year.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies which are outstanding, as at the reporting period are translated at the closing exchange rates and the resultant exchange differences are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured in terms of historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

2.19 Employee benefits

- **Short-term employee benefits**

Employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits and are recognised in the period in which the employee renders the related service. These benefits include salaries and wages, bonus and compensated absences. The undiscounted amount of short-term employee services is recognised as an expense as the related service is rendered by the employees.

- **Post-employment benefits**

Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays specified contributions to a separate entity (regulatory authority) and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay any further amounts. The Group makes specified monthly contribution towards employee provident fund scheme and employees' state insurance scheme the regulatory authorities. The Group’s contribution is recognised as an employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan, the present value of the obligation under which is determined based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method, which recognises each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

The obligation is measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows. The discount rates used for determining the present value of the obligation under defined benefit plans, is based on the market yields on government securities as at the reporting date, having maturity periods approximating to the terms of related obligations.

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

In case of funded plans, the fair value of the plan's assets is reduced from the gross obligation under the defined benefit plans, to recognise the obligation on net basis.

The liability for gratuity with respect to certain staff and workers is funded annually through a gratuity fund maintained with the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

When the benefits of the plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefits that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Group recognises gains/ losses on settlement of a defined plan when the settlement occurs.

Compensated Absences

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

The Group treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond 12 months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year end. The Group presents the leave as a current liability in the balance sheet as it does not have an unconditional right to defer its utilisation for 12 months after the reporting date.

The Group's liability is determined on actual basis at the end of each year.

2.20 Contributed equity

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

2.21 Leases

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

- **Group as a lessee**

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Right of use assets

The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

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

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, The Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by The Group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects The Group exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, The Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

- **Group as lessor**

Leases in which The Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset is classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from The Group to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at The Group's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

2.22 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

2.23 Government Grants

Grants from government are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that The Group will comply with the specified conditions and that the Grant will be received.

Government grants relating to income are deferred and recognised in the statement of profit and loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate and presented within other income.

Government grants relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are deducted from the carrying value of property, plant and equipment.

2.24 Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in the statement of 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 or liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the country where The Group operates and generates taxable income. Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set it off the recognised amounts and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax. The Group recognises MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that The Group will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. The Group reviews the MAT credit entitlement at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent The Group does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

- **Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is recognised using the balance sheet method on temporary differences between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

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

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;
- Taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

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

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity.

Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

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

2.25 Provisions and contingencies

A provision is recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost in the statement of profit and loss.

Contingent liability is disclosed in case of

- a present obligation arising from past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation.
- present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate is possible
- a possible obligation arising from past events where the probability of outflow of resources is not remote.

Contingent asset is not recognised in the financial statements. A contingent asset is disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.
Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

2.26 Earnings per share ('EPS')
Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Earnings considered in ascertaining the Group's earnings per share is the net profit or loss for the year after deducting preference dividends and any attributable tax thereto for the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year and for all the years presented is adjusted for events, such as bonus shares, other than the conversion of potential equity shares, that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.27 Fair value measurement
Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by The Group. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

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

- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

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

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

2.28 Financial instruments

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.

a) Financial assets

i. Initial recognition and measurement: At initial recognition, financial asset is measured at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

ii. Subsequent measurement: For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in following categories:
   - at amortized cost; or
   - at fair value through other comprehensive income; or
   - at fair value through profit or loss.

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

   <u>Amortised cost</u>: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortized cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method (EIR).

   <u>Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)</u>: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from equity to Statement of Profit and Loss and recognized in other

gains/ (losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL): Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

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

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

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the profit and loss.

iii. Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments, the Group applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost and FVOCI.

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

Lifetime ECLs are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12 months ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the year end.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e. all shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider all contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension etc.) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument.

In general, it is presumed that credit risk has significantly increased since initial recognition if the payment is more than 30 days past due.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the year is recognized as income/expense in the statement of profit and loss. In balance sheet ECL for financial assets measured at amortized cost is presented as an allowance, i.e. as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write off criteria, The Group does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

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

iv. Derecognition of financial assets: A financial asset is derecognized only when:
  a. the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset is transferred or
  b. retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.
  c. Where the financial asset is transferred then in that case financial asset is derecognized only if substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset is transferred. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognized.

b) Financial liabilities

i. Initial recognition and measurement: Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and at amortized cost, as appropriate.

   All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

ii. Subsequent measurement: The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Loans and borrowings
After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

iii. Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized 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 recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss as finance costs.

c) Embedded derivatives

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid (combined) instrument that also includes a non-derivative host contract – with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to a standalone derivative. Derivatives embedded in all other host contract are separated if the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host and are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Embedded derivatives closely related to the host contracts are not separated.

Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss.

d) Offsetting financial instruments

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

2.29 Cash dividend to equity holders

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

2.30 Convertible preference shares

Convertible preference shares are separated into liability and equity components based on the terms of the contract.

On issuance of the convertible preference shares, the fair value of the liability portion of a compulsorily convertible preference shares is determined using a market interest rate for an equivalent non-convertible bonds. This amount is recorded as a liability on an amortised cost basis until extinguished on conversion or redemption of the bonds. The remainder of the proceeds is attributable to the equity portion of the compound instrument since it meets Ind AS 32, Financial Instruments: Presentation, criteria for fixed to fixed classification. Transaction costs are deducted from equity, net of associated income tax. The carrying amount of the conversion option is not subsequently re-measured.

Transaction costs are apportioned between the liability and equity components of the convertible preference shares based on the allocation of proceeds to the liability and equity components when the instruments are initially recognized.

Notes forming part of the consolidate financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

2.31 Operating segments

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Group's other components, and for which discrete financial information is available. All operating segments' operating results are reviewed regularly by the Group's Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segments and assess their performance.

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3A. Property, plant and equipment and Capital work-in-progress

	Land- Freehold	Leasehold Improvements	Buildings	Office equipment	Plant and equipment	Computers & peripherals	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Total (A)	Capital work-in-progress (B)	Total (A+B)
Gross carrying amount											
Balance as at 1 April 2020	25.51	29.30	431.42	45.35	1,363.72	81.70	30.70	540.76	**2,548.46**	-	**2,548.46**
Additions / (capitalisation)	-	-	-	0.67	63.31	3.98	0.29	10.57	**78.82**	2.20	**81.02**
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-	3.31	-	-	0.49	**3.80**	-	**3.80**
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**25.51**	**29.30**	**431.42**	**46.02**	**1,423.72**	**85.68**	**30.99**	**550.84**	**2,623.48**	**2.20**	**2,625.68**
Balance as at 1 April 2021	25.51	29.30	431.42	46.02	1,423.72	85.68	30.99	550.84	**2,623.48**	2.20	**2,625.68**
Additions / (capitalisation)	-	-	-	**3.75**	**138.16**	**17.23**	**4.53**	**62.56**	**226.23**	**(1.60)**	**224.63**
Disposals / adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**0.91**	**0.91**	-	**0.91**
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**25.51**	**29.30**	**431.42**	**49.77**	**1,561.88**	**102.91**	**35.52**	**612.49**	**2,848.80**	**0.60**	**2,849.40**
Accumulated depreciation											
Balance as at 1 April 2020	-	0.56	58.18	24.69	568.31	57.68	11.50	119.80	**840.71**	-	**840.71**
Charge for the year	-	6.32	14.37	7.88	91.79	13.12	3.15	66.12	**202.74**	-	**202.74**
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**		**-**
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**-**	**6.88**	**72.55**	**32.57**	**660.10**	**70.80**	**14.65**	**185.92**	**1,043.45**	**-**	**1,043.45**
Balance as at 1 April 2021	-	6.88	72.55	32.57	660.10	70.80	14.65	185.92	**1,043.45**	-	**1,043.45**
Charge for the year	-	**6.31**	**14.36**	**5.60**	**96.80**	**8.96**	**3.00**	**63.44**	**198.47**	-	**198.47**
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**0.86**	**0.86**	-	**0.86**
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**-**	**13.19**	**86.91**	**38.17**	**756.90**	**79.76**	**17.65**	**248.50**	**1,241.06**	**-**	**1,241.06**
Net block											
As at 31 March 2021	25.51	22.42	358.87	13.45	763.62	14.88	16.34	364.92	1,580.03	2.20	1,582.23
As at 31 March 2022	**25.51**	**16.11**	**344.51**	**11.60**	**804.98**	**23.15**	**17.87**	**363.99**	**1,607.74**	**0.60**	**1,608.34**

Note:
(i) Refer note 17 for details of Property, plant and equipment pledged and hypothecated as security for borrowings.
(ii) The Group has acquired certain plant and equipment, office equipment, computers and peripherals and vehicles under finance lease arrangement. The total minimum future lease payments at the Balance Sheet date is equal to the fair value of the assets acquired. The net carrying amount of such assets as on 31 March 2022 is INR 22.36 million (31 March 2021: 27.24 million)

(a) Capital-work-in progress (CWIP) ageing schedule

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress					
As at 31 March 2021	2.20	-	-	-	2.20
As at 31 March 2022	-	**0.60**	**-**	**-**	**0.60**

The above projects are not overdue for completion and are expected to be completed in next financial year

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

3B. Right-of-use asset

	Building	Total (A)
Gross carrying amount		
Balance as at 1 April 2020	123.79	**123.79**
Additions*	2.30	**2.30**
Disposals during the year	-	**-**
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**126.09**	**126.09**
Balance as at 1 April 2021	126.09	**126.09**
Additions*	-	**-**
Disposals during the year	**8.15**	**8.15**
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**117.94**	**117.94**
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance as at 1 April 2020	17.81	**17.81**
Charge for the year*	19.66	**19.66**
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**37.47**	**37.47**
Balance as at 1 April 2021	37.47	**37.47**
Charge for the year*	**19.44**	**19.44**
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**56.91**	**56.91**
Net block		
As at 31 March 2021	88.62	88.62
As at 31 March 2022	**61.03**	**61.03**

*Also refer Note 38

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

4. Investment property

	Investment Property
Gross carrying amount	
Balance as at 1 April 2020	74.20
Additions	-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**74.20**
Balance as at 1 April 2021	74.20
Additions	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**74.20**
Accumulated depreciation	
Balance as at 1 April 2020	1.40
Charge for the year	0.84
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**2.24**
Balance as at 1 April 2021	2.24
Charge for the year	**0.83**
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**3.07**
Carrying amount (net)	
As at 31 March 2021	71.96
As at 31 March 2022	**71.13**
Fair value	
As at 31 March 2021	73.68
As at 31 March 2022	**79.91**

The above property has been acquired under a finance lease arrangement. The lease term of the arrangement is for the major economic life of the asset.

Measurement of fair values

Fair value hierarchy

Investment property comprises of commercial property for the purpose of leasing out to third parties.

The fair value of investment property has been determined by an external independent valuer, having appropriate recognised professional qualifications and experience in the location and category of property being valued. The fair value measurement for the investment property has been categorised as a Level 2 fair value based on the inputs to the valuation technique used.

Valuation technique

The valuation is based on government rates, market research, market trend and comparable values as considered appropriate.

