INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF TeamLease EDTech Limited (formerly TeamLease School Guru Eduserve Private Limited) ("the Company"),

Report on the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone Financial Statements of **TeamLease EDTech Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Standalone Balance sheet as at March 31, 2022, the Standalone statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity and Standalone 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 (hereinafter referred to as "the standalone Financial Statements").

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 Indian Accounting Standards as prescribed under section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) rules, 2015 as amended ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2022 and its profit, other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis of our Opinion

We have conducted our audit of the standalone Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ("SAs") specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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 independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone Financial Statements.

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Information other than Standalone Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of other information. The other information comprises the information included in Board's Report including Annexure to Board's Report, but does not include the standalone Financial Statements and our auditor's report thereon. These Other reports are expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the standalone Financial Statements does not cover the other information and we 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.

When we read the other reports containing other information, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take appropriate actions, if required.

Management's and Board of Directors Responsibilities for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these 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 financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility for Audit of 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 Financial Statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism 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 adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls

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

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, based on our audit, 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.

   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.

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c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive income, the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of changes in equity 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 Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

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

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company, and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of Section 197 (16) of the Act, as amended:
In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act.

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

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

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

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

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

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

c)Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

v) As per the information and explanation provided by the Company, the Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.

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2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For Manian & Rao,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 009183S

Paresh Daga
Partner
MembershipNo.211468

Place: Bangalore
Date: May 12, 2022
UDIN: 22211468AIVJWE4456

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ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **TeamLease EDTech 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.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting 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 Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, 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 over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's

judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error.
We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that,

1. Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;

2. Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of Financial Statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the Company; and

3. Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the Financial Statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

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Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2022, based on the criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI.

For Manian & Rao,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 009183S

Paresh Daga
Partner
MembershipNo.211468

Place: Bangalore
Date: May 12, 2022
UDIN: 22211468AIVJWE4456

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ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

(i) In respect of Company's Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:

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

(B) The company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

(b) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Property, Plant and Equipment were physically verified during the year by the Management in accordance with 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. As informed to us, there were no material discrepancies noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company does not have any immovable properties of freehold or leasehold land and building and hence reporting under paragraph 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment, Intangible Assets and Right of use assets during the year.

(e) According to the information and explanation given to us, there are no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) In respect of inventories

a) The Company is a Service Company, primarily rendering distance learning course through its online platform Accordingly, it does not hold any physical inventories. Thus paragraph 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

b) The Company has not availed working capital facilities limits in excess of 5 crores from banks or financial institutions. Thus paragraph 3(ii)(b) of the order is not applicable.

(iii) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not made investments in, 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 other parties during the year. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3(iii), (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) of the said Order is not applicable.

(iv) According to information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans or made any investments, or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Sec.185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(iv) of the said Order are not applicable to the Company.

(v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India, provisions of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act, any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act and the relevant rules framed there under. Accordingly, paragraph 3(v) of the order is not applicable.

(vi) The Central Government of India has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under sub section (1) of section 148 of the Act for any of the Services rendered by the Company and therefore provision of section 3(vi) of the order is not applicable to the company.

(vii) According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:

(a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Provident Fund, Income-tax, Labour Welfare Fund, Professional Tax, Goods and Services Tax and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities. As on March 31, 2022 the Company had no undisputed statutory dues outstanding for a period of more than six months from the date, they became payable. Details of the same is as under

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us there are no dues of duty of customs, sales tax, duty of excise, service tax, Goods and Services tax and value added tax which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute, except for ongoing litigation mentioned below:

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Nature of Statute	Forum	Assessment Year	Amount of Claim disputed
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal	AY 13-14	8.89 Lakhs

(viii) According to the information and explanations given by the management, and based on the procedures carried out during the course of our audit, we have not come across any transactions not recorded in the books of account which have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income-tax Act, 1961.

(ix) According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of loans and borrowings:

(a) The Company has borrowed working capital demand loan from Bank and has fixed repayment terms agreed between the parties. The company is regular in payment of interest as per the agreed terms. The company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lenders.

(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) The Company has not availed any term loan facility during the year ended March 31,2022. Thus paragraph 3(ix)(c) of the order is not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has utilised funds raised on short term basis for short term purposes only.

(e) The Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures during the year ended March 31, 2022.Thus paragraph 3(ix)(e) of the order is not applicable.

(f) The Company has not raised any loans on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies during the year ended March 31, 2022.Thus paragraph 3(ix)(f) of the order is not applicable.

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(x) According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of capital raising:

a) The Company has not raised moneys/funds by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(x)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year, hence reporting under paragraph 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(xi) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us:

(a) During the course of our 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 or on the Company by its officers or employees, noticed or reported during the year, nor we have been informed of any such case by the Management.

(b) No report under sub-section 12 of Section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by the Auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and up to the date of this report.

(c) Whistle blower mechanism is not applicable to the company, since it is not a listed company. and hence reporting under paragraph 3(xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under paragraph 3 (xii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) The company is not required to have an internal audit system under section 138 of the Companies Act and hence reporting under paragraph 3(xiv)(a), 3(xiv)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

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(xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) In our opinion: -

a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.

b) There is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

(xvii) As per the records of the company examined by us, the Company has not incurred cash losses as per the Financial Statements in the current financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year, hence reporting under paragraph 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xix) As per the information and explanations given to us and the records of the company examined by us, on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the Financial Statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.

(xx) Section 135 of the Companies Act is not applicable to the Company, hence reporting under paragraph 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable.

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(xxi) According to the information and explanations given to us during the course of the audit, the company is not required to prepare consolidated financial statement, hence reporting under paragraph 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable.

For Manian & Rao,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 009183S

Paresh Daga
Digitally signed by Paresh Daga
Date: 2022.05.12 12:36:19 +05'30'

Paresh Daga
Partner
MembershipNo.211468

Place: Bangalore
Date: May 12, 2022
UDIN: 22211468AIVJWE4456

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TeamLease Edtech Limited
(Formerly School Guru Eduserve Private Limited)
B-903, Western Edge -II, Borivali (East) , Mumbai - 400066
CIN: U80301MH2010PTC211390
Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2022

(All amounts in Rs. In Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5A	43.54	17.03
Right-of-use assets	5B	267.09	-
Intangible assets	5C	221.78	142.98
Intangible assets under development	5C	88.24	47.39
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	6	-	-
(ii) Other financial assets	7	54.75	1.03
Other non - current assets	8	2.37	-
Deferred tax assets (net)	9	153.65	224.01
Income tax asset (net)	10	91.27	29.07
Total non-current assets		**922.69**	**461.50**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	11		
Billed		2,183.18	578.09
Unbilled		203.00	-
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	12	385.50	167.45
(iii) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	13	1.97	1.97
(iv) Investments	6	-	82.05
(vi) Other financial assets	14	113.27	15.93
Other current assets	15	75.76	22.74
Total current assets		**2,962.68**	**868.23**
Total assets		**3,885.37**	**1,329.74**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity share capital	16	110.99	109.91
Other equity	17	1,659.01	857.03
Total equity		**1,770.00**	**966.94**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities:			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease Liabilities	35	218.16	-
Provisions	18	175.55	12.36
Total non-current liabilities		**393.71**	**12.36**
Current liabilities:			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	19	250.00	-
(ii) Lease liabilities	35	49.04	-
(iii) Trade payables			
a. total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	20	-	-
b. total outstanding dues other than (ii) (a) above	20	779.95	159.56
(iv) Other financial liabilities	21	426.62	86.77
Contract liabilities	22	12.81	8.43
Provisions	18	37.71	38.66
Other current liabilities	22	165.53	57.02
Total current liabilities		**1,721.66**	**350.44**
Total equity and liabilities		**3,885.37**	**1,329.74**
Summary of significant accounting policies	1-4		
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.	5-43		

This is the balance sheet referred to in our audit report

For Manian & Rao
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 001983S
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Paresh Daga
Partner
Membership Number: 211468

Place: Bangalore
Date: 12 May 2022

Neeti Sharma
Director
DIN : 09084370

Place: Bangalore
Date: 12 May 2022

Shantanu Rooj
Director
DIN : 00200275

Place: Mumbai
Date: 12 May 2022

TeamLease Edtech Limited
(Formerly School Guru Eduserve Private Limited)
B-903, Western Edge -II, Borivali (East) , Mumbai - 400066
CIN: U80301MH2010PTC211390

Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2022

	Notes	For the year ended March 2022	For the year ended March 2021
Income			
Revenue from operations	23	7,097.12	1,372.41
Other income	24	7.29	27.00
Total income		**7,104.41**	**1,399.41**
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	25	2,083.47	696.93
Finance Costs	26	14.19	0.14
Depreciation and amortization expense	27	143.11	137.71
Other expenses	28	3,927.18	391.46
Total expenses		**6,167.95**	**1,226.24**
Profit/(Loss) before tax		**936.46**	**173.17**
Tax expense:			
- Current tax (Including MAT)		160.36	-
- Tax adjustment for earlier years		-	-
- Deferred tax	9	-	-
MAT Credit entitlement		-	-
Deferred tax charge/ (credit)	9	76.44	(227.76)
Total tax expense		**236.80**	**(227.76)**
Profit/(Loss) for the period / year		**699.66**	**400.93**
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:	32		
Remeasurement gains/(losses) of defined benefits obligation		(24.16)	14.93
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		6.08	(3.76)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the period / year, net of tax		**(18.08)**	**11.17**
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period / year, net of tax		**681.58**	**412.10**
Earnings per equity share (face value Re 1/- each fully paid)			
(a) Basic EPS (Rs.)		6.35	4.44
(b) Diluted EPS (Rs.)	36	6.34	4.44

Summary of significant accounting policies 1-4

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements. 5-43

This is the statement of profit and loss referred to in our audit report

For Manian & Rao
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 001983S
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Paresh Daga
Partner
Membership Number: 211468

Place: Bangalore
Date: 12 May 2022

Neeti Sharma
Director
DIN : 09084370

Place: Bangalore
Date: 12 May 2022

Shantanu Rooj
Director
DIN : 00200275

Place: Mumbai
Date: 12 May 2022

TeamLease Edtech Limited
(Formerly School Guru Eduserve Private Limited)
B-903, Western Edge -II, Borivali (East) , Mumbai - 400066
CIN: U80301MH2010PTC211390
Statement of Cash Flows as at 31 March 2022

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Operating activities		
Profit/(Loss) before tax	936.46	173.17
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	8.78	5.97
Depreciation of Right of Use	14.23	-
Amortisation of intangible assets	120.11	98.28
Impairment of intangible assets	-	33.46
Liabilities no longer required written back	4.27	-
Share based payment expense	11.29	-
Sweat equity expense	109.11	-
Interest Expenses / Finance Cost	9.17	0.14
Interest expenses on unwinnding of lease liabilities	5.02	
Gain on Sales of Investments	(2.07)	(14.27)
Finance income (including fair value change in financial instruments)	-	(0.60)
Bad debts / advances written off and provided for	18.17	0.10
Sundry Balance Written off	(0.14)	(6.11)
Working capital adjustments		
(Increase)/ Decrease in trade receivables	(1,623.12)	(315.44)
(Increase)/Decrease in loans and deposit	(56.02)	-
(Increase)/Decrease in current financial loans	-	(15.90)
(Increase) / decrease in Non current financial loans	-	7.79
(Increase) / Decrease in current financial other assets	(97.33)	0.98
(Increase)/Decrease in other current assets	(53.02)	44.98
(Increase)/Decrease in other non - current assets	(2.37)	-
(Decrease) /Increase in trade payables	620.39	80.53
(Decrease) /Increase in other current financial liabilities	335.58	28.31
(Decrease)/Increase in contract liabilities	4.38	7.34
(Decrease)/Increase in other contract assets	(203.00)	-
(Decrease)/Increase in other current liabilities	108.51	49.13
Increase/(Decrease) in provisions	138.08	15.63
	406.45	**193.50**
Income tax paid (including TDS) (net)	(222.56)	(26.23)
Net cash flows from operating activities	**183.89**	**167.27**
Investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(35.29)	(3.19)
Purchase of intangible assets (including CWIP)	(239.76)	(123.06)
Sale of mutual funds	84.13	635.00
Purchase of Mutual funds	(0.00)	(590.00)
Investment in Fixed Deposit	-	(1.70)
FD Maturity Proceeds	-	58.92
Net cash flows from / (used in) investing activities	**(190.92)**	**(24.04)**
Financing activities		
Repayment of Lease Liabilities	(16.83)	-
Proceeds from issue of equity share capital	1.08	
Loan received from ICICI Bank	250.00	-
Finance cost	(9.17)	(0.14)
Net cash flows from / (used in) financing activities	**225.08**	**(0.14)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**218.04**	**143.09**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the Period	167.45	24.36
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the Period	**385.50**	**167.45**

Summary of significant accounting policies 1-4

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements. 5-43

This is the statement of cash flow referred to in our audit report

For Manian & Rao
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 001983S
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Paresh Daga
Partner
Membership Number: 211468

Place: Bangalore
Date: 12 May 2022

Neeti Sharma
Director
DIN : 09084370

Place: Bangalore
Date: 12 May 2022

Shantanu Rooj
Director
DIN : 00200275

Place: Mumbai
Date: 12 May 2022

(Amount in ₹ lakhs)

5A Property, plant and equipment

Changes in the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment

	Computer System	Air Conditioners	Electrical Fittings	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipments	Camera	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 01 April 2021	**77.07**	**5.28**	**4.53**	**33.54**	**14.07**	**4.85**	**139.35**
Additions	29.06	-	-	4.34	1.89	-	35.29
Disposal/retirements/derecognition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March 2022	**106.13**	**5.28**	**4.53**	**37.88**	**15.96**	**4.85**	**174.64**
Accumulated depreciation as at 01 April 2021	**71.48**	**4.86**	**3.89**	**24.79**	**12.80**	**4.50**	**122.32**
Depreciation	5.38	0.12	0.16	2.44	0.61	0.06	8.78
Disposal/retirements/derecognition							-
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2022	**76.85**	**4.98**	**4.05**	**27.24**	**13.41**	**4.56**	**131.10**
Carrying amount as at 01 April 2021	**5.60**	**0.42**	**0.64**	**8.75**	**1.27**	**0.35**	**17.03**
Carrying amount as at 31 March 2022	**29.28**	**0.30**	**0.48**	**10.65**	**2.55**	**0.28**	**43.54**

(Amount in ₹ lakhs)

5A Property, plant and equipment

Changes in the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment

	Computer System	Air Conditioners	Electrical Fittings	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipments	Camera	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 01 April 2020	**74.97**	**5.28**	**4.40**	**32.88**	**13.78**	**4.85**	**136.16**
Additions	2.10	-	0.13	0.66	0.29	-	3.19
Disposal/retirements/derecognition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March 2021	**77.07**	**5.28**	**4.53**	**33.54**	**14.07**	**4.85**	**139.35**
Accumulated depreciation as at 01 April 2020	**69.75**	**4.64**	**3.71**	**21.84**	**12.07**	**4.33**	**116.35**
Depreciation	1.73	0.22	0.18	2.95	0.73	0.17	5.97
Disposal/retirements/derecognition							-
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2021	**71.48**	**4.86**	**3.89**	**24.79**	**12.80**	**4.50**	**122.32**
Carrying amount as at 01 April 2020	**5.22**	**0.64**	**0.68**	**11.04**	**1.70**	**0.52**	**19.81**
Carrying amount as at 31 March 2021	**5.60**	**0.42**	**0.64**	**8.75**	**1.27**	**0.35**	**17.03**

5B Right-of-use assets

Changes in the carrying amount of Right-of-use assets

	Building
Gross carrying amount as at 01 April 2021	**-**
Additions	281.32
Disposal/retirements/derecognition	-
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March 2022	**281.32**
Accumulated depreciation as at 01 April 2021	**-**
Depreciation	14.23
Disposal/retirements/derecognition	
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2022	**14.23**
Carrying amount as at 01 April 2021	**-**
Carrying amount as at 31 March 2022	**267.09**

(Amount in ₹ lakhs)

5C Intangible assets

Changes in the carrying amount of other intangible assets

	Other than Internally Generated	Internally Generated	Internally Generated	Internally Generated	Total of Intangible Assets capitalised	Intangible Assets Under Devlopment	Intangible Assets Under Devlopment	Total of Intangible Assets under Development
	Software	UMS Software	Trainer Portal	Content		Technology	Content	
Gross carrying amount as at 01 April 2021	**13.11**	**150.16**	**-**	**168.98**	**332.25**	**19.20**	**28.19**	**47.39**
Addition	-	5.31	33.80	159.80	**198.91**	19.91	219.85	**239.76**
Impairment	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	**-**
Disposal / Capitalisation	-	-	-	-	**-**	39.11	159.80	**198.91**
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March 2022	**13.11**	**155.47**	**33.80**	**328.78**	**531.16**	**-**	**88.24**	**88.24**
Accumulated depreciation as at 01 April 2021	**12.41**	**91.46**	**-**	**85.39**	**189.27**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Depreciation	0.03	37.00	-	83.08	**120.11**	-	-	**-**
Disposal/retirements/derecognition	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	**-**
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2022	**12.44**	**128.46**	**-**	**168.47**	**309.38**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Carrying amount as at 01 April 2021	**0.70**	**58.69**	**-**	**83.59**	**142.98**	**19.20**	**28.19**	**47.39**
Carrying amount as at 31 March 2022	**0.67**	**27.01**	**33.80**	**160.31**	**221.78**	**-**	**88.24**	**88.24**

5C Disclosure inrelation to Intangible Assets under development

Amount in Intangible under development for a period of	Projects in Progress		Projects temporarily suspended		Total	
	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Less than 1 Year	88.24	47.39	-	-	88.24	47.39
1-2 Years	-	-	-	-	-	-
2-3 Years	-	-	-	-	-	-
More than 3 Years	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**88.24**	**47.39**	**-**	**-**	**88.24**	**47.39**