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

5. Goodwill, Other intangible assets Intangible assets under development

	Software	Goodwill	Total
Gross carrying amount			
Balance as at 1 April 2020	98.91	68.89	167.80
Additions	1.02	-	1.02
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**99.93**	**68.89**	**168.82**
Balance as at 1 April 2021	99.93	68.89	168.82
Additions	**3.52**	**-**	**3.52**
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**103.45**	**68.89**	**172.34**
Accumulated amortisation			
Balance as at 1 April 2020	52.85	68.89	121.74
Charge for the year	23.78	-	23.78
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**76.63**	**68.89**	**145.52**
Balance as at 1 April 2021	76.63	68.89	145.52
Charge for the year	**17.91**	**-**	**17.91**
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**94.54**	**68.89**	**163.43**
Net block			
As at 31 March 2021	23.30	-	23.30
As at 31 March 2022	**8.91**	**-**	**8.91**

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6. Investments

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Non-current		
Investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Non-trade investments in equity instruments (unquoted)		
- Rupee Co-operative Bank Limited	**0.03**	0.03
1,000 (2021: 1,000) equity shares of Rs. 25 each fully paid		
- Saraswat Co-operative Bank Limited	**0.03**	0.03
1,000 (2021: 1,000) equity shares of Rs. 25 each fully paid		
- Thane Janta Sahakari Bank Limited	**0.00***	0.00*
10 (2021: 10) equity shares of Rs. 50 each fully paid		
- The Cosmos Co-Operative Bank Limited		
13,000 (2021: 10,000) equity shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid	**1.00**	1.00
Investments measured at amortised cost (unquoted)		
Investments in Government or trust securities		
- National Saving Certificates	**0.00***	0.00*
Investments in mutual fund at fair value through profit and loss (Quoted)		
Investments in Mutual Funds		
- Union Corporate Bond Fund Regular Plan - Growth	**31.56**	30.29
2,523,151 (2021: 2,523,151) units with Net Asset Value of Rs. 12.5081 each (2021: 12.0032)		
Investments measured at cost (Unquoted)		
Investments in equity instruments of joint venture		
- BVG-UKSAS EMS Private Limited	**(1.58)**	2.66
4,900 (2021: 4,900) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid		
	31.04	34.01

* Since denominated in INR million

a) Equity shares designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income

The above amounts represent the fair values of the designated investments as at the respective reporting dates.

b) Investment in BVG Krystal Joint Venture

BVG Krystal Joint Venture (BVG Krystal) is a joint arrangement in which the Holding Company has a right of 51% share in profits. BVG Krystal is a partnership firm registered on 2 June 2009, having its principal place of business at Mumbai. The firm was set up for providing all types of security solutions, including supply of security personnel, protection of property, house-keeping and all other relevant and incidental work.
Based on the nature of arrangement, it has been treated as a jointly controlled operation in these Consolidated financial statements. The following table summarises the financial information of BVG Krystal.

6. Investments (continued)

Share in profits (%)	**51%**	51%
Non current assets	**28.89**	28.89
Current Assets		
Trade receivables	**79.51**	79.51
Cash and cash equivalents	**0.01**	0.01
Current Liabilities		
Trade payables	**(108.56)**	(108.55)
Net Assets	**(0.15)**	(0.14)
Group's share of net assets of joint operation	**(0.07)**	(0.07)

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

7. Loans
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Current		
Loans and advances to employees	**5.39**	2.03
	5.39	2.03

Note: Information about the Group's exposure to interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and liquidity risk is disclosed in note 44.

8. Other financial assets
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)

Non-current		
Security deposits	**93.53**	61.36
Deposits (including Margin money) with banks (*with remaining maturity more than twelve months)*	**-**	0.45
Retention money	**387.31**	547.60
	480.84	609.41
Current		
Security and earnest money deposits		
Considered good	**165.96**	124.47
Considered doubtful	**8.29**	-
	174.25	124.47
Provision for doubtful deposits	**(8.29)**	-
	165.96	124.47
Lease receivables	**138.03**	237.47
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	**7.73**	35.80
Unbilled revenue	**2,033.49**	2,085.30
Retention money	**263.33**	485.13
	2,608.54	2,968.17

Note: Information about the Group's exposure to interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and liquidity risk is disclosed in note 44.

9. Other Assets
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)

Non-current		
Capital advances (Refer note 33)	**22.32**	178.80
Balances with government authorities	**72.26**	107.97
Other loans and advances	**31.62**	73.89
	126.20	360.66
Current		
Advances for supply of goods and services	**553.78**	534.27
Capital advances (Refer note 33)	**152.82**	
Other loans and advances	**144.79**	72.86
	851.39	607.13
	977.59	967.79

10. Inventories

At lower of cost and net realisable value		
Stores and spares	**105.02**	134.77
Work in Progress relating to discontinued operations	**1,576.05**	1,560.25
	1,681.07	1,695.02

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(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

11. Trade receivables	**31 March 2022**	31 March 2021
Trade receivables (unsecured)		
Considered good	**9,111.53**	8,878.70
Balances which have significant increase in credit risk	**2,284.34**	1,964.58
	11,395.87	10,843.28
Provision for Expected credit loss	**(2,284.34)**	(1,964.58)
Net trade receivables	**9,111.53**	8,878.70

Note:

(i) Refer note 36 for amounts due from related parties.

(ii) Information about the Group's exposure to interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and liquidity risk is disclosed in Note 44.

Particulars		
(Outstanding from due date of payment)		
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good		
Less than 1 year	**4,861.63**	4,415.98
1-2 years	**907.53**	1,173.15
2-3 years	**835.56**	2,135.45
More than 3 years	**2,491.30**	1,138.61
	9,096.02	8,863.19
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk		
Less than 1 year	**153.03**	77.26
1-2 years	**71.20**	98.05
2-3 years	**84.29**	275.92
More than 3 years	**777.81**	306.95
	1,086.33	758.18
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired		
Less than 1 year	-	-
1-2 years	-	-
2-3 years	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-
	-	-
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good		
Less than 1 year	-	-
1-2 years	-	-
2-3 years	-	-
More than 3 years	**15.51**	15.51
	15.51	15.51
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk		
Less than 1 year	-	-
1-2 years	-	-
2-3 years	-	-
More than 3 years	**1,198.01**	1,206.40
	1,198.01	1,206.40
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired		
Less than 1 year	-	-
1-2 years	-	-
2-3 years	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-
	-	-
(vii) Unbilled dues		
Less than 1 year	-	-
1-2 years	-	-
2-3 years	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-
	-	-
Less: Provision for doubtful receivables	**(2,284.34)**	(1,964.58)
Net trade receivables	**9,111.53**	8,878.70

BVG India Limited
Notes forming part of the Consolidated financial statements (continued)
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(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

12. Cash and cash equivalents	**31 March 2022**	31 March 2021
Cash on hand	**0.22**	1.52
Cheques in hand	**445.08**	439.90
Balances with banks:		
On current accounts (includes unclaimed dividend of INR 0.80 million (2021: INR 0.80 million))	**34.36**	96.46
In deposit accounts *(with original maturity of 3 months or less)*	-	-
Debit balances in cash credit accounts	**17.47**	58.60
	497.13	596.48

13. Other bank balances

Margin money deposits with original maturity more than three months and remaining maturity less than twelve months	**599.35**	483.28
On deposit account with original maturity more than three months and remaining maturity less than twelve months	-	98.95
	599.35	582.23

14. Assets classified as held for sale

Freehold land held for sale (Refer note 43)	-	149.94
	-	149.94

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(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
15. Equity share capital		
Authorized:		
Equity share capital		
32,164,861 (2021: 32,164,861) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	**321.65**	321.65
Preference share capital		
14,835,139 (2021: 14,835,139) compulsorily convertible cumulative preference shares ('CCPS') of Rs. 10 each	**148.35**	148.35
	470.00	470.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up:		
A. Equity share capital		
25,710,388 (2021: 25,710,388) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	**257.10**	257.10
B. Instruments entirely equity in nature		
Preference share capital		
14,835,139 (2021: 14,835,139) compulsorily CCPS of Rs. 10 each	**148.35**	148.35
	405.45	405.45

15.1 Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

	31 March 2022		31 March 2021	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
A. Equity share capital				
At the beginning of the year	**2,57,10,388**	**257.10**	2,57,10,388	257.10
Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**2,57,10,388**	**257.10**	2,57,10,388	257.10
B. Instruments entirely equity in nature *(also refer note 15.3 below)*				
Preference share capital				
At the beginning of the year	**1,48,35,139**	**148.35**	1,48,35,139	148.35
Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**1,48,35,139**	**148.35**	1,48,35,139	148.35

15.2 Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Holding Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Holding Company declares and pays dividends in Indian Rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

The Board of Directors of Holding Company, in their meeting on 02 June 2022, proposed a final dividend of INR 2.5 (2021: NIL) per equity share. The proposal is subject to the approval of shareholders at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Holding Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their share holding.

15.3 Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to preference shares (Instruments entirely equity in nature)

The Compulsory Convertible Cumulative Preference Shares (CCPS) that were privately placed with Strategic Investments FM (Mauritius) B Limited and Strategic Investments FM (Mauritius) Alpha Limited are convertible into equity shares of the Holding Company, at a predetermined rate pursuant to the Investment Agreement. The holders of CCPS shall be entitled to an annual per share dividend equal to 0.001% of the consideration paid for the preference shares. The preference shareholders are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Holding Company on any resolutions of the Holding Company directly affecting their rights. In the event of winding up, preference shareholders have a preferential right over equity shareholders to be repaid to the extent of capital paid-up and dividend in arrears on such shares.

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15.4 Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares is set out below:

Name of the shareholder	31 March 2022		31 March 2021	
	No. of shares	% held	No. of shares	% held
A. Equity share capital				
Hanmantrao Gaikwad	**1,33,43,912**	**51.90%**	1,33,43,912	51.90%
Umesh Mane	**17,49,092**	**6.80%**	19,49,092	7.58%
Strategic Investments FM (Mauritius) Alpha Ltd.	**56,28,249**	**21.89%**	56,28,249	21.89%
Strategic Investments FM (Mauritius) B Ltd.	**12,87,781**	**5.01%**	12,87,781	5.01%
B. Instruments entirely equity in nature				
Preference share capital				
Strategic Investments FM (Mauritius) Alpha Ltd.	**1,20,72,804**	**81.38%**	1,20,72,804	81.38%
Strategic Investments FM (Mauritius) B Ltd.	**27,62,335**	**18.62%**	27,62,335	18.62%

15.5 Disclosures of Shareholdings of Promoters is set out below:

Name of the Promoter	31 March 2022			31 March 2021		
	No. of shares	% held	% change	No. of shares	% held	% change
A. Equity share capital						
Hanmantrao Gaikwad	**1,33,43,912**	**51.90%**	**0.00%**	1,33,43,912	51.90%	-0.97%
Umesh Mane	**17,49,092**	**6.80%**	**-10.26%**	19,49,092	7.58%	0.00%

15.6 Classification of equity shares and CCPS ('Investor shares') as financial liability:

Under the provisions of Ind AS 32 "Financial Instruments - Presentation", the issuer of a financial instrument shall classify the instrument, or its component parts, on initial recognition as a financial liability, a financial asset or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance (and not the legal form) of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of a financial liability, a financial asset and an equity instrument.

A financial liability is defined as a liability that is a contractual obligation to deliver cash or any other financial asset or another entity.