5C Intangible assets

Changes in the carrying amount of other intangible assets

	Other than Internally Generated	Internally Generated	Internally Generated	Total of Intangible Assets capitalised	Intangible Assets Under Devlopment	Intangible Assets Under Devlopment	Total of Intangible Assets under Development
	Software	UMS Software	Content		Technology	Content	
Gross carrying amount as at 01 April 2020	**13.11**	**114.01**	**114.69**	**241.82**	**32.34**	**15.87**	**48.21**
Addition	-	36.14	54.28	**90.43**	56.46	66.60	**123.06**
Impairment	-	-	-	**-**	33.46	-	**33.46**
Disposal / Capitalisation	-	-	-	**-**	36.14	54.28	**90.43**
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March 2021	**13.11**	**150.16**	**168.98**	**332.25**	**19.20**	**28.19**	**47.39**
Accumulated depreciation as at 01 April 2020	**12.31**	**42.81**	**35.86**	**90.98**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Depreciation	0.10	48.65	49.53	**98.28**	-	-	**-**
Disposal/retirements/derecognition	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	**-**
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2021	**12.41**	**91.46**	**85.39**	**189.27**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Carrying amount as at 01 April 2020	**0.80**	**71.20**	**78.83**	**150.84**	**32.34**	**15.87**	**48.21**
Carrying amount as at 31 March 2021	**0.70**	**58.69**	**83.59**	**142.98**	**19.20**	**28.19**	**47.39**

TeamLease Edtech Limited (Formerly School Guru Eduserve Private Limited)
Notes forming part of the standalone special purpose financial statements (continued)
For the year ended on 31 March 2022

Note 6: Investments

Non-current	**31 March 2022**	**31 March 2021**
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Investments (Unquoted)		
Investments in equity instruments of other entities measured at fair value through Profit and Loss		
Systematix Commodities Services Pvt. Ltd*	0.28	4.11
Less: Provision for Diminution in the Value of Investments	(0.28)	(4.11)
Total Non Current Investments	-	-
Current		
Investments in Mutual funds measured at fair value through Profit and Loss (Quoted)		
Birla Sun Life Saving Fund - Nil units (2020-21: 3,778.85 units)	-	19.49
ICICI Prudential Flexible Income Plan - Reg - Growth - Nil units (2020-21: 1,83,548.28 units)	-	39.58
Kotak Money Market Scheme - Nil units (2020-21: 662.82 units)	-	22.98
	-	**82.05**

Note 7: Other non current financial assets

Non-current	**31 March 2022**	**31 March 2021**
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Loan to Employees	40.22	-
Security deposit	14.53	1.03
	54.75	**1.03**

Note 8: Other non current assets

Non-current	**31 March 2022**	**31 March 2021**
Prepaid Expenses	2.37	-
	-	-
	2.37	**-**

Note 9: Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)

	31 March 2022	**31 March 2021**
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	153.65	224.01
	153.65	**224.01**

As at	**Provision for bad and doubtful debts**	**Depreciation on fixed assets**	**Provision for leave encashment and gratuity**	**Unabsorbed business losses / unabsorbed depreciation***	**Others**	**Total**
1 April 2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge/(Credit):						
Profit and loss	76.28	11.52	79.27	123.45	(0.42)	290.10
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(66.09)	-	-	(66.09)
31 March 2021	**76.28**	**11.52**	**13.18**	**123.45**	**(0.42)**	**224.01**
Charge/(Credit):						
Profit and loss for the Year	2.39	9.42	58.58	(123.45)	0.79	(52.27)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(18.08)	-	-	(18.08)
31 March 2022	**78.67**	**20.94**	**53.67**	**-**	**0.37**	**153.65**

Reconciliation of deferred tax (net)	**31 March 2022**	**31 March 2021**
Opening balance	**224.01**	-
Tax credit/ (expense) during the year recognized in statement of profit and loss	(52.27)	290.10
Tax credit/ (expense) during the year recognised in OCI	(18.08)	(66.09)
Closing balance	**153.65**	**224.01**

As at the reporting date, the management of the Company is reasonably certain that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which the deferred tax asset recognised on temporary differences and tax losses / unabsorbed depreciation.

The Company foresees increase in the Revenue and net profit from the existing business. Also, Management has decided to add a new Business vertical which would enable the company to boost its Revenue and profit in a near future. The Management considers this as a sufficient convincing evidence of the future profits of the Company which would be set off against the tax losses and unabsorbed depreciation incurred previously.

For further disclosures relating to "Income Taxes" refer Note no.41.

TeamLease Edtech Limited (Formerly School Guru Eduserve Private Limited)
Notes forming part of the standalone special purpose financial statements (continued)
For the year ended on 31 March 2022

Note 10: Income tax assets

Non-Current

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Advance Income Tax (net of provision for taxation)	91.27	29.07
	91.27	**29.07**

Note 11: Trade receivables - Billed

(Unsecured considered good unless other wise stated)	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Trade receivables - Billed	1,556.26	244.42
Receivables from related parties (refer note 35)	937.79	635.05
Less: Allowance for doubtful trade receivables - Billed	(310.87)	(301.38)
Considered good	**2,183.18**	**578.09**

Notes:

a) No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person. Includes dues from companies where directors are interested (refer note 34)

b) Trade receivables are non-interest bearing.

d) Trade receivables are subject to balance confirmations.

(Amount in Rs. in lakhs)

As at 31 March 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payment						
	Not Due	**Less than 6 Months**	**6 Months- 1 Year**	**1-2 Years**	**2-3 Years**	**More than 3 Years**	**Total**
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good	1,778.19	404.62	0.37	-	-	-	2,183.18
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in Credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	12.14	-	-	-	-	12.14
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-		-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in Credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	155.52	143.21	298.73
	1,778.19	**416.75**	**0.37**	**-**	**155.52**	**143.21**	**2,494.05**
Less: Allowance for doubtful trade receivables - Billed							**(310.87)**
							2,183.18
Trade receivables - Unbilled							**203.00**
							2,386.18

As at 31 March 2021

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payment						
	Not Due	**Less than 6 Months**	**6 Months- 1 Year**	**1-2 Years**	**2-3 Years**	**More than 3 Years**	**Total**
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good	451.87	126.21	-	-	-	-	578.09
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in Credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	0.17	-	-	2.47	-	2.64
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in Credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	155.52	143.21	-	298.73
	451.87	**126.39**	**-**	**155.52**	**145.68**	**-**	**879.46**
Less: Allowance for doubtful trade receivables -							**(301.38)**
							578.09
Trade receivables - Unbilled							**-**
							578.09

Note 12: Cash and cash equivalents

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Cash on hand *	0.00	0.05
Balances with banks		
- In current accounts	385.50	167.40
	385.50	**167.45**

* Amount less than one thousand

Note 13: Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

Deposits with remaining maturity of less than 12 months (other than above)	1.97	1.97
	1.97	**1.97**
Less : Amounts disclosed under other financial assets (Refer note 7)	-	-
	1.97	**1.97**
	387.47	**169.42**

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Balances with banks		
- Cash on hand*	0.00	0.05
- In current accounts	385.50	167.40
	385.50	167.45
Less: Bank overdraft	-	-
	385.50	**167.45**

Note 14: Other current financial assets

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Interest Accrued on Bank Deposits	0.14	0.03
Receivables from group companies	76.58	-
Security deposit	36.55	15.90
Stamp duty receivable	1.72	1.72
Less: Provision for Stamp Duty Receivable	(1.72)	(1.72)
	-	-
	113.27	**15.93**

Note 15: Other current assets

(Unsecured considered good unless other wise stated)	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Prepaid expenses	41.97	16.42
Advances to suppliers	27.99	3.69
Imprest Advance	0.30	0.14
Advances to employees	0.87	1.60
Advances recoverable in cash or in kind	4.62	0.89
	75.76	**22.74**

Note 16: Equity share capital and other equity

Equity share capital	**31 March 2022**	**31 March 2021**
(i) Authorised equity share capital		
8,95,97,000 (PY :8,95,97,000) equity shares of ₹ 1 each fully paid up	895.97	895.97
1,92,703 (PY : 1,92,703) Preference shares of ₹ 1000 each fully paid up	1,927.03	1,927.03
2,70,000 (PY : 2,70,000) Preference shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up	27.00	27.00
	2,850.00	**2,850.00**
(iii) Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares		
1,10,98,600 (PY : 1,09,91,040) equity shares of ₹ 1 each fully paid up	110.99	109.91
Total issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares	**110.99**	**109.91**

(iv) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.1 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive a share in the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(v) Reconciliation of the number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year:

Paritculars	**As at 31 March 2022**		**As at 31 March 2021**	
	Number of shares	**(₹ in lakhs)**	**Number of shares**	**(₹ in lakhs)**
Equity shares				
as on 31 March 2021	1,09,91,040	109.91	82,94,230	82.94
Add: Shares issued on conversion of CCPS	-	-	26,96,810	26.97
Add: ESOP issued	26,740	0.27	-	
Add : Sweat equity issued	80,820	0.81	-	
Outstanding at the end of the year	**1,10,98,600**	**110.99**	**1,09,91,040**	**109.91**

(vi) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% equity shares in the Company:

Name of the shareholders	**31 March 2022**		**31 March 2021**	
	Numbers	**% holding in the class**	**Numbers**	**% holding in the class**
Equity shares of Rs.1 each fully paid				
TeamLease Services Limited (including its nominee), Holding Company	86,19,840	78%	86,19,840	78%
Broadllyne Infoservices Pvt Ltd	14,09,670	13%	14,09,670	13%
Shantanu Rooj	9,22,780	8%	9,22,780	8%

(vii) Details of shares held by promoters:

Equity shares of Rs 5 each fully paid	**As at 31 March 2022**		**As at 31 March 2021**		**% change during the year**
	Number of Shares	**Number of Shares %**	**Number of Shares**	**Number of Shares %**	
TeamLease Services Limited (including its nominee), Holding Company	86,19,840	78%	86,19,840	78%	-
Broadllyne Infoservices Pvt Ltd	14,09,670	13%	14,09,670	13%	-
Shantanu Rooj	9,22,780	8%	9,22,780	8%	-

Equity shares of Rs 5 each fully paid	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020		% change during the year
	Number of Shares	Number of Shares %	Number of Shares	Number of Shares %	
TeamLease Services Limited (including its nominee), Holding Company	86,19,840	78%	18,40,680	22%	56%
Broadllyne Infoservices Pvt Ltd	14,09,670	13%	14,09,670	17%	-4%
Shantanu Rooj	9,22,780	8%	9,22,780	11%	-3%

Note 17: Other equity

Particulars	**31 March 2022**	**31 March 2021**
Securities premium account	4,887.53	4,763.91
Retained earnings	(3,235.28)	(3,927.83)
Share-based payment reserve	6.76	20.95
Equity component of financial instrument	-	0.00
	1,659.01	**857.03**
Securities premium		
Opening balance	4,763.91	3,280.22
Increase during the year	123.63	1,483.68
Closing balance	**4,887.53**	**4,763.91**
Equity component of financial instruments		
Opening balance	-	160.65
Less : On conversion of CCPS D Series into Equity Shares	-	160.65
Closing balance	**-**	**-**
Share-based payment reserve		
Opening balances	20.96	**36.98**
Add : Employee stock option expense	11.29	-
Less : Effect of option lapsed after vesting date	(10.97)	(16.03)
Less : On issue of ESOP	(14.52)	-
Closing balance	**6.76**	**20.96**
Surplus in the statement of profit and loss		
Opening balance	(3,927.83)	(4,355.97)
Net Profit/(Loss) for the year	699.66	400.93
Other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings (Remeasurment of post employment benefit obligation, net of tax)	(18.08)	11.17
Add: Transfer from share-based payment reserve	10.97	16.03
Closing balance	**(3,235.28)**	**(3,927.84)**
	1,659.01	857.02

* For the movement of other equity, also refer Statement of Changes in Equity

Nature and purpose of other reserves

(i) Securities premium reserve

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

TeamLease Edtech Limited
(Formerly School Guru Eduserve Private Limited)
B-903, Western Edge -II, Borivali (East) , Mumbai - 400066
CIN: U80301MH2010PTC211390
Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2022

a. Equity share capital:
Issued, subscribed and fully paid share capital

	Numbers	Amount (Rs. In Lakhs)
Equity shares of Re. 1 each:		
Balance as at 1 April 2020	**82,94,230**	**82.94**
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-	
Restated balance as at 1 April 2020	**82,94,230**	**82.94**
Changes in equity share capital during the period	26,96,810	26.97
At 31 March 2021	**1,09,91,040**	**109.91**
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-	
Restated balance as at 1 April 2021	**1,09,91,040**	**109.91**
Changes in equity share capital during the period	1,07,560	1.08
At 31 March 2022	**1,10,98,600**	**110.99**

* Also refer note 15

b. Other equity

Particulars	Attributable to equity holders of the Company Reserves and surplus			Equity component of financial instrument	Total other equity
	Securities premium	Share-based payment reserve	Retained earnings		Total
For the year ended 31 March 2021					
Balance as at 1 April 2020	**3,280.22**	**36.98**	**(4,355.97)**	**160.65**	**(878.11)**
Amount received on issue of shares	-	-	-		
Profit/(loss) for the year		-	400.93		**400.93**
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	11.17		**11.17**
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	**412.11**	-	**412.11**
On conversion of CCPS D Series into Equity Shares	1,483.68			(160.65)	1,323.04
Option lapsed after Vesting Date	-	(16.03)	16.03		-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**4,763.91**	**20.95**	**(3,927.83)**	**0.00**	**857.03**
For the year ended 31 March 2022					
Balance as at 1 April 2021	**4,763.91**	**20.96**	**(3,927.83)**	-	**857.03**
Amount received on issue of shares	-	-	-		-
Profit/(loss) for the year	-	-	699.66		**699.66**
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	-	-	(18.08)		**(18.08)**
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	**681.58**	-	**681.58**
Transactions with owners recognised directly in equity					
Share based payments to employees ESOP	-	11.29			11.29
Issue of shares on account of sweat equity	109.11	-	-	-	109.11
On issue of ESOP	14.52	(14.52)	-	-	-
Option lapsed after Vesting Date	-	(10.97)	10.97	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**4,887.53**	**6.76**	**(3,235.28)**	-	**1,659.01**

For Manian & Rao
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 001983S
Chartered Accountants

Paresh Daga
Partner
Membership Number: 211468

Place: Bangalore
Date: 12 May 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Neeti Sharma
Director
DIN : 09084370

Place: Bangalore
Date: 12 May 2022

Shantanu Rooj
Director
DIN : 00200275

Place: Mumbai
Date: 12 May 2022

TeamLease Edtech Limited
(Formerly School Guru Eduserve Private Limited)
Notes forming part of the standalone special purpose financial statements (continued)
For the year ended on 31 March 2022

Note 18: Provisions

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Non-current		
Employee benefits - Gratuity (Refer note 32)	99.24	-
Employee benefits - Leave Encashment	76.31	12.36
	175.55	**12.36**

Current	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Employee benefits - Gratuity (Refer note 32)	21.23	34.83
Employee benefits - Leave Encashment	16.49	3.83
	37.71	**38.66**

Note 19: Borrowings

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Current Borrowings		
Secured :		
ICICI Bank CC Loan	250.00	-
	250.00	**-**

Note : Loan Banks are secured primarily by way of exclusive charge on the current assets of the Company and corporate guarantee provided by TeamLease Services Limited, the Hoding Company. Loan is repayable on demand in 60 days from the rollover date i.e.03rd March, 2022 and the interest rate charged is 7% p.a.

Note 20: Trade payables

Current	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Trade payables: micro and small enterprises (Refer Note:31)	-	-
Trade payables: others	773.27	159.56
Trade payables to related parties (Refer Note:34)	6.68	-
	779.95	**159.56**

As at 31 March 2022

Particulars	**Outstanding for following periods Particulars from due date of payment**				**Total**
	Less than 1 year	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	**-**
(ii) Others	243.90	9.51	-	-	**253.41**
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	**-**
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	**-**
	-	-	-	-	
	243.90	**9.51**	**-**	**-**	**253.41**
Accrued Expenses					**526.54**
					779.95

As at 31 March 2021

Particulars	**Outstanding for following periods Particulars from due date of payment**				**Total**
	Less than 1 year	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	**-**
(ii) Others	108.33	0.10	0.02	-	**108.44**
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	**-**
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	**-**
	-	-	-	-	
	108.33	**0.10**	**0.02**	**-**	**108.44**
Accrued Expenses					**51.12**
					159.56

Note 21: Other financial liabilities

Current	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Employees Benefits Payable	213.86	40.12
Employee reimbursement	2.93	6.10
Creditor for expenses	209.83	39.51
Other Financial Liabilities	-	1.04
	426.62	**86.77**

Non - Current	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Other Financial Liabilities	-	**0.00**
	-	**-**

Note 22: Other current liabilities

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Statutory dues payable	163.52	57.02
Advance from Customers	2.01	-
Contract liabilities (Refer note 41)	12.81	8.43
	178.34	**65.45**

Note 23: Revenue from operations
(Net of taxes)

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Education Support Services	7,097.12	1,370.15
Other operating revenues	-	2.26
Total Income	**7,097.12**	**1,372.41**

Reconciliation of revenue recognised with contract price

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Contract price	7,097.12	1,379.40
-Adjustments	-	6.99
	7,097.12	1,372.41

All performance obligations are part of contracts that have an original expected duration of one year or less. All consideration from contract with customers is included in the transaction price.