In accordance with the Share holders' agreement, all CCPS series are cumulative, mandatorily and fully convertible. Further, with respect to the exit options available to the investors, the Holding Company is liable to buy back all or any portion of the Investor Shares at fair market value determined by a valuer as per the investor agreement at the time of buy back, if certain conditions are not fulfilled by the Holding Company.

Since there is an unavoidable obligation to pay cash in case of buy back of shares by the Holding Company, these had initially been classified as a financial liability at fair value through Statement of Profit & Loss. Any directly attributable transaction cost were recognised in Statement of Profit & Loss as incurred.

Based on the addendum (vide a letter) to the shareholders agreement, the said liability was restated back to equity in the financial year 2017-18. Such addendum was further renewed vide extension letters issued at appropriate instances.

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
16. Other equity		
Equity component of compound financial instrument		
As at the beginning of the year	**4.20**	4.20
Changes during the year	**-**	-
As at the end of the year	**4.20**	4.20
General reserve		
As at the beginning of the year	**1,672.40**	1,672.40
Add: Transferred from surplus in the Statement of Profit and Loss	**-**	-
As at the end of the year	**1,672.40**	1,672.40
Retained earnings		
As at the beginning of the year	**5,806.80**	4,904.98
Add: Net profit after tax transferred from Statement of Profit and Loss	**1,203.78**	901.82
Dividend and dividend distribution tax on preference shares	**-**	(0.00)*
Balance as at the end of the year	**7,010.58**	5,806.80

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	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Capital reserve		
As at the beginning of the year	**36.29**	36.29
Changes during the year	**-**	-
As at the end of the year	**36.29**	36.29
Other comprehensive income		
As at the beginning of the year	**(115.98)**	(71.90)
Re-measurement of defined benefit plan	**43.27**	(67.75)
Income tax effect relating to above item	**(15.12)**	23.67
As at the end of the year	**(87.83)**	(115.98)
	8,635.64	7,403.71

* Since denominated in INR million

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

17. Borrowings

	Non-current portion		Current portion	
Long term Borrowings	**31 March 2022**	31 March 2021	**31 March 2022**	31 March 2021
Secured:				
Term loans:				
From banks				
in Indian Rupees *(also refer notes 'a & f' below)*	**173.06**	184.98	**136.93**	130.14
From other parties				
in Indian Rupees *(also refer note 'b & f' below)*	**197.55**	283.01	**84.76**	88.83
	370.61	467.99	**221.69**	218.97
Finance lease obligation *(also refer note 'c' and 'f')*	-	0.00*	-	8.58
	-	-	-	8.58
Unsecured:				
Optionally convertible interest free debentures of Rs. 10 each 682,977 (2021: 682,977) *(also refer note 'd')*	**2.15**	1.84	-	-
From other parties *(also refer note 'e')*	**20.29**	40.62	**20.14**	21.89
	22.44	42.46	**20.14**	21.89
	393.05	510.45	**241.83**	249.44
Reclassified to short term borrowings	-	-	**(241.83)**	(249.44)
	393.05	510.45	-	-

Short term borrowings	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
From banks (Secured) :		
Cash credit facilities *(also refer note 'g' below)*	**1,226.12**	1,449.15
Loan repayable on demand *(also refer note 'h' below)*	**1,836.08**	3,135.27
Current maturities of long-term debt (also refer note 17)	**241.83**	249.44
	3,304.03	4,833.86

Information about the Group's exposure to Interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and liquidity risk is disclosed in Note 44.

Securities

a) For term loans and current borrowings from consortium banks in Indian Rupees

1) The loans are from multiple banks under a consortium banking arrangement with the securities being under the charge of a security trustee Company (SBICAP trustee Company Limited). Total outstanding balance of such loans as on 31 March 2022 is 137.27 million (31 March 2021: 156.32 million). The securities offered under the said arrangement are as under:

i) Unconditional and irrevocable personal guarantees of Hanmantrao Gaikwad and Umesh Mane.

ii) Corporate guarantee of Aarya Agro-Bio and Herbals Private Limited.

iii) First charge ranking pari passu on land situated at Village Bibi, Taluka Phaltan owned by Group together with all buildings and structures which are standing, erected and permanently attached or shall at any time constituted be erected, standing and permanently attached thereto.

iv) First charge ranking pari passu on all that pieces and parcels of land situated at Pandharpur owned by the Group, together with all buildings and structures which are standing, erected and permanently attached or shall at any time constituted be erected, standing and permanently attached thereto.

v) First charge ranking pari passu on all pieces and parcels of immovable property consisting of first, second and third floor situated at Premier Plaza, Chinchwad owned by the Aarya Agro-Bio and Herbals Private Limited.

vi) First charge ranking pari passu on all that pieces and parcels of garage & shed areas situated at Bhosari owned by Aarya Agro-Bio and Herbals Private Limited.

vii) First charge ranking pari passu on all pieces and parcels of immovable property in Chinchwad and Shivajinagar, Pune, owned by Mr. Hanmantrao Gaikwad.

viii) First charge ranking pari passu on agriculture land situated at Koregaon, District Satara owned by Mr. Hanmantrao Gaikwad.

ix) Second charge on ranking pari passu on the immovable property situated at Sagar complex , Kasarwadi.

x) Second charge on ranking pari passu on Group's movable fixed assets.

2) Long term loan from bank includes vehicle loan which is secured by way of hypothecation of vehicles. Total outstanding balance of such loans as on 31 March 2022 is 165.20 million (31 March 2021: 150.70 million).

3) Long term loan from bank includes property loan, which is secured by way of mortgage of property at Balewadi, Pune owned by the Group. Total outstanding balance of such loans as on 31 March 2022 is 7.53 million (31 March 2021: 8.10 million).

4) The term loans from banks carry interest rate ranging from 7.55% to 10.25% p.a. The number of monthly instalments payable for these are ranging from 1 to 104. The term loans from banks repaid during the year ended 31 March 2022 carried interest rate ranging from 9.10% to 12.50%.

b) For term loans from others in Indian Rupees

1) The term loan from others include loans taken from Capital First Limited which are secured by way of first charge on ranking pari passu on the immovable property situated at Sagar complex, Kasarwadi. Total outstanding balance of such loan as on 31 March 2022 is 198.10 million (31 March 2021: 213.64 million). The loans were sanctioned in the years 2014 and 2018 and carry interest rate of 9.65% to 10.55% p.a. The monthly instalments payable for these loans end in August 2030.

2) The term loan from others include vehicle loans taken from Tata Motors Finance Limited & Tata Motors Finance Solutions Limited which is secured by of hypothecation of vehicles. The total outstanding balance of such loans as on 31 March 2022 is 84.21 million (31 March 2021: 158.20 million). The interest rate for these loans are ranging from 9% to 11.00% p.a. The number of monthly instalments payable for these are ranging from 1 to 49. The term loans from others repaid during the year ended 31 March 2022 carried interest rate ranging from 8.75% to 11%.

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

17.Borrowings (continued)

c) Certain assets have been obtained on finance lease basis. The legal title of those assets vests with the lessor. The lease term for such assets is 36 to 48 months, with equated monthly payments beginning from the month subsequent to the commencement of the lease. The total minimum future lease payments at the Balance Sheet date, element of interest included in such payments, and present value of these minimum lease payments are as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Total future minimum lease payments (MLP)	-	8.93
Future interest included in above MLP	-	0.35
Present value of future MLP	-	8.58

The rate of interest implicit above is 11.15% p.a.

The maturity profile of finance lease obligations is as follows:

Period	31 March 2022		31 March 2021	
	Minimum lease payments	Present value	Minimum lease payments	Present value
Payable within one year	-	-	8.93	8.58

Finance lease obligations are secured against the respective assets taken on lease.

d) The Holding Company had issued 682,977 unsecured, non-interest bearing optionally convertible debentures (OCD) of INR 10 each. The OCDs can be converted to 682,977 equity shares of the Holding Company.

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Opening balance	1.84	1.57
Add: Accrued interest	0.31	0.27
Carrying amount of liability as at the Balance Sheet date	**2.15**	1.84

e) The unsecured loan from others include term loans from Tata Motors Finance Solution Limited. Total outstanding balance of such loan as on 31 March 2022 is 34.91 million (31 March 2021: 56.79 million) . The loan carries interest rate of 12% p.a. The number of monthly instalment payable for this loan is 20. The unsecured loans repaid during the year ended 31 March 2022 carried interest rate of 11.50%.

f) Maturity profile of loans other than finance lease obligation and debentures -

	Maturity profile					
	Upto 1 year*	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	3-4 Years	Beyond 4 years	Total
Term loans						
as on 31 March 2022	**241.83**	**143.22**	**67.68**	**44.00**	**130.48**	**627.20**
as on 31 March 2021	240.86	211.02	109.64	32.79	155.16	749.47

* disclosed under short term borrowings

g) The cash credit facilities carry interest ranging between 8% to 11.75% p.a. Refer note (a) for security provided. The cash credit facilities repaid during the year ended 31 March 2022 carried interest rate of 7.10%.

h) The working capital demand loans are repayable on demand at interest rate ranging between 6.95% to 11.25%. Refer note (a) for security provided. The working capital demand loans repaid during year ended 31 March 2022 carried interest rate ranging from 7.10% to 10.75%.

BVG India Limited

Notes forming part of the Consolidated financial statements (continued)

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(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

17.Borrowings (continued)

Net debt reconciliation

This section sets out an analysis of net debt and the movements in net debt for each of the periods presented

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Cash and cash equivalents	**497.13**	596.48
Other bank balances	**599.35**	582.23
Book overdraft	-	-
Non-current borrowings	**(393.05)**	(510.45)
Current borrowings	**(3,304.03)**	(4,833.86)
Accrued interest (Classified in current liabilities)	**(10.55)**	(25.62)
	(2,611.15)	(4,191.22)

	Current assets		**Liabilities from financing activities**			
	Cash and cash equivalents	**Other bank balances**	**Term loans**	**Unsecured loans**	**Other current borrowings**	**Total**
Net debt as at 1 April 2020	788.77	527.61	(925.81)	(45.59)	(5,098.46)	**(4,753.48)**
Cash flows	(192.29)	54.61	213.23	(18.77)	514.04	**570.83**
Net debt as on 31 March 2021	**596.48**	**582.22**	**(712.58)**	**(64.36)**	**(4,584.42)**	**(4,182.65)**
Cash flows	**(99.35)**	**17.12**	**109.73**	**21.77**	**1,522.23**	**1,571.49**
Net debt as on 31 March 2022	**497.13**	**599.34**	**(602.85)**	**(42.59)**	**(3,062.19)**	**(2,611.16)**

(i) The Holding Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of INR 5 crores from banks and financial institutions during the year, on the basis of security of current assets of the Holding Company. The quarterly returns and statements of current assets filed by the Holding Company with banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the books of accounts.