Note 24: Other income

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Interest income on:		
Deposits with banks	0.06	1.42
Interest on Tax Refund	0.03	4.60
Unwinding Interest	0.51	-
Fair value changes in mutual funds (including gain on sale)	2.07	14.87
Foreign exchange gain/(loss)	0.20	-
Liabilities no longer required written back	4.27	5.49
Miscellaneous income	0.14	0.62
Total other income	**7.29**	**27.00**

Note 25: Employee benefits expense

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Salaries, wages and bonus	1,810.58	645.38
Gratuity expense	17.80	17.62
Leave Encashment	57.84	6.39
Contribution to provident fund and other funds	62.05	25.39
Staff welfare expenses	14.80	2.15
Share based payment expense	11.29	-
Sweat equity expense	109.11	
Total employee benefit expense	**2,083.47**	**696.93**

Note 26: Finance Cost

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Interest on Loan	4.75	-
Interest on delayed statutory payments	1.92	0.14
Interest on unwinding of lease liability	5.02	
Other finance cost	2.50	-
	14.19	**0.14**

Note 27: Depreciation and amortisation

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Depreciation of property, plant & equipment (Refer Note No.5A)	8.78	5.97
Depreciation of Right of Use Assets(Refer Note No.5B)	14.23	-
Amortization of other intangible assets (Refer Note No.5C)	120.11	98.28
Impairment of intangible assets (Refer Note No.5C)	-	33.46
	143.11	**137.71**

Note 28: Other expenses

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Rent	94.19	35.22
Rates & taxes	91.29	22.63
Electricity	3.46	1.77
Training Cost	2,793.25	-
Traveling and conveyance	96.08	21.08
Repairs and maintenance		
-Others	19.84	7.05
Printing and stationery	5.35	4.19
Communication costs	12.12	8.37
Legal and Professional Charges	176.52	2.27
Auditors' remuneration (Refer note below)	6.45	4.53
Advertisement and business promotion	353.13	76.12
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	18.17	0.10
Insurance - others	4.20	1.56
Office expenses	10.84	4.61
Bank Charges	5.45	0.18
Commission Expenses	77.96	50.37
Misc Expense	5.24	8.16
Direct Delivery Cost	26.35	48.21
Hosting Charges	79.57	54.42
Professional Fees - Content and Others	47.71	40.63
	3,927.18	**391.46**

Note: Payment to auditors	**31 March 2022**	**31 March 2021**
As auditor (Net of GST)		
Statutory audit fee	5.20	4.53
Tax audit fee	0.10	-
Limited reviews fee	1.15	-
Other Fees	-	-
Reimbursement of expenses	-	-
	6.45	**4.53**

29 Financial Instruments

29.1 Financial Instruments by category

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as on 31st March 2022 are as follows:

Particulars	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Assets					
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	385.50	-	-	385.50	385.50
Other balances with banks	1.97	-	-	1.97	1.97
Other financial assets	168.02	-	-	168.02	168.02
Total Assets	**555.48**	**-**	**-**	**555.48**	**555.48**
Liabilities					
Borrowings	250.00	-	-	250.00	250.00
Lease Liabilities	267.20	-	-	267.20	267.20
Trade payables	779.95	-	-	779.95	779.95
Other financial liabilities	426.62	-	-	426.62	426.62
Total Liabilities	**1,723.77**	**-**	**-**	**1,723.77**	**1,723.77**

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as on 31 March 2021 were as follows:

Particulars	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Assets					
Investments in mutual funds	-	82.05	-	82.05	82.05
Trade receivables	578.09	-	-	578.09	578.09
Cash and cash equivalents	167.45	-	-	167.45	167.45
Other balances with banks	1.71	-	-	1.71	1.71
Loans	17.19	-	-	17.19	17.19
Other financial assets	0.03	-	-	0.03	0.03
Total Assets	**764.47**	**82.05**	**-**	**846.53**	**846.53**
Liabilities					
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	159.56	-	-	159.56	159.56
Other financial liabilities	86.77	-	-	86.77	86.77
Total Liabilities	**246.33**	**-**	**-**	**246.33**	**246.33**

29 Financial Instruments by category *(continued)*

29.2 Fair value hierarchy

Financial assets and liabilities include cash and cash equivalents, other balances with banks, trade receivables, loans, other financial assets, trade payables and other financial liabilities whose fair values approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term nature of such assets and liabilities.

Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value as on March 31, 2022 :

Particulars	**As at**	**Fair value measurement as at**		
	31-03-2022	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Investments in mutual funds	-	-		

The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value as on March 31, 2021 :

Particulars	**As at**	**Fair value measurement as at**		
	31-03-2021	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Investments in mutual funds	82.05	82.05		

29.2 Fair value hierarchy ***(continued)***

Valuation technique and significant unobservable inputs:

Level 2:
(i) Borrowings are valued using the discounted cash flow method, the net cash flows expected to be generated are discounted using the cost of borrowing that are directly or indirectly observable in the market.

29.3 Financial risk management

The board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company risk management framework. The board of directors is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies.
The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments :

a. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial losses to the Company if a customer or counterparty to financial instruments fails to discharge its contractual obligations and arises primarily from the Company's receivables from customers. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses the key accounts receivable balances. As per Ind-AS 109 : Financial Instruments, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss or gain.

The carrying amount of trade and other receivables and other financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

i. Trade receivables

The management has established accounts receivable policy under which customer accounts are regularly monitored. The Company has a dedicated sales team at each geography which is responsible for collecting dues from the customer within stipulated period. The management reviews status of critical accounts on a regular basis.

Trade receivables that were not impaired

Particulars	Carrying amount	
	31-03-2022	31-03-2021
Neither past due nor impaired		
Past due 1- 60 days	1,740.60	451.87
Past due 61 - 180 days	601.00	111.19
Past due 181 - 270 days	17.34	15.02
More than 270 days	-	-

iii. Cash and bank balances

The Company held cash and bank balances of ₹ 387.47 lakhs and ₹ 169.42 lakhs as on 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021 respectively.

29.3 Fair value hierarchy ***(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 has a view of maintaining liquidity and to take minimum possible risk while making investments. In order to maintain liquidity, the Company invests its excess funds in short term liquid assets like liquid mutual funds. The Company monitors its cash and bank balances periodically in view of its short term obligations associated with its financial liabilities.

The liquidity position at each reporting date is given below:

Particulars	**31-03-2022**	**31-03-2021**
Cash and cash equivalents	385.50	167.45
Other Bank Balances	1.97	1.97
Investments in Mutual funds (quoted)	-	82.05
Total	**387.47**	**251.48**

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities as on 31 March 2022.

Particulars	**Less than 1 year**	**> 1 to 5 years**	**> 5 years**	**Total**
Borrowings	250.00	-	-	250.00
Lease Liabilities	49.04	218.16	-	267.20
Trade payables	779.95	-	-	779.95
Other financial liabilities	426.62	-	-	426.62

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities as on 31 March 2021.

Particulars	**Less than 1 year**	**Above 1 year**	**Total**
Borrowings	-	-	-
Trade payables	159.56	-	159.56
Other financial liabilities	86.77	-	86.77

29.3 Financial risk management *(continued)*

c. Market risk

Market risk is a risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

i. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's debt obligations with floating interest rates and bank deposits. The interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments is as follows:

Particulars	31-03-2022	31-03-2021
Fixed rate instruments		
Financial liabilities	250.00	-
Variable rate instruments		
Financial liabilities	-	-

30 Capital management

For the purpose of the Company’s capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company’s capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the period ended on 31 March 2022 and year ended on 31 March, 2021

31 Disclosure as per the requirement of section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006:

Company is in process of collecting information from its vendors for their status under "The Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises Development Act 2006", however in absence of any information no disclosures have been made in this regards.

32 Details of employee benefits as required by Ind-AS 19 - "Employee benefits are as under":

1 Defined contribution plan - Provident fund
The group has recognized following amounts in the profit & loss account for the year:

Particular	**FY 2021-22**	**FY 2020-21**
Contribution to employee provident fund	62.05	25.39
Total	**62.05**	**25.39**

2 Defined benefit plan
i) The defined benefit plan comprises gratuity, which is funded.
ii) Actuarial gains and losses in respect of defined benefit plans are recognized in the Other Comprehensive Income (OCI).

The Company provides for gratuity for employees in India as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Gratuity is a benefit to an employee in India based on 15 days last drawn salary for each completed year of service with a vesting period of five years.

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

Changes in present value of the defined benefit obligation	**FY 2021-22**	**FY 2020-21**
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	**44.03**	**40.99**
Current service cost	16.82	15.42
Interest cost	1.23	2.50
Past service cost	-	-
Cash Flows		
a) Benefit payments from plan	(1.59)	-
b) Benefit payments from employer	(3.02)	-
c) Settlement payments from plan		
d) Settlement payments from employer		
Actuarial loss / (Gain) recognised in other comprehensive income		
a) changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
b) changes in financial assumptions	(0.95)	(3.32)
c) experience adjustments	25.36	(11.54)
Transfer In /Out		
a) Transfer in	46.69	-
a) Transfer out	-	-
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	**128.57**	**44.03**

Changes in Fair Value of Plan Assets	**FY 2021-22**	**FY 2020-21**
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the period	**9.20**	**8.64**
Interest income	0.25	0.53
Contributions		0.21
Mortality Charges and Taxes		(0.24)
Benefit Paid	(1.59)	-
Actuarial loss / (Gain) recognised in other comprehensive income		
a) Experience (Gain) / Loss on plan assets	-	0.14
b) Financial (Gain) / Loss on plan assets	0.25	(0.08)
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the period	**8.11**	**9.20**

TeamLease Edtech Limited (Formerly School Guru Eduserve Private Limited)
Notes forming part of the standalone special purpose financial statements (continued)
for the year ended on 31 March 2022

32 **Details of employee benefits as required by Ind-AS 19 - "Employee benefits are as under"** ***(continued)***

Reconciliation of Net Assets / (Liability) recognised	**FY 2021-22**	**FY 2020-21**
Net asset/(liability) recognised at begning of the period	**(34.83)**	**(32.35)**
Company contribution	-	0.21
Benefit directly Paid by company	3.02	-
Amount recognised outside Profit & Loss for the Year	(24.16)	14.93
Expenses recognised at the end of the period	(17.80)	(17.38)
Mortality Charges and Taxes	-	(0.24)
Impact of Transer (In)/out	(46.69)	-
Net asset/(liability) recognised at end of the period	**(120.46)**	**(34.83)**

Analysis of defined benefit obligation	**FY 2021-22**	**FY 2020-21**
Present Value of Obligation at end of the period	**128.57**	**44.03**
Fair Value of the Plan assets at the end of the period	8.11	9.20
Surplus / (Deficit)	(120.46)	(34.83)
Current liability	(120.46)	(34.83)
Non - Current liability	-	-
Amount not Recognised due to asset ceiling	-	-
Net asset/(liability) recognised in balance sheet	**(120.46)**	**(34.83)**

Components of defined benefit cost	**FY 2021-22**	**FY 2020-21**
Service cost		
a. Current service cost	16.82	15.42
b. Past service cost	-	-
c. (Gain) / loss on settlements	-	-
d. Total service cost	16.82	15.42
Net interest cost		
a. Interest expense on DBO	1.23	2.50
b. Interest (income) on plan assets	0.25	0.53
c. Interest expense on effect of (asset ceiling)	-	-
d. Total net interest cost	0.98	1.97
Remeasurements (recognized in OCI)		
a. Effect of changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
b. Effect of changes in financial assumptions	(0.95)	(3.32)
c. Effect of experience adjustments	25.36	(11.54)
d. (Return) on plan assets (excluding interest income)	0.25	(0.08)
e. Changes in asset ceiling (excluding interest income)	-	-
f. Total remeasurements included in OCI	24.16	(14.79)
Total defined benefit cost recognized in P&L and OCI	41.96	2.59

Components of employer expenses/remeasurement recognized in the statement of Profit and Loss	**FY 2021-22**	**FY 2020-21**
Current service cost	**16.82**	**15.42**
Past service cost	**-**	**-**
Interest cost net	0.98	1.97
Mortality Charges	-	0.24
Expenses recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss	**17.80**	**17.62**

Components of employer expenses/remeasurement recognized in the Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	**FY 2021-22**	**FY 2020-21**
Actuarial loss / (gain)	**24.16**	**(14.93)**
Net (income)/expense recognized in the OCI	**24.16**	**(14.93)**

32 Details of employee benefits as required by Ind-AS 19 - "Employee benefits are as under" ***(continued)***

Net Interest(Income)/expenses :	**FY 2021-22**	**FY 2020-21**
Interest (Income)/Expenses - obligation	**1.23**	**2.50**
Interest (Income)/Expenses - Plan Assets	**(0.25)**	**(0.53)**
Net Interest (Income)/Expenses for the year	**0.98**	**1.97**

Remeasurements For The Year (Acturial (Gain)/Loss)	**FY 2021-22**	**FY 2020-21**
Experience (Gain)/Loss on plan liabilites	**25.36**	**(11.54)**
Demographic (Gain)/Loss on plan liabilites	**-**	**-**
Financial (Gain)/Loss on plan liabilites	(0.95)	(3.32)
Experience (Gain)/Loss on plan assets	-	(0.14)
Financial (Gain)/Loss on plan assets	(0.25)	0.08
Total Remeasurements Cost/(credit) for the year recognised in OCI	**24.16**	**(14.93)**

Reconciliation of OCI (Re-measurment)	**FY 2021-22**	**FY 2020-21**
Recognised in OCI at the beginning of period	**(47.61)**	**(32.68)**
Recognised in OCI during the period	**24.16**	**(14.93)**
Recognised in OCI at the end of the period	**(23.45)**	**(47.61)**

Actuarial Assumptions:	**FY 2021-22**	**FY 2020-21**
Discount rate	**6.09%**	5.90%
Salary Escalation - First Year	**10.00%**	0.00%
Salary Escalation - Thereafter	**10.00%**	11.00%

Attrition Rate	**FY 2021-22**	**FY 2020-21**
- For All age groups	**20.00%**	20.00%

a. The discount rate is based on prevailing yields of Indian Government Securities as at the Balance Sheet date for the estimated term of the obligation.

b. Salary Escalation Rate: The estimates of future salary increases takes into account the inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors.

c. Assumptions regarding future mortality rates are the rates as given under Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ultimate.

Major Categories of Plan Assets (As % of total Plan Assets)	**FY 2021-22**	**FY 2020-21**
Funds managed by insurer	**100%**	100%
Others	**0.00%**	0.00%
Total	**100%**	100%

Sensitivity Analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below.

Rs. In Lakhs

Projected benefit obligation on current assumptions	**FY 2021-22**		FY 2020-21	
	Defined benefit obligation		Defined benefit obligation	
	Increase	**Decrease**	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (1 % movement)	122.98	134.69	41.88	46.41
Future salary growth (1 % movement)	133.09	123.34	45.81	42.70
Attrition rate (1 % movement)	127.58	129.64	43.50	44.62

32 Details of employee benefits as required by Ind-AS 19 - "Employee benefits are as under" ***(continued)***

Expected cash flow for following year:

Rs. In Lakhs

Projected benefits payable in future years from the date of reporting	**FY 2021-22**	**FY 2020-21**
Expected employer contributions / Addl. Provision Next Year	54.38	-
Expected total benefit payments		
With 1 year	18.78	7.86
1-2 year	18.62	5.85
2-3 year	15.75	8.10
3-4 year	14.35	6.48
4-5 year	12.44	8.17
5-10 years	38.68	53.72

Weighted average assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit cost	**FY 2021-22**	**FY 2020-21**
Number of active members	235	113
Per month salary cost for active members (₹ lakhs)	0.29	0.23
Weighted average duration of the projected benefit obligation (years)	3.00	2.54
Average expected future service (years)	36.00	35.17

Expected Contribution for the next year

The Company has contributed Rs.Nil to its gratuity fund in 2021. The Company expects to contribute Rs.10 lakhs towards gratuity fund in 2022.

33 Segment information

The Company’s operating business predominantly relates to providing Technology enabled learning solutions to distance education courses of universities and hence the Company has considered “Distance learning solutions” as the single reportable segment.

34 Related party disclosures

A. Relationship between the entities

Relationship	**Name of related party**
Holding Company	Teamlease Services Limited (Holding Company)
Fellow Subsidiaries	Teamlease HR Tech Private Limited (Formerly TeamLease E-Hire Private Limited) TeamLease Digital Private Limited IMSI Staffing Private Limited
Enterprise over which key Managerial Personnel are able to exercise significant influence.	Broadlyne Infoservices Private Limited TeamLease Skills University Teamlease Education Foundation Teamlease Regtech Private Limited (Formerly Avantis Regtech Private Limited)

B. List of Key Management Personnel :

Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Shantanu Rooj	Executive Director
	Ramani Dathi	Non- executive Director
	Neeti Sharma	Non- executive Director

C. List of other related parties with whom there are transactions

Relative of KMP	Kavita Rooj - Spouse of Director

TeamLease Edtech Limited (Formerly School Guru Eduserve Private Limited)
Notes forming part of the standalone special purpose financial statements (continued)
for the year ended on 31 March 2022