18. Lease liability

	Non-current portion		**Current portion**	
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021	**31 March 2022**	31 March 2021
Lease liability	**56.01**	86.29	**20.33**	16.61
	56.01	86.29	**20.33**	16.61

BVG India Limited
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as at 31 March 2022
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

19. Provisions

Non current	**31 March 2022**	31 March 2021
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity (Refer note 39)	**547.20**	497.30
Compensated absence	**44.84**	-
	592.04	497.30
Current		
Gratuity (Refer note 39)	**40.43**	37.87
Compensated absence	**8.92**	37.70
Dividend on preference shares (including taxes)	**(0.00)***	(0.00)*
	49.35	75.57

* Since denominated in INR million

20. Trade payables

Outstanding dues of micro enterprises & small enterprises	**65.37**	0.54
Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises & small enterprises	**1,389.81**	1,214.07
	1,455.18	1,214.61

(i) Refer note 36 for amounts due to related parties
(ii) Information about the Group's exposure to interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and liquidity risk is disclosed in Note 44

Particulars	**31 March 2022**	31 March 2021
(Outstanding from due date of payment)	**-**	-
(i) MSME		
Less than 1 year	**26.61**	0.54
1-2 years	**-**	-
2-3 years	**-**	-
More than 3 years	**-**	-
	26.61	0.54
(ii) Others		
Less than 1 year	**1,171.33**	936.06
1-2 years	**47.23**	67.18
2-3 years	**28.16**	125.41
More than 3 years	**143.10**	85.42
	1,389.82	1,214.07
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME		
Less than 1 year	**38.75**	-
1-2 years	-	-
2-3 years	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-
	38.75	-
(iv) Disputed dues – Others		
Less than 1 year	**-**	-
1-2 years	**-**	-
2-3 years	**-**	-
More than 3 years	-	-
	-	-
Net trade payables	**1,455.18**	1,214.61

21. Other financial liabilities

Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	**10.55**	25.62
Interim dividend payable (relating to earlier years)	**0.80**	0.80
Accrued employee liabilities	**1,584.49**	1,510.87
Capital creditors	**28.10**	40.22

	1,623.94	1,577.51

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

22. Contract liabilities

Contract liabilities relating to discontinued operations	**1,546.31**	1,507.37
	1,546.31	1,507.37

(i) Information about the Group's exposure to Interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and liquidity risk is disclosed in Note 42

23. Other current liabilities

Statutory liabilities	**529.56**	611.50
Advance from customers	**15.91**	87.18
	545.47	698.68

24. Liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale

Advances received (Refer note 43)	-	87.49
	-	87.49

BVG India Limited
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(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
25. Revenue from contracts with customers		
Facility services revenue	**19,510.04**	16,284.86
Facility projects revenue	**892.37**	392.36
	20,402.41	16,677.22
26. Other income		
Interest income under effective interest method on deposits with banks and others	**21.80**	37.27
Foreign exchange fluctuation gain (net)	**-**	1.73
Finance income on lease receivables	**12.52**	20.26
Miscellaneous income	**18.67**	9.34
	52.99	68.60
27. Cost of materials consumed		
Inventory at the beginning of the year	**134.77**	94.90
Add: Purchases	**1,975.92**	1,207.47
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	**105.32**	134.77
	2,005.37	1,167.60
Break up of materials consumed		
Project material	**502.14**	207.30
Others	**1,503.23**	960.30
	2,005.37	1,167.60
Break up of closing stock		
Electrical material	**23.53**	25.92
Project material	**50.91**	34.60
Others	**30.58**	74.25
	105.02	134.77

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
28. Employee benefits expense		
Salaries, wages and allowances	**10,602.13**	9,638.07
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 39)	**1,252.63**	903.25
Staff welfare expenses	**197.44**	79.83
	12,052.20	10,621.15

29. Finance costs

Interest expense		
On borrowings from banks	**680.50**	740.08
On borrowings from others	**9.01**	10.74
On optionally convertible debentures	**0.31**	0.27
Other borrowing costs*	**117.86**	110.79
	807.68	861.88

*Includes charges on account of guarantee commission, LC and renewal of credit facilities.

30. Other expenses

Subcontracting charges	**687.26**	374.98
Freight, octroi and transportation	**15.55**	23.04
Equipment hiring charges	**153.38**	96.03
Retainership fees	**706.87**	559.67
Power and fuel	**848.01**	687.33
Rent (refer note 38)	**65.62**	55.03
Rates and taxes	**87.50**	58.09
Repairs and maintenance:		
- on machinery	**8.83**	8.77
- others	**276.18**	298.65
Insurance	**44.19**	29.50
Travelling and conveyance	**90.30**	47.50
Communication	**26.73**	35.12
Advertisement and sales promotions	**10.34**	9.68
Printing and stationery	**19.10**	16.16
Legal and professional charges	**180.74**	143.22
Auditors' remuneration (refer note below)	**3.60**	10.32
Corporate social responsibility expenses (Refer note 40)	**19.68**	26.32
Provision for expected credit loss	**181.50**	143.22
Miscellaneous expenses	**30.69**	17.05
	3,456.07	2,639.68

Payments to auditors		
As an auditor		
Statutory audit fees	**3.60**	3.30
Other audit services	-	7.02
	3.60	10.32

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

31. Tax expenses

		31 March 2022	31 March 2021
A	**Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss:**		
	Current income tax:		
	Current income tax charge	**606.33**	409.02
	Tax relating to earlier periods [(including MAT credit availment of NIL (PY 36.49 million)]	**(29.34)**	(39.20)
	Deferred tax:		
	Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences [including MAT credit 41.72 million (31 March 2021: 171.91 million)]	**(326.84)**	(369.96)
	Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	**250.15**	(0.14)
	Tax benefit/(expense) of the year attributable to:		
	Continuing operations	**(399.27)**	(95.96)
	Discontinued operations	**149.12**	96.10
		(250.15)	0.14
B	**Recognised in Statement of Other comprehensive income:**		
	Deferred tax:		
	Remeasurement of defined benefit plan	**(15.12)**	23.67
	Income tax expense reported in the Statement of other comprehensive income	**(15.12)**	23.67
C	**Recognised in Balance Sheet:**		
	Tax assets		
	Non- current tax assets	**404.53**	237.44
		404.53	237.44
	Current tax liabilities		
	Current tax liability	**297.91**	210.44
		297.91	210.44
D	**Reconciliation of effective tax rate**		
	Accounting profit before tax	**1,455.26**	900.07
	Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate (34.944%)	**508.53**	314.52
	Adjustments in respect of MAT credit	**(41.72)**	(171.91)
	Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous years (including MAT credit)	**(29.34)**	(39.20)
	Tax effect of:		
	Impact on account of change in accounting policy- Ind AS 115	**5.52**	(18.85)
	Corporate social responsibility expenditure and donations	**6.88**	9.20
	Impact of disallowance u/s 36(1)(va) of Income Tax Act	**60.87**	-
	Deduction under section 80JJAA of Income Tax Act	**(87.36)**	(15.26)
	Deduction under section 80IA of Income Tax Act	**(174.57)**	(80.63)
	Others	**1.34**	(1.99)
	Total	**250.15**	(0.14)
	Income tax expense reported in the Statement of profit and loss	**250.15**	(0.14)

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

E **Deferred tax**

Deferred tax relates to the following: **Deferred tax asset / (liability)**	**Balance sheet**		**Statement of profit and loss & other comprehensive income**
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021	**31 March 2022**
Deferred tax asset			
Minimum alternate tax (MAT) credit	**41.72**	171.91	**(41.72)**
Expected credit loss and discounting of retention money	**822.60**	752.26	**(70.34)**
Provision for employee benefits	**364.46**	366.79	**2.33**
Others	**2.48**	0.64	**(1.84)**
Total	**1,231.26**	1,291.60	**(111.57)**
Deferred tax liability			
Property, plant & equipment and intangible assets (including intangible assets under development, net of RoU)	**(202.46)**	(224.80)	**(22.34)**
Claim of deduction on account of retention money	**(248.83)**	(426.63)	**(177.80)**
Total	**(451.29)**	(651.43)	**(200.14)**
Net deferred tax asset / (liability)	**779.97**	640.17	**(311.72)**

Deferred tax expense/(income)	**31 March 2022**	31 March 2021
Recognised in the statement of profit and loss (Expense / (income)) (including MAT credit)		
- Attributable to continuing operations	**(4.34)**	(273.86)
- Attributable to discontinued operations (Refer Note 42)	**(322.50)**	(96.10)
Recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income (Expense / (income))		
- Attributable to continuing operations	**15.12**	(23.67)

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

32 Earnings per share

		31 March 2022	31 March 2021
(a) Basic earnings per equity share of face value Rs. 10 each (in Rupees)			
- From continuing operations	A (G/M)	**57.72**	42.87
- From discontinued operations	B (H/M)	**(11.30)**	(8.19)
- Total basic earnings per share	C (I/M)	**46.42**	34.67
(b) Diluted earnings per equity share of face value Rs. 10 each (in Rupees)			
- From continuing operations	D (J/N)	**56.24**	41.77
- From discontinued operations (restricted to basic, if antidilutive)	E (K/N)	**(11.30)**	(8.19)
- Total diluted earnings per share	F (L/N)	**44.94**	33.58
(c) Reconciliation of earnings used in calculating earnings per year			
Net profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders (Basic)			
- From continuing operations	G	**1,498.52**	1,112.89
- From discontinued operations	H	**(293.41)**	(212.68)
- Total net earnings	I	**1,205.11**	900.21
Net profit after tax available for equity share holders (Diluted)			
- From continuing operations	J	**1,498.52**	1,112.89
- From discontinued operations	K	**(293.41)**	(212.68)
- Total net earnings (diluted)	L	**1,205.11**	900.21
(d) Weighted average number of shares used as the denominator			
Weighted average number of equity shares of face value of INR 10 each outstanding during the year	M	**2,59,61,831**	2,59,61,831
Weighted average number of equity shares of INR 10 each considered as equity shares and potential equity shares outstanding	N	**2,66,44,808**	2,66,44,808
Reconciliation of weighted average number of equity shares:			
Equity shares		**2,57,10,388**	2,57,10,388
Effect of compulsorily convertible preference shares		**2,51,443**	2,51,443
Weighted average number of equity shares: Basic		**2,59,61,831**	2,59,61,831
Effect of optionally convertible debentures		**6,82,977**	6,82,977
Weighted average number of equity shares: Diluted		**2,66,44,808**	2,66,44,808

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

33-35 Contingent liabilities and commitments

33		31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	Capital commitments		
	Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	**16.98**	155.46
		16.98	155.46
	Contingent liabilities		
I	Guarantees extended by the Group (refer note a below)	**35.50**	35.50
II	Employee dues on account of amendment to Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 *(Refer note b below)*	**57.52**	57.52
III	Service tax claims (excluding interest and penalty) *(Refer note c below)*	**796.51**	796.51
IV	Value added tax claims (excluding interest and penalty)	**3.40**	34.26
		892.93	923.79

(a) Guarantees disclosed above excludes performance guarantee amounting to Rs. 2,316.67 million (31 March 2021: 2,805.92 million) towards bid security, earnest money deposit and security deposit.

(b) Since the decision for retrospective application of the amendment in Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 is pending with Hon'ble Bombay High Court, the Group has considered the amendment prospectively from FY 2015-16.

(c) The service tax claim (excluding interest and penalty) is on account of disallowance of exemptions on certain services by the Service tax department for the period of FYs 2012-18. The Holding Company has filed an appeal with Central Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal against the orders covering period of FYs 2012-18. The quantum of interest and penalty on above cannot be ascertained at the litigation stage and shall be finalised upon conclusion of the litigation.

34 On 6 November 2019, a search/survey was conducted on the Holding Company by the Income Tax Department pursuant to the provisions of section 132/133 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 ("the IT Act"). The proceedings covered various office locations, and residences of certain directors and employees of the Holding Company. During these proceedings, the Income Tax department had requisitioned books of account and other documents under section 132A/133 of the IT Act for AY 2014-15 to AY 2020-21 ('the Relevant years'). During the year, the Income Tax Department passed demand orders u/s 144 of the IT Act for the Relevant years. Subsequently, the Holding Company filed a rectification application u/s 154 of the IT Act seeking rectification of errors apparent from the demand order. In response to this, the the Income Tax Department issued rectified demand orders, taking into consideration certain issues raised by the Holding Company, thereby reducing the tax demand substantially. The amount of demand as per the rectified order is INR 1,297.87 million. Further, the Holding Company has also filed an appeal before the Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals) against the demand orders for the Relevant years. The appeal proceedings are in process.

The assessment was completed on a best judgment basis. During the course of the assessment proceedings, the Holding Company had sought certain information and clarifications from the Income Tax Department. Due to non-availability of sufficient information regarding the basis of additions in the assessment order, the management is currently unable to quantify any reasonable tax obligation that may arise out of the said search/survey proceedings. Accordingly, no provision has been made pursuant to above matter in the current year.

35 The Honourable Supreme court gave a judgement dated February 28, 2019 on certain aspects related to Provident Fund. The question before the Supreme Court was whether certain allowances payable to all employees generally or to all employees engaged in a particular category would also fall within the purview of 'basic wages' for the purpose of determining the amount of EPF Contribution payable by the employer.

In reference to the above judgement, the Group is of the view that it is highly unlikely that the judgment of the Supreme Court would call for retrospective application. Further, the Group is also of the view that there are interpretation challenges and considerable uncertainty, including estimating the amount retrospectively.

Consequently, no financial effect has been provided in the financial statements towards any potential retrospective application of the above Supreme court judgement. However, as a matter of abundant caution, the Group has made a provision on a prospective basis and believes that the difference between the provision and the expected liability (if any) is not material.

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

36 Related party transactions

List of related parties as per the requirements of Ind-AS 24 - Related Party Disclosures

a) Joint venture	BVG-UKSAS EMS Private Limited
b) Joint operation	BVG Krystal Joint Venture
c) Key management personnel	
Chairman and Managing Director	Hanmantrao Gaikwad
Vice Chairman and Whole time Director	Umesh Mane
Director	Swapnali Gaikwad
Chief Financial Officer	Niraj Kedia (Upto 31 July 2020)
Chief Financial Officer	Manoj Jain (from 01 August 2020)
Company Secretary	Rajni Pamnani
d) Relatives of Key management personnel	Vaishali Gaikwad
	Dattatraya Gaikwad
	Mohini Mane

e) Enterprises over which key management personnel and the relatives of such personnel exercise control / significant influence :
BVG Energy Efficiency Private Limited
BVG Life Sciences Limited
BVG Hitech Agro Limited (formerly known as BVG Sugars Limited)
BVG Jal Private Limited (formerly known as Hilltop Developers Limited)
Livestock and Crop Registry India Limited
Satara Mega Food Park Private Limited
BVG Clean Energy Limited
Bharat Vikas Pratishthan
BVG Clean Technologies Limited
Aadiarya Agrotech Services LLP (formerly known as BVG Agrotech Services LLP)
Intertech Electro Controls Private Limited
BVG Agrotech Private Limited
BVG Health Food Private Limited

Transactions with related parties:

Nature of transaction	Name of the related party	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
Compensation paid to Key Management Personnel and their relatives*	Hanmantrao Gaikwad	**12.88**	7.61
	Umesh Mane	**18.00**	18.10
	Swapnali Gaikwad	**2.40**	2.34
	Vaishali Gaikwad	**6.81**	6.64
	Dattatraya Gaikwad	**3.80**	3.73
	Mohini Mane	**-**	0.29
	Niraj Kedia	**-**	2.23
	Manoj Jain	**10.79**	4.91
	Rajni Pamnani	**3.08**	2.64
		57.76	48.49
*The above amounts do not include retirement benefits estimated based on actuarial valuation and not allocable to a specific employee.			
Rent Payable	Umesh Mane	**0.11**	0.11
		0.11	0.11
Sale of services	Bharat Vikas Pratishan	**-**	0.09
	BVG Life Sciences Limited	**0.38**	3.87
	Satara Mega Food Park Private Limited	**0.12**	1.23
	BVG Clean Energy Limited	**124.93**	9.01
	BVG Agrotech Private Limited	**4.16**	0.72
		129.59	14.92
Purchases of goods and services	BVG Life Sciences Limited	**123.78**	5.37
	BVG Health Food Private Limited	**0.05**	0.06
	BVG Agrotech Private Limited	**0.19**	-
	Satara Mega Food Park Private Limited	**0.01**	0.01
	Mohini Mane	**0.92**	-
	Aadiarya Agrotech Services LLP	**0.01**	-
		124.96	5.44
Reimbursement of expenses	BVG Clean Energy Limited	**40.15**	-
		40.15	-

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

Amounts due to/from related parties

Nature of outstanding *(net balances reported)*	**Name of the related party**	**31 March 2022**	31 March 2021
Trade receivables	BVG Krystal Joint Venture	**2.86**	2.86
	Bharat Vikas Pratishthan	**2.46**	3.51
	BVG Hitech Agro Limited (*fka* BVG Sugars Limited)	**-**	8.56
	BVG Life Sciences Limited	**16.52**	15.28
	Satara Mega Food Park Private Limited	**22.90**	22.76
	BVG-UKSAS EMS Private Limited	**816.39**	813.65
	Intertech Electro Controls Private Limited	**44.98**	44.94
	Aadiarya Agrotech Services LLP (*fka* BVG Agrotech Services LLP)	**0.52**	0.52
	BVG Health Food Private Limited	**0.56**	0.56
	BVG Clean Energy Limited	**32.86**	14.68
	BVG Agrotech Private Limited	**5.12**	0.75
		945.17	928.07
Advance from customers	BVG Jal Private Limited	**0.09**	-
		0.09	-
Trade payables	BVG Energy Efficiency Private Limited	**18.67**	36.17
	BVG Clean Technologies Limited	**1.26**	1.26
	BVG Jal Private Limited	**0.07**	0.07
	BVG Health Food Private Limited	**-**	0.06
	BVG Life Sciences Limited	**-**	1.91
	BVG Health Food Private Limited	**0.06**	-
	Mohini Mane	**0.07**	-
		20.13	39.47
Remuneration payable	Hanmantrao Gaikwad	**1.08**	0.59
	Umesh Mane	**0.87**	0.14
	Swapnali Gaikwad	**1.83**	0.76
	Vaishali Gaikwad	**0.45**	0.53
	Dattatraya Gaikwad	**0.40**	0.41
	Manoj Jain	**0.61**	0.58
	Rajni Pamnani	**0.28**	0.76
		5.52	3.78
Capital advance	Satara Mega Food Park Private Limited	**152.82**	159.47
		152.82	159.47
Advances to suppliers	BVG Hitech Agro Limited (*fka* BVG Sugars Limited)	**61.24**	64.56
	BVG Clean Energy Limited	**-**	6.77
	BVG Life Sciences Limited	**-**	9.25
	BVG Health Food Private Limited	**-**	6.60
		61.24	87.18
Advance to Others	BVG Clean Energy Limited	**-**	18.24
		-	18.24
Deposits receivable	BVG Hitech Agro Limited (*fka* BVG Sugars Limited)	**24.00**	24.00
	BVG Krystal Joint Venture	**20.98**	20.98
		44.98	44.98
Unbilled revenue	Satara Mega Food Park Private Limited	**-**	0.12
	BVG Life Sciences Limited	**3.60**	-
		3.60	0.12
Borrowings from Key Management Personnel and their relatives*	Hanmantrao Gaikwad	**2.15**	1.84
		2.15	1.84
Guarantees given by the Group	BVG Krystal Joint Venture	**35.50**	35.50
		35.50	35.50

(i) Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in an arm's length transaction. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free.

37 Operating segments

A. Description of segments and principal activities

The business activities of the Group from which it earns revenues and incurs expenses; whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available involve predominantly four segments.

The following summary describes the operations in each of the Group's reportable segments:

Reportable segments	Operations
1. Facility services:	The division is engaged in the business of integrated facility management services, including mechanized housekeeping, transportation, manpower supply, and other specialised services such as solid waste management, emergency medical services, emergency police services, etc.
2. Facility projects:	The division is engaged in the business of horticulture, gardening and landscaping services, solar EPC contracts, other turnkey contracts, etc.
3. Engineering projects (discontinued):	The division is engaged in the business of electrical erection and commissioning contracts.
4. Others:	Results from trading activities not directly related to the above segments are included in the "Others" column

B. Basis of identifying operating segments, reportable segments and segment profit

(i) Basis of identifying operating segments:

Operating segments are identified as those components of the Group
(a) that engage in business activities to earn revenues and incur expenses (including transactions with any of the Group's other components;
(b) whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Group's Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) to make decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment and
(c) for which discrete financial information is available.
The Group has four reportable segments as described under 'Description of segments and principal activities' above. The nature of products and services offered by these businesses are different and are managed separately.

(ii) Reportable segments:

An operating segment is classified as reportable segment if reported revenue (including inter-segment revenue) or absolute amount of result or assets exceed 10% or more of the combined total of all the operating segments.

(iii) Segment profit:

Performance of a segment is measured based on segment profit (before interest and tax), as included in the internal management reports that are reviewed by the Group's CODM.

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Notes forming part of the Consolidated financial statements (continued)

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

C. Information about reportable segments

	Facility services		**Facility projects**		**Engineering projects**		**Others**		**Total**	
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021	**31 March 2022**	31 March 2021	**31 March 2022**	31 March 2021	**31 March 2022**	31 March 2021	**31 March 2022**	31 March 2021
External revenue recognised:										
Over time	**19,510.04**	16,284.86	**892.37**	392.36	**-**	-	**-**	-	**20,402.41**	16,677.22
At a point in time					**-**	-			**-**	-
Segment revenues	**19,510.04**	16,284.86	**892.37**	392.36	**-**	-	**-**	-	**20,402.41**	16,677.22
Segment expense	**16,718.78**	14,146.25	**794.86**	282.17	**435.38**	306.05	**-**	**-**	**17,949.02**	14,734.48
Segment depreciation	**233.37**	245.79	**2.09**	0.03	**0.36**	0.36	**-**	**-**	**235.82**	246.18
Segment results	**2,557.89**	1,892.82	**95.42**	110.16	**(435.74)**	(306.42)	**-**	-	**2,217.57**	1,696.56
Operating profit									**2,217.57**	1,696.56
Other income									**52.99**	68.88
Finance Cost									**(814.47)**	(864.52)
Unallocated depreciation / amortisation									**(0.83)**	(0.84)
Profit before tax									**1,455.26**	900.08
Current tax									**(606.33)**	(409.02)
Deferred tax charge									**326.84**	369.96
Short / (excess) provision of tax with respect to earlier years									**29.34**	39.20
Profit after tax									**1,205.11**	900.22
Segment assets	**16,309.65**	15,345.07	**1,112.49**	1,303.63	**746.30**	1,219.02	**-**	-	**18,168.44**	17,867.71
Unallocated Corporate assets									**757.95**	1,259.78
Total assets									**18,926.39**	19,127.49
Segment liabilities	**8,923.38**	10,457.91	**542.28**	510.09	**120.05**	137.75	**-**	-	**9,585.71**	11,105.75
Unallocated corporate liabilities								-	**297.91**	210.44
Total liabilities									**9,883.62**	11,316.19
Segment capital expenditure	**229.75**	79.84	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**229.75**	79.84
Unallocated capital expenditure									**-**	2.30
Total capital expenditure									**229.75**	82.14

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

38 Leases
Definition of lease

Under Ind AS 116, the Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease based on the definition of a lease, as explained in accounting policies.