34 Related party disclosures (Continued)

D. Transactions with related parties

No.	Name of related party	FY 2021-22		FY 2020-21	
		Amount of transactions (excluding taxes) during the year (₹ Lakhs)	Balance as on 31 March 2022 Debit/(Credit) (₹ lakhs)	Amount of transactions (excluding taxes) during the year (₹ Lakhs)	Balance as on 31 March 2021 Debit/(Credit) (₹ lakhs)
Transactions with Fellow Subsidiaries and Parties Having Substantial Interest					
1	**Teamlease Services Ltd**				
	Rent	52.72	(16.87)	0.23	-
	Professional fees	54.50	(42.12)	1.46	(0.75)
	Revenue	180.90	39.20	1.10	0.97
	Advance for gratuity and leave encashment	51.15	51.15	-	-
	Recruitment Charges	10.24	(1.01)	8.54	-
2	**Teamlease Skills University**				
	Rent	-	-	5.47	(2.89)
	Professional fees	23.83	(9.67)	0.90	-
	Revenue	2,676.61	821.51	332.99	243.45
	Recruitment Charges	62.01		36.42	(5.70)
	Trainer portal development	14.00	-	-	-
	Advance for gratuity and leave encashment	25.43	25.43	-	-
	Reimbursement	0.23	-	15.36	-
3	**Broadllyne Infoservices Pvt. Ltd**				
	Rent	36.00	-	25.20	-
	Reimbursement of expenses (net)	2.38	-	1.88	-
4	**TeamLease Digital Private Limited**				
	Revenue	36.89	23.45	-	-
	Professional fees	45.33	(26.87)	-	-
	Rent	-	-	0.26	-
5	**IMSI Staffing Private Ltd**				
	Rent	3.21	(0.86)	0.63	(0.63)
6	**Teamlease HR Tech Private Limited (Formerly TeamLease E-Hire Private Limited)**				
	Repairs & maintenance	3.00	(0.49)	0.61	-
	Promotion sales & marketing	1.45	-	-	-
	Trainer portal development	0.71	-	19.20	(2.25)
7	**Teamlease Education Foundation**				
	Professional fees	175.84	(5.27)	-	-
	Revenue	1,217.98	256.53	-	-
8	**Teamlease Regtech Private Limited (Formerly Avantis Regtech Private Limited)**				
	Professional fees	3.30	(0.45)	-	-
9	**Gurantee given on behalf of the Company to the Bank**				
	Holding Company		500.00		
Transactions with Key Management Personnel					
1	**Shantanu Rooj**				
	Short term employee benefits	131.68	(50.00)	48.26	(5.16)
	Long term employee benefits	-	-	2.00	**(2.00)**
	Reimbursement of expenses (net)	225.75	2.01	130.38	(5.13)
2	**Neeti Sharma**				
	Short term employee benefits	147.35	(54.00)	-	-
	Reimbursement of expenses (net)	0.07	-	-	-
Transactions with relative of Key Management Personnel					
1	**Kavita Rooj**				
	Short term employee benefits	22.89	-	15.98	(1.81)
	Long term employee benefits	-	-	0.04	(0.04)
	Reimbursement of expenses (net)	0.62	-	0.55	-

Note : Remuneration excludes provision for employee benefits as separate actuarial valuation for the directors, key management personnel and their relatives is not available.

35 Lease liabilities:

Carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the period	31 March 2022 ₹ lakhs	31 March 2021 ₹ lakhs
Opening balance	-	-
Additions	279.02	-
Accretion of Interest	5.01	-
Payments	16.83	-
Closing balance	**267.20**	**-**
Current	**49.04**	**-**
Non - Current	**218.16**	**-**

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities is disclosed in Note 29.

The effective interest rate for lease liabilities is 7.95%, with maturity between 2022-2028

Future undiscounted contractual cash flows are stated as under:

Financial year	Undiscounted contractual cash flows
Less than 1 year	68.16
> 1 to 5 years	254.78
> 5 years	-
Total	322.94

The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:

Amounts Recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss Account	31 March 2022 ₹ lakhs	31 March 2021 ₹ lakhs
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	14.23	-
Interest on Lease Liabilities	5.01	-
Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	-	-
Income Form sub-leasing right-to-use assets	-	-
Expenses relating to short-term leases	94.19	35.22
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets	-	-
Total	**113.43**	**35.22**

The Company had total cash outflows for leases of INR 16.83 Lakhs in 31 March 2022 (INR Nil in 31 March 2021). The Company also had non-cash additions to right-of-use assets and lease liabilities of INR 281.32 and INR 279.02 respectively, in 31 March 2022 (INR Nil in 31 March 2021).

Impact of COVID-19:

The Company does not foresee any large-scale contraction in demand which could result in significant down-sizing of its employee base rendering the physical infrastructure redundant.

36 Basic and diluted earnings per share

Particulars		**FY 2021-22**	**FY 2020-21**
Nominal value per equity share	₹	1	1
Profit for the year	₹ lakhs	699.66	400.93
Shares Outstanding at the end of the Year	No. of shares	1,10,98,600	1,09,91,040
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	No. of shares	1,10,16,092	90,25,690
Earnings per share - Basic		6.35	4.44
Effect of dilutive potential equity shares-			
Employee stock options	No. of shares	12,339	-
Weighted average number of diluted equity shares	No. of shares	1,10,28,431	90,25,690
Earnings per share - Diluted*		6.34	4.44

* As on 31st March, 2021, there are no items effecting the potential dilution of equity shares, hence Basic and Diluted EPS are same.

37 Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

Particulars	31 March 2022 ₹ lakhs	31 March 2021 ₹ lakhs
Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt		
Income Tax	8.89	-
Capital and Other Commitments	Nil	Nil

Note :
In the opinion of the management the above legal matters, under claims against Company not acknowledged as debt, when ultimately concluded will not have material effect on the results of the operations or the financial position of the Company

38 Stock option plans

1 **Employee Stock Option Scheme - 2016 (ESOS - 2016)**
The Company has instituted Employee Stock Option Scheme-2016 (ESOS) duly approved by the shareholders in the extra-ordinary general meeting of the Company held on 25 August, 2016. As per the scheme, the board evaluates the performance and other criteria of employees and approves the grant of options. These options vest with employees over a specified period subject to fulfilment of certain conditions.

Under the said plan, following options have been granted:
- 29,560 options as on 02 September 2016 to the employees of the company. Out of which 4,616 were not accepted by employees.
- 4,105 options as on 04 September 2016 to the employees of the company.
- 860 options as on 01 December 2016 to the employees of the company.
- 1,172 options as on 04 September 2017 to the employees of the company.

However, as on 17th November 2021, the shares of company have been split in the ratio 1:10 equity shares. Further, the company has also modified its existing ESOPS by changing the exercise price of options. The tables given below represent the numbers which are after split and modification.

Particulars	FY 2021-22		FY 2020-21	
	Weighted average exercise price per share per option (INR)*	**Number of options**	**Weighted average exercise price per share per option (INR)***	**Number of options**
Opening Balance	28.20	78,320	28.20	1,42,910
Granted during the year			-	-
Exercised during the year	1.00	25,230	-	-
Forfeited / Expired during the year	28.20	40,660	28.20	64,590
Closing Balance	**1.00**	**12,430**	**28.20**	**78,320**
Options Exercisable at the end of the period	**1.00**	**12,430**	**28.20**	**78,320**
Weighted average share price (INR)#		136.00		-

Weighted average exercise price of shares is required to be disclosed, where share options are exercised during the period. As no options are exercised in during the pervious reporting period, information is not disclosed.

No Options have been granted for the periof from 01st April, 2021 to 31st March, 2022

Share options outstanding at the end of the period have the following expiry date as on 31st March 2022:

Grant date	Expiry date	Options outstanding as at 31 March 2022	Options outstanding as at 31 March 2021
02-Sep-16	02-Sep-20	-	-
02-Sep-16	02-Sep-21	5,070	28,770
02-Sep-16	02-Sep-22	-	28,800
04-Sep-16	04-Sep-20	5,860.00	-
04-Sep-16	04-Sep-21	-	7,370
04-Sep-16	04-Sep-22	1,500	7,360
01-Dec-16	01-Dec-20	-	-
01-Dec-16	01-Dec-21	-	3,020
01-Dec-16	01-Dec-22	-	3,000
Total		**12,430**	**78,320**
Weighted average remaining contractual life of the options outstanding at the end of the period		**0.45 Years**	**0.94 Years**

38 Stock option plans (continued)

Fair value of the options granted:

The fair value of the options granted is mentioned below as per vesting period. The fair value of the options is determined using Black-Scholes-Merton model which takes into account the exercise price, the term of the option (time to maturity), the share price as at the grant date and expected price volatility (standard deviation), the expected dividend yield and risk-free interest rate for the term of the option.

Incremental fair value and assumptions for modification in equity-settled grant made on 17 November 2021 for grants dated 02 September 2016, 04 September 2016 and 04 December 2016.