A. As a lessee

Under Ind AS 116, the Group recognises right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for most leases – i.e. these leases are on-balance sheet.

The Group decided to apply recognition exemptions to short-term leases . For leases of other assets, which were classified as operating under Ind AS 116, the Group recognised right-of-use assets and lease liabilities.

B. As a lessor

The Group is not required to make any adjustments on transition to Ind AS 116 for leases in which it acts as a lessor, except for a sub-lease. The Group accounted for its leases in accordance with Ind AS 116 from the date of initial application.

C. Impact on financial statements

On transition to Ind AS 116, the Group recognised INR 63.10 million as right-of-use assets and INR 65.26 as lease liabilities, recognising the difference in retained earnings amounting to INR 2.16 million. Detailed bifurcation of lease liability & right-of-use assets is given below:

When measuring lease liabilities, the Group discounted lease payments using its incremental borrowing rate at 1 April 2019. The weighted-average rate applied is 11.1%.

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities is disclosed under Note 44C.

Right-of-Use recognised in the balance sheet	**As at 31 March 2022**	As at 31 March 2021
Building	**61.03**	88.62

Lease liabilities included in the balance sheet	**As at 31 March 2022**	As at 31 March 2021
Non-current	**56.01**	86.29
Current	**20.33**	16.61
Total	**76.34**	102.90

Amounts recognised in the Statement of profit and loss	**For the year ended 31 March 2022**	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Interest on lease liabilities	**9.01**	10.74
Total	**9.01**	10.74

Amounts recognised in the statement of cash flows	**For the year ended 31 March 2022**	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Total cash outflow for leases	**(27.42)**	(26.26)
Total	**(27.42)**	(26.26)

B. Leases as lessor

The Group has leased its vehicles on finance lease basis.

	Lease receivable
Amount as at 1 April 2020	**367.39**
Add: Finance income recognised during the period	20.26
Less: Minimum lease payments received during the period	(150.18)
Amount as at 31 March 2021	**237.47**
Add: Finance income recognised during the period	**12.52**
Less: Minimum lease payments received during the period	**(111.96)**
Amount as at 31 March 2022	**138.03**

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as at 31 March 2022

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Gross investment in the lease		
- receivable in less than one year	**138.03**	268.24
- receivable between one and five years	**-**	-
- receivable after more than five years	**-**	-
	138.03	268.24
Present value of minimum lease payments		
- receivable in less than one year	**138.03**	241.59
- receivable between one and five years	**-**	-
- receivable after more than five years	**-**	-
	138.03	241.59
Unearned finance income receivable	**-**	30.77
Net investment in lease	**138.03**	237.47
Unguaranteed residual value	**13.86**	13.86

During the year, there is no revenue against the investment property held by the Group for the purpose of leasing out to third parties.

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

39 Employee benefits

A. Defined contribution plans

The Group makes contributions, determined as a specified percentage of employee salaries, in respect of qualifying employees towards provident fund, employees state insurance corporation and labour welfare fund, which are defined contribution plans. The Group has no obligations other than to make the specified contributions. The contributions are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as they accrue. The amount recognised as an expense towards contribution to provident fund, employee state insurance and labour welfare fund for the year amounted to INR 892.90 million, INR 229.44 million and INR 2.92 million (31 March 2021: 762.72 million, 205.87 million and 2.67 million) respectively.

B. Defined benefit plan

I. For staff:
The Group has a defined benefit gratuity plan governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The scheme is a non-contributory defined benefit arrangement providing gratuity benefits expressed in terms of final monthly salary and service. The scheme is partly funded with the Life Insurance Corporation of India. In accordance with the standard, the disclosures relating to the Group's gratuity plan are provided below:

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
a) Statement showing changes in present value of obligation		
Present value of obligations at the beginning of the year	**72.53**	71.32
Interest cost	**4.81**	4.80
Current service cost	**12.57**	11.67
Benefits paid	**(14.85)**	(6.49)
Actuarial loss / (gain) on obligations	**13.08**	(8.78)
Present value of obligations as at the end of the year	**88.14**	72.53
b) Table showing changes in the fair value of plan assets		
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of year	**0.11**	0.11
Interest income	**0.24**	0.29
Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in interest income	**(0.23)**	(0.29)
Contributions	**-**	-
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	**0.12**	0.11
c) Amounts recognised in the Balance Sheet are as follows:		
Present value of obligation as at the end of the period	**88.14**	72.53
Fair value of plan assets as at the end of the period	**(0.12)**	(0.11)
(Surplus) / deficit	**88.02**	72.42
d) Amounts recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss are as follows:		
Current service cost	**12.57**	11.67
Net interest (income) / expense	**4.57**	4.51
Net periodic benefit cost recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss at the end of the period	**17.14**	16.18

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

39 Employee benefits *(continued)*

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
e) Amounts recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) are as follows:		
Remeasurement for the year - obligation gain / (loss)		
(Gain) / loss from change in demographic assumptions	**-**	-
(Gain) / loss from change in financial assumptions	**(4.13)**	0.44
Experience (gains) / losses	**17.21**	(9.22)
Remeasurement for the year - plan assets (gain) / loss	**0.23**	0.29
Total remeasurements cost / (credit) for the year	**13.31**	(8.49)
f) Net interest (income) / expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss are as follows:		
Interest (income) / expense - obligation	**4.81**	4.80
Interest (income) / expense - plan assets	**(0.24)**	(0.29)
Net interest (income) / expense for the year	**4.57**	4.51
g) The broad categories of plan assets as a percentage of total plan assets are as follows:		
	%	**%**
Funds managed by insurer	**100**	100
Total	**100**	100
h) Principal actuarial assumptions used in determining gratuity benefit obligations for the Group's plans are as follows:		
	%	%
Discount rate	**7.25**	6.85
Rate of increase in compensation levels	**5.00**	5.00
Expected rate of return on plan assets	**7.25**	6.85
Withdrawal rate	**8.00% p.a at younger ages reducing to 1.00% p.a at older ages**	8.00% p.a at younger ages reducing to 1.00% p.a at older ages
Mortality rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) table	

i) A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions is shown as follows:

Sensitivity analysis indicates the influence of a reasonable change in certain significant assumptions on the outcome of the present value of obligation. Sensitivity analysis is done by varying (increasing/ decreasing) one parameter by 50 basis points (0.5%).

(a) Impact of change in discount rate when base assumption is decreased / increased by 50 basis points

Discount rate	**Present value of obligation**	
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Increase by 0.5%	**83.37**	68.29
Decrease by 0.5%	**93.35**	77.18

(b) Impact of change in compensation levels when base assumption is decreased / increased by 50 basis points

Salary increment rate	**Present value of obligation**	
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Increase by 0.5%	**92.61**	76.75
Decrease by 0.5%	**83.93**	68.50

(c) Impact of change in withdrawal rate when base assumption is decreased / increased by 1000 basis points

Withdrawal rate	**Present value of obligation**	
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Increase by 10%	**88.92**	73.02
Decrease by 10%	**87.33**	72.03

The above sensitivity analyses have been calculated to show the movement in defined benefit obligation in isolation and assuming there are no other changes in market conditions at the reporting date. In practice, generally it does not occur. When we change one variable, it affects to others. In calculating the sensitivity, project unit credit method at the end of the reporting period has been applied.

39 Employee benefits *(continued)*

The method and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the previous year.

The average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 13.12 years (March 31, 2021 - 13.93 years).
The Group makes payment of liabilities from it's cash and cash equivalents balances whenever liability arises.

The expected maturity analysis of the undiscounted gratuity benefit is as follows:

Defined benefit obligations	Amount (in million)
Within 1 year	**5.29**
1-2 year	**5.10**
2-3 year	**5.33**
3-4 year	**4.75**
4-5 year	**5.54**
Year 6 to Year 10	**29.42**
	55.43

The future accrual is not considered in arriving at the above cash-flows.

Risk exposure
These defined benefit plans expose the Group to actuarial risks such as longevity risk, currency risk, interest rate risk and market risk.

II. For workers:

The scheme is a non-contributory defined benefit arrangement providing gratuity benefits expressed in terms of final monthly salary and service. The Group's gratuity plan is unfunded. In accordance with the Standard, the disclosures relating to the Group's gratuity plan are provided below:

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
a) Statement showing changes in present value of obligation		
Present value of obligations at the beginning of the year	**450.79**	312.70
Interest cost	**29.97**	20.90
Current service cost	**60.40**	49.65
Benefits paid	**(22.38)**	(8.70)
Actuarial loss / (gain) on obligations	**(56.58)**	76.24
Present value of obligations as at the end of the year	**462.20**	450.79
b) Table showing changes in the fair value of plan assets		
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of year	**-**	-
Interest income	**-**	-
Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in interest income	**-**	-
Contributions	**-**	-
Paid / transfer out	**-**	-
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	**-**	-
c) Amounts recognised in the Balance Sheet are as follows:		
Present value of unfunded obligation as at the end of the period	**462.20**	450.79
Fair value of plan assets as at the end of the year	**-**	-
(Surplus) / deficit	**462.20**	450.79
d) Amounts recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss are as follows:		
Current service cost	**60.40**	49.65
Net interest (income) / expense	**29.97**	20.90
Net periodic benefit cost recognised in the Statement of profit and loss at the end of the period	**90.37**	70.55

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

39 Employee benefits *(continued)*

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
e) Amounts recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) are as follows:		
Remeasurement for the year - obligation gain / (loss)		
(Gain) / loss from change in financial assumptions	**(24.57)**	2.99
(Gain) / loss from change in demographic assumptions	**-**	-
Experience (gains) / losses	**(32.01)**	73.25
Remeasurement for the year - plan assets (gain) / loss	**-**	-
Total remeasurements cost / (credit) for the year	**(56.58)**	76.24
f) Net interest (income) / expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss are as follows:		
Interest (income) / expense - obligation	**29.97**	20.90
Interest (income) / expense - plan assets	**-**	-
Net interest (income) / expense for the year	**29.97**	20.90

g) Principal actuarial assumptions used in determining gratuity benefit obligations for the Group's plans are as follows:

	%	%
Discount rate	**7.25**	6.85
Rate of increase in compensation levels	**5.00**	5.00
Withdrawal rate		
Age up to 25 years	**8.00**	8.00
Age 26 - 35 years	**6.00**	6.00
Age 36 - 45 years	**4.00**	4.00
Age 46 - 55 years	**2.00**	2.00
Age above 56 years	**1.00**	1.00

In addition to above, 80% withdrawal rate was assumed for employees with duration of service less than 5 years

Mortality rates — Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) table

h) A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions is shown as follows:

Sensitivity analysis indicates the influence of a reasonable change in certain significant assumptions on the outcome of the present value of obligation. Sensitivity analysis is done by varying (increasing/ decreasing) one parameter by 50 basis points (0.5%).

(a) Impact of change in discount rate when base assumption is decreased / increased by 50 basis points

Discount rate	**Present value of obligation**	
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Increase by 0.5%	**433.96**	422.11
Decrease by 0.5%	**493.21**	482.37

(b) Impact of change in salary increase rate when base assumption is decreased / increased by 50 basis point

Salary increment rate	**Present value of obligation**	
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Increase by 0.5%	**493.73**	482.77
Decrease by 0.5%	**433.26**	421.51

(c) Impact of change in withdrawal rate when base assumption is decreased / increased by 1000 basis point

Withdrawal rate	**Present value of obligation**	
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Increase by 10%	**467.08**	454.76
Decrease by 10%	**457.15**	446.66

The above sensitivity analyses have been calculated to show the movement in defined benefit obligation in isolation and assuming there are no other changes in market conditions at the reporting date. In practice, generally it does not occur. When we change one variable, it affects to others. In calculating the sensitivity, project unit credit method at the end of the reporting period has been applied.

39 Employee benefits *(continued)*

The method and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the previous year.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 15.21 years (March 31, 2021- 15.42 years).
The Group makes payment of liabilities from it cash and cash equivalents balances whenever liability arises.

The expected maturity analysis of the undiscounted gratuity benefit is as follows:

Defined benefit obligations	Amount (in million)
Within 1 year	**27.39**
1-2 year	**29.16**
2-3 year	**26.60**
3-4 year	**25.40**
4-5 year	**25.15**
Year 6 to Year 10	**111.60**
	245.30

The future accrual is not considered in arriving at the above cash-flows.

Reconciliation of provision for gratuity:

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
As per Actuarial valuation report		
Staff	**88.02**	72.42
Workers	**462.20**	450.79
Accrual for gratuity liability for left employees	**37.40**	11.96
	587.62	535.17
As per Balance sheet		
Non-current provision	**547.20**	497.30
Current provision	**40.43**	37.87
	587.63	535.17

Risk exposure
These defined benefit plans expose the Group to actuarial risks such as longevity risk, currency risk, interest rate risk and market risk.

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

40 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure

As per provisions of section 135 of Companies Act 2013, the Holding Company was required to spend INR 18.74 million (31 March 2021: 26.32 million) being 2% of average net profits made during the three immediately preceding financial years, in pursuance of its Corporate Social Responsibility Policy on the activities specified in Schedule VII of the Act, which has been provided for in the books. The Holding Company has spent INR 19 million (31 March 2021: NIL) towards activities in line with its CSR policy.

Particulars	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
(a) amount required to be spent by the Holding Company	**18.74**	26.32
(b) amount of expenditure incurred (Nature of CSR activities)	**19.00**	-
(i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	**-**	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	**19.00**	-
(c) shortfall / (surplus) at the end of the year*	**(0.26)**	26.32
(d) total of previous years shortfall / (surplus)	**(0.26)**	26.32
(e) related party transactions	**-**	-
(f) provision, if any	**-**	26.32

During the previous year ended 31 March 2021, the Holding Company was unable to identify suitable options of eligible expenditure specified in the Schedule VII for spending towards CSR activities. However, the Holding Company has subsequently spent an amount of INR 27 million during the current year towards the unspent amount pertaining to the previous year.

41 Details of dues to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of year		
Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	**65.37**	0.54
Interest due on above	**1.82**	0.15
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	**-**	-
Payment to supplier beyond the appointed date	**-**	-
Interest paid on above	**-**	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006	**-**	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	**-**	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006	**2.33**	0.51

The Group has compiled this information based on intimation received from the suppliers of their status as Micro or Small Enterprises and/ or its registration with the appropriate authority under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

42 Discontinued operations

(a) Description

On 11 February 2019, the Board of Directors decided to discontinue the Rural Electrification (RE) projects business. While the Group shall not be taking up new RE projects, the ongoing projects shall be completed and the Group will continue to fulfil its obligations towards closed and ongoing projects.

The Group has disclosed a single amount in the Statement of profit and loss comprising the total of the pre and post-tax profit or loss of discontinued operations separately from the results from Continuing operations as per the requirements of Ind AS 105 - Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations. Moreover, the Group has also re-presented the above disclosures for prior periods presented in the financial statements so that the disclosures relate to all operations that have been discontinued by the end of the reporting period for the latest period presented.

(b) Financial performance

Financial information relating to the discontinued operation is set out below:

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Income		
Revenue from contracts with customers	-	-
Other income	-	0.28
Total income	-	0.28
Expenses		
Cost of materials consumed	**7.14**	7.95
Operating and other expenses	**423.29**	292.81
Employee benefits expense	**4.95**	5.30
Finance costs	**6.79**	2.64
Depreciation and amortisation expense	**0.36**	0.36
Total expenses	**442.53**	309.06
Profit before tax from discontinued operations (A)	**(442.53)**	(308.78)
Tax expenses		
Current tax (B)	**173.38**	-
Deferred tax (C)	**(322.50)**	(96.10)
Profit from discontinued operations A-(B+C)	**(293.41)**	(212.68)
Total comprehensive income from discontinued operations	**(293.41)**	(212.68)

(c) Net cash flow from discontinued operations

- Net cash flow from operating activities	**(61.59)**	380.32

43 Assets classified as held for sale and liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Assets classified as held for sale		
Freehold land held for sale	-	149.94
Liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale		
Advances received	-	87.49

In November 2013, the Holding Company had entered into a memorandum of understanding with a third party to acquire certain parcels of land in Bengaluru, with the intention of building residential colony for its employees. Payments made were disclosed as capital advances in the financial statements of earlier years.

The Holding Company subsequently decided not to proceed with construction of the colony and to sell the said parcels of land. Consequently, in September 2018, the Holding Company entered into a memorandum of understanding to sell the same. The land has been disclosed as assets classified as held for sale and the advances received by the Holding Company towards sale of land has been disclosed as liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale. During the current year, the Holding Company has completed the registration of sale ageements and recognised sales accordingly.

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

44 Financial instruments: Fair values and risk management

A Accounting classifications and fair value measurements

As per assessments made by the management, fair values of financial instruments carried at amortised cost are not materially different from their carrying amounts since they are either short term nature or the interest rates applicable are equal to the current market rate of interest.
The Group has elected to measure certain equity instruments at 'Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)'.

Refer note 2.26 '*Fair value measurement* 'of significant accounting policies for fair value hierarchy.

Sr. No.	Particulars	Carrying value	
		31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	Level 1 financial instruments		
I	**Financial asset**		
a)	**Carried at fair value through profit and loss**		
	Investments in mutual funds	**31.56**	30.29
	Level 2 financial instruments		
I	**Financial asset**		
a)	**Carried at amortised cost**		
	Investments	**(1.58)**	2.66
	Loans	**5.39**	2.03
	Other financial assets	**3,089.38**	3,577.58
	Trade receivables	**9,111.53**	8,878.70
	Cash and cash equivalents	**497.13**	596.48
	Other bank balances	**599.35**	582.23
b)	**Carried at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)**		
	Unquoted non-trade equity investments	**1.06**	1.06
II	**Financial liabilities**		
a)	**Carried at amortised cost**		
	Borrowings (including current maturities)	**3,938.91**	5,593.75
	Trade payables	**1,455.18**	1,214.61
	Lease liability	**76.34**	102.90
	Other financial liabilities	**1,382.11**	1,328.07

B Valuation techniques

For level 1 instruments
Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

For level 2 instruments
The following table shows the valuation techniques used in measuring Level 2 fair values for financial instruments measured at fair value and through Other Comprehensive Income in the Balance Sheet. Related valuation processes are described in Note 2.26.

Sr.No	Type	Valuation technique
1	Financial assets and liabilities	Discounted cash flows: The valuation model considers the present value of expected payment, discounted using risk-adjusted discount rate

44 Financial instruments: Fair values and risk management *(continued)*

C Financial risk management policy and objectives

The Group’s principal financial liabilities comprise of borrowings, trade payables and other financial liabilities. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Group's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Group’s principal financial assets include investments, loans, trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances and other financial assets that is derived directly from its operations.

The Group's risk management is carried out by the management under policies approved by the board of directors. The Group's treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the Group's operating units. The board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas such as foreign exchange risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk. The Group, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a discipline and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations. The Group is not exposed to interest rate risk since the Group has fixed interest rate borrowings.

In order to minimise any adverse effects on the financial performance of the Group, it has taken various measures. This note explains the source of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and impact of the same in the financial statements.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, trade receivables, loans, other financial assets measured at amortised cost.	Ageing analysis, external credit rating (wherever available)	Diversification of bank deposits, credit limits and letters of credit
Liquidity risk	Borrowings, trade payables and other financial liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities
Market risk	Recognised financial assets and liabilities not denominated in Indian rupee (INR)	Sensitivity analysis	Management follows established risk management policies.

(A) Credit risk

Credit risk in case of the Group arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks, loans, other financial assets and credit exposures to customers including outstanding trade receivables.

Credit risk management

Credit risk arises from the possibility that counter party may not be able to settle their obligations as agreed. To manage this, the Group periodically assesses the reliability of customers, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, and analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable. Individual risk limits are set accordingly.

The Group considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. It considers reasonable and supportive forward looking information such as:

(i) Actual or expected significant adverse changes in business,
(ii) Actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the counterparty,
(iii) Financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to counterparty's ability to meet its obligations,
(iv) Significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same counterparty,
(v) Significant changes in the value of collateral supporting the obligation or in the quality of third-party guarantees or credit enhancements.

The Group provides for lifetime Expected Credit Loss (ECL) in case of trade receivables. In case of all other financials assets, the Group applies 12-month expected credit loss model. The Group uses an allowance matrix to measure the expected credit loss of trade receivables.

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

44 Financial instruments: Fair values and risk management *(continued)*

Expected credit loss for receivables

Under Indian GAAP, provision for doubtful debts is recognised on an incurred credit loss model. Under Ind AS, such provision is recognised on an expected credit loss model.

The Group uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss of its receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the receivables. At every reporting date, the historically observed default rates are updated, and changes in estimates are analysed.

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group's receivables from customers and loans and advances. The Group's customer profile include state and central government bodies, public sector enterprises, state owned companies and private customers. General payment terms entail monthly progress payments with a credit period ranging from 30 to 180 days and certain retention money to be released at the end of the project. In some cases retentions are substituted with bank/ corporate guarantees. The Group has a detailed review mechanism of overdue customer receivables at various levels within organisation to ensure proper attention and focus for realisation. Credit risk on trade receivables and unbilled work-in-progress is limited as the customers of the Group mainly consist of the government promoted entities having a strong credit worthiness. The credit period considered in the expected credit loss model for such entities is based on the past trend of receipts. The provision matrix takes into account available external and internal credit risk factors such as Group's historical experience for customers.

Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using expected credit loss model:

Exposure to risk	**31 March 2022**	31 March 2021
Trade receivables	**11,395.87**	10,843.28
Less: Expected credit loss	**(2,284.34)**	(1,964.58)
	9,111.53	8,878.70
Retention money	**650.64**	1,032.73
Less: Expected credit loss	**-**	-
	650.64	1,032.73
Other loans and advances	**144.79**	72.86
	144.79	72.86

Reconciliation of loss allowance

	Amount
Loss allowance as at 1 April 2020	(1,546.34)
Amounts written off	-
Allowance during the year	(418.24)
Loss allowance as at 31 March 2021	(1,964.58)
Provision on retention money	**(118.48)**
Amounts written off	**394.25**
Allowance during the year	**(595.53)**
Loss allowance as at 31 March 2022	**(2,284.34)**

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

44 Financial instruments: Fair values and risk management *(continued)*

(B) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Group'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 Group's reputation.

The Group aims to maintain the level of its cash and cash equivalents at an amount in excess of expected cash outflows on financial liabilities (other than trade payables) over the next six months. The Group also monitors the level of expected cash inflows on trade receivables and loans together with expected cash outflows on trade payables
and other financial liabilities. In addition, the Group's liquidity management policy involves considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet the expected cash flows, monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal and external regulatory requirements and maintaining debt financing plans.

Exposure to risk	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Borrowings		
Less than 1 year	**3,304.03**	4,833.86
More than 1 year	**393.05**	510.45
Total	**3,697.08**	5,344.31
Trade payables		
Less than 1 year	**1,236.69**	936.60
More than 1 year	**218.49**	278.01
Total	**1,455.18**	1,214.61
Other financial liabilities		
Less than 1 year	**1,623.94**	1,577.51
More than 1 year	-	-
Total	**1,623.94**	1,577.51
Lease liabilities		
Less than 1 year	**20.33**	16.61
More than 1 year	**56.01**	86.29
Total	**76.34**	**102.90**

44 Financial instruments: Fair values and risk management *(continued)*

C Financial risk management policy and objectives *(continued)*

(C) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices – such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates – will affect the Group'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.

The Group is exposed to currency risk to the extent that there is a mismatch between the currencies in which sales and purchases are denominated. The Group evaluates exchange rate exposure arising from foreign currency transactions and the Group follows established risk management policies to mitigate the risk.

Foreign currency exposure:

Financial assets	**Currency**	**Amount in foreign currency (absolute amounts)**		**Amount in INR**	
		31 March 2022	31 March 2021	**31 March 2022**	31 March 2021
Cash balance	USD	**643.00**	643.00	**0.05**	0.05
	RMB	**3,007.00**	3,007.00	**0.04**	0.03
	HKD	**1,102.00**	1,102.00	**0.01**	0.01
	AED	**842.00**	2,300.00	**0.02**	0.05
	EUR	**320.00**	320.00	**0.03**	0.03

Currency wise net exposure (assets -liabilities)

	Amount in foreign currency (absolute amounts)		**Amount in INR**	
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021	**31 March 2022**	31 March 2021
USD	**643.00**	643.00	**0.05**	0.05
RMB	**3,007.00**	3,007.00	**0.04**	0.03
HKD	**1,102.00**	1,102.00	**0.01**	0.01
AED	**842.00**	2,300.00	**0.02**	0.05
EUR	**320.00**	320.00	**0.03**	0.03

Sensitivity analysis

Currency	**Amount in INR**		**Sensitivity %**	**Impact on profit (strengthen)**		**Impact on profit (weakening)**	
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021		**31 March 2022**	31 March 2021	**31 March 2022**	31 March 2021
USD	**0.05**	0.05	5.00%	**0.00***	0.00	**(0.00)***	(0.00)
RMB	**0.04**	0.03	5.00%	**0.00***	0.00	**(0.00)***	(0.00)
HKD	**0.01**	0.01	5.00%	**0.00***	0.00	**(0.00)***	(0.00)
AED	**0.02**	0.05	5.00%	**0.00***	0.00	**(0.00)***	(0.00)
EUR	**0.03**	0.03	5.00%	**0.00***	0.00	**(0.00)***	(0.00)
Total	**0.15**	0.17		**0.01**	0.01	**(0.01)**	(0.01)

(USD - US Dollar, RMB - Yuan, HKD - Hong Kong Dollar, AED - Arab Emirates Dirham, EUR - Euro, GBP - British Pounds)

* Since denominated in INR million

45 Capital management

Risk management
The Group's objectives when managing capital are to
-safeguard it's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for 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 Group 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 Group monitors capital on the basis of the following ratio: Net debt (total borrowings net of cash and cash equivalents) divided by total 'equity' (as shown in the balance sheet).

	31 March 2022	**31 March 2021**
Borrowings	**3,697.08**	5,344.31
Less: Cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances	**1,096.48**	1,178.71
Net debt	**2,600.60**	4,165.59
Equity	**9,041.09**	7,809.16
Debt to equity ratio	**29%**	53%

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

46 Revenue from contracts with customers

A. Revenue streams

Particulars	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Facility services revenue	**19,510.04**	16,284.86
Facility projects revenue	**892.37**	392.36
Rural Electrification (discontinued)	**-**	-
Other operating revenue		
Interest income under effective interest method on deposits with banks and others	**21.80**	37.27
Foreign exchange fluctuation gain (net)	**-**	1.73
Finance income on lease receivables	**12.52**	20.26
Interest income on financial assets at amortised cost	**-**	-
Miscellaneous income	**18.67**	9.34
	52.99	68.60
	20,455.40	16,745.82

Disaggregation of revenue streams

The Group is engaged in the business of mechanized housekeeping, transportation, labour supply, facility management, maintaining ambulances and providing support services in operating such ambulances, running vehicles on hire etc.
The Group is also engaged in the business of horticultural & landscaping contracts, LED street lights installation and maintenance, etc.

Particulars	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Facility services revenue	**19,510.04**	16,284.86
Facility projects revenue	**892.37**	392.36
Rural Electrification (discontinued)	**-**	-
Total revenue	**20,402.41**	16,677.22

Particulars	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Timing of revenue recognition		
Services transferred at a point in time	**-**	-
Services Transferred over time	**20,402.41**	16,677.22
Total revenue	**20,402.41**	16,677.22

47 Estimated uncertainty relating to COVID-I9 outbreak

The World Health Organization announced a global health emergency because of a new strain of coronavirus (“COVID-19”) and classified its outbreak as a pandemic on March 11, 2020. In response, the Indian government have taken various actions and ensured many precautionary measures which posed significant disruption to business operations and adversely impacting most of the industries which has resulted in global slowdown. The full extent and duration of the impact of COVID-19 on the Group’s operations and financial performance is currently unknown, and depends on future developments that are uncertain and unpredictable, including the duration and spread of the pandemic and any new information that may emerge concerning the severity of the virus, its spread to other regions and the actions to contain the virus or treat its impact, among others. Any of these outcomes could have a material adverse impact on Group's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2022 and thereafter. Management currently believes that it has adequate liquidity and business plans to continue to operate the business and mitigate the risks associated with COVID-19 for the next 12 months from the date of these Financial Statements.

48 Social Security Code

The Code on Social Security 2020 (‘the Code’) relating to employee benefits, during employment and post-employment, has received Presidential assent on 28 September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. Further, the Ministry of Labour and Employment has released draft rules for the Code on 13 November 2020. However, the effective date from which the changes are applicable is yet to be notified and rules for quantifying the financial impact are also not yet issued.

49 Standards issued but not yet effective

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 23, 2022, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022, applicable from April 1st, 2022, as below:

1 Ind AS 103 – Reference to Conceptual Framework

The amendments specifiy that to qualify for recognition as part of applying the acquisition method, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed must meet the definitions of assets and liabilities in the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian Accounting Standards (Conceptual Framework) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India at the acquisition date. These changes do not significantly change the requirements of Ind AS 103. The Group does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

2 Ind AS 16 – Proceeds before intended use

The amendments mainly prohibit an entity from deducting from the cost of property, plant and equipment amounts received from selling items produced while the Group is preparing the asset for its intended use. Instead, an entity will recognise such sales proceeds and related cost in profit or loss. The Group does not expect the amendments to have any impact in its recognition of its property, plant and equipment in its financial statements.

3 Ind AS 37 – Onerous Contracts - Costs of Fulfilling a Contract

The amendments specify that that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts. The amendment is essentially a clarification and the Group does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

4 Ind AS 109 – Annual Improvements to Ind AS (2021)

The amendment clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the '10 percent' test of Ind AS 109 in assessing whether to derecognise a financial liability. The Group does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

5 Ind AS 116 – Annual Improvements to Ind AS (2021)

The amendments remove the illustration of the reimbursement of leasehold improvements by the lessor in order to resolve any potential confusion regarding the treatment of lease incentives that might arise because of how lease incentives were described in that illustration.The Group does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

50 Additional Regulatory Information

(a) Details of Benami Property held

The Group does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Group for holding any Benami property.

(b) Wilful Defaulter

The Group has not been declared as a Wilful Defaulter by any Financial Institution or bank as at the date of Balance Sheet.

(c) Relationship with Struck off Companies

Name of struck off Company	Nature of transactions with struck-off Company	Relationship with the Struck off company, if any	Balance outstanding as at current period	Balance outstanding as at previous period
Dana India Private Limited	Sale of services	Not Related	0.32	0.03

(d) Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies (ROC)

The Group has no pending charges or satisfaction which are yet to be registered with the ROC beyond the Statutory period.

(e) Compliance with number of layers of companies

The Group has complied with the provision of the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

(f) Discrepancy in utilization of borrowings

The Group has used the borrowings from banks and financial institutions for the specific purpose for which it was taken at the balance sheet date. There are no discrepancies in the utilisation of borrowings.

(g) Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium:

(A) The Group has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries).
(B) the group has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party).

The Group have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (intermediaries) with the understanding that the intermediary shall:
a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Group (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or
b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

The Group have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Group shall:
a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or;
b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

BVG India Limited
Notes forming part of the Consolidated financial statements (continued)
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees million)

51 Additional Information

(a) Undisclosed income

The Group has no transaction that is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

(b) Details of Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency

The Group has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency.

51A Ratios analysis & its elements

(a) Ratios and reasons for variances

Particulars	31 March 2022	31 March 2021	% change from 31 March 2021 to 31 March 2022	Reasons for variance, where variation exceeds 25%
Current Ratio	**1.74**	1.51	14.67%	-
Debt-Equity Ratio	**0.41**	0.68	-40.24%	Ratio has improved on account of reduced debt, while maintaining growth.
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	**2.78**	2.33	19.31%	-
Return on Equity Ratio	**13.31%**	11.55%	15.31%	-
Inventory turnover ratio	**2.39**	1.38	73.18%	Ratio has increased due to higher material consumption, driven by change in revenue mix, without significant change in inventory.
Trade Receivables turnover ratio	**2.27**	1.89	19.82%	-
Trade payables turnover ratio	**1.50**	0.93	62.05%	Ratio has improved due to timely payment of vendor dues.
Net capital turnover ratio	**2.26**	2.14	5.68%	-
Net profit ratio	**5.90%**	5.41%	9.11%	-
Return on Capital employed	**15.79%**	13.41%	17.77%	-
Return on investment	**13.31%**	11.55%	15.31%	-