Grant: ESOS 2016	02 September 2016	04 September 2016	02 December 2016	02 December 2016
Exercise price - Re. 1 per share (Revised terms) Last Exercise Dates	**02 September 2022**	**04 September 2022**	**02 December 2021**	**02 December 2022**
Input variables				
Stock Price per share (Rs.)	136	136	136	136
Standard Deviation (Volatility)	54.95%	54.95%	44.43%	61.71%
Risk-free Rate	4.08%	4.08%	4.08%	4.08%
Exercise Price (Rs.)	1	1	1	1
Time to Maturity (in years)	0.40 years	0.40 years	0.10 years	0.50 years
Dividend yield	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Output				
Fair value of option (Rs.) (A)	**135.02**	**135.02**	**135**	**135.02**
Exercise price - Rs. 28.20 per share (Original terms) Last Exercise Dates	**02 September 2022**	**04 September 2022**	**02 December 2021**	**02 December 2022**
Input variables				
Stock Price per share (Rs.)	136	136	136	136
Standard Deviation (Volatility)	54.95%	54.95%	44.43%	61.71%
Risk-free Rate	4.08%	4.08%	4.08%	4.08%
Exercise Price (Rs.)	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2
Time to Maturity (in years)	0.40 years	0.40 years	0.10 years	0.50 years
Dividend yield	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Output				
Fair value of option (Rs.) (B)	**108.26**	**108.26**	**107.91**	**108.37**
Incremental fair value as at modification date (A) – (B)	**26.76**	**26.76**	**27.09**	**26.65**

Rationale for principle variables used:

• Time to maturity of options is the period of time from the grant date to the date on which option is expected to be exercised. The minimum life of stock option is the minimum period before which the options cannot be exercised and maximum life is the period after which the options cannot be exercised.

• The expected price volatility is based on is average of annualized standard deviation of the continuously compounded rates of return of the comparable listed companies in education sector over a period.

Annexure A: Employee-benefit expenses to be recognised in financials

The company has recorded employee stock-based compensation expense to the options provided to the employees:

Financial year	Amount INR (In Lakhs)
31st March 2022**	11.29
31st March 2021*	0.00

* No expenses are recognised in the F.Y.2020-21 as all the options outstanding were vested in F.Y.2019-20 itself.
** There was a modification of already vested grants as at 15th November, 2021. The exercise price was reduced to Re.1. The incremental fair value on account of this modification is recognised in statement of profit and loss immediately.

39 Sweat Equity

During the Year 2021-22, the company has issued Sweat equity to eligible employees recognising their contribution for the company of such employees. Company has valued the contribution of value addition of eligible employees and has alloted the sweat eqiuty based on the fair value of equity shares. The Company has alloted 80,820 shares to eligible employees of the company within the limits of fair valuation report as issued by the registered valuer. The sweat equity shares were exercised at a nominal value of Re.1. Total expenses recognised in relation to the issue of Sweat Equity shares is Rs.109.11 lakhs i.e the difference between fairvalue of equity shares and the exercise price.

40 Income taxes

The income tax expense consists of following:

Particulars	**FY 2021-22 ₹ lakhs**	**FY 2020-21 ₹ lakhs**
Tax expense		
Current tax	160.36	-
MAT credit entitlement	-	-
Deferred tax (benefit) / charge	76.44	(227.76)
Total tax expense	**236.80**	**(227.76)**

Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income

Particulars	**FY 2021-22 ₹ lakhs**	**FY 2020-21 ₹ lakhs**
Deferred tax arising on expense/(income) recognised in other comprehensive income	-	-
Net loss/(gain) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	(6.08)	3.76
Income tax expense charged to OCI	**(6.08)**	**3.76**

The deferred tax relates to origination/reversal of temporary differences.

The reconciliation of estimated income tax expense at Indian statutory income tax rate to income tax expense reported in Statement of Profit or Loss is as follows:

Particulars	**FY 2021-22 ₹ lakhs**	FY 2020-21 ₹ lakhs
Profit before tax	936.46	173.17
Indian statutory income tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Expected tax expense	235.69	43.58
Tax Effect of adjustments to reconcile expected income tax expense to reported income tax expense		
Recognition of unrecognised deferred tax on temporary differences (net of reversals)	(23.30)	(88.08)
Deferred tax asset recognised on previous years losses and unabsorbed depreciation	-	(123.45)
Reversal of Deferred tax asset recognised on previous years losses and unabsorbed depreciation	123.45	-
Current Taxable Income setoff against previous years Tax losses	(105.12)	(56.06)
Unrecognised Deferred Tax on Temporary Differences	-	-
Unrecognised Deferred Tax on Tax losses and Unabsorebed Depreciation	-	-
Total tax expense	230.72	(224.01)

Deferred Tax

The gross movement in the deferred income tax account for the period ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, is as follows:

Particulars	**FY 2021-22 ₹ lakhs**	FY 2020-21 ₹ lakhs
Net deferred income tax asset at the beginning	**(224.01)**	**-**
MAT Credit entitlement for the year	-	-
Credits / (charge) relating to temporary differences	76.44	(227.76)
Temporary differences on other comprehensive income	(6.08)	3.76
Net deferred income tax asset at the end	**(153.65)**	**(224.01)**

41 Contract Liabilties:

Particulars	**FY 2021-22 ₹ lakhs**	**FY 2020-21 ₹ lakhs**
Opening balance	8.43	1.09
Add : Additons during the Year	44.36	37.28
Less :Revenue recognised during the Year	39.98	29.94
Closing balance	12.81	8.43

42 Ratios :

(a) Current Ratio = Current Assets divided by Current Liabilities

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2022**	**As at 31 March 2021**	**Reason for variance**
Current Assets	2,962.68	868.23	During the year 2021-22, the trade payable has increased on account credit purchases and credit period for payment to vendors resulting in decrease in current ratio.
Current Liabilities	1,721.66	350.44	
Ratio	**1.72**	**2.48**	
% Change from previous period / year	**30.54%**		

(b) Debt Equity ratio = Total debt divided by Total equity where total debt refers to sum of current & non current borrowings

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2022**	**As at 31 March 2021**
Total Debt	250.00	-
Total Equity	1,770.00	966.94
Ratio	**0.14**	**-**
% Change from previous period / year	**Not applicable**	

(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR) = Earnings available for debt services divided by Total interest and principal repayments

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2022**	**As at 31 March 2021**
Profit for the year	699.66	400.93
Add: Non cash operating expenses and finance cost		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	143.11	137.71
Finance costs	14.19	0.14
Earnings available for debt services	**856.96**	**538.79**
Interest cost on borrowings	4.75	-
Principal repayments (including certain prepayments)	250.00	-
Total Interest and principal repayments	**254.75**	**-**
Ratio	**3.36**	**Not applicable**
% Change from previous period / year	**Not applicable**	

(d) Return on Equity Ratio / Return on Investment Ratio = Net profit after tax divided by Equity

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2022**	**As at 31 March 2021**
Profit for the year	699.66	400.93
Total Equity	1,770.00	966.94
Ratio	**0.40**	**0.41**
Change in basis points (bps) from previous period / year	**0.02**	
% Change from previous period / year	**4.67%**	

(e) Inventory Turnover Ratio = Cost of materials consumed divided by closing inventory

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2022**	**As at 31 March 2021**
Cost of materials consumed		
Closing Inventory	**Not applicable**	**Not applicable**
Inventory Turnover Ratio		
% Change from previous period / year		

(f) Trade Receivables turnover ratio = Credit Sales divided by Closing trade receivables

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2022**	**As at 31 March 2021**	**Reason for variance**
Credit Sales	7,047.10	1,321.96	During the year 2021-22, credit sales have increased significantly and about 30% of the sales were effected in last quarter.
Closing Trade Receivables	2,386.18	578.09	
Ratio	**2.95**	**2.29**	
% Change from previous period / year	**29.15%**		

42 Ratios (Continued)

(g) Trade payables turnover ratio = Credit purchases divided by closing trade payables

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2022**	**As at 31 March 2021**	**Reason for variance**
Credit Purchases	3,349.17	223.88	During the year 2021-22, credit purchases have increased significantly. Most of the vendors offer reasonable credit period for payment.
Closing Trade Payables	779.95	159.56	
Ratio	**4.29**	**1.40**	
% Change from previous period / year	**206.03%**		

(h) Net capital Turnover Ratio =Revenue from Operations divided by Net Working capital whereas net working capital= current assets - current liabilities

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2022**	**As at 31 March 2021**	**Reason for variance**
Revenue from operations	7,097.12	1,372.41	During the year 2021-22, the company has shown significant improvement in its performance thereby managing the working capital more efficiently.
Net Working Capital	1,241.01	517.80	
Ratio	5.72	2.65	
% Change from previous period / year	**115.77%**		

(i) Net profit ratio = Net profit after tax divided by Revenue from operations.

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2022**	**As at 31 March 2021**	**Reason for variance**
Profit for the year	699.66	400.93	During the year 2021-22, the company's brought forward losses have exhausted and it has provide for tax liabilities resulting in decrease in net profit ratio.
Revenue from operations	7,097.12	1,372.41	
Ratio	0.10	0.29	
Change in basis points (bps) from previous period / year	-0.19		
% Change from previous period / year	-66.25%		

(j) Return on Capital employed- pre cash (ROCE)=Earnings before interest and taxes(EBIT) divided by Capital Employed- pre cash

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2022**	**As at 31 March 2021**	**Reason for variance**
Profit/(Loss) before tax* (A)	936.46	173.17	During the year 2021-22, the company has shown significant improvement in its performance which has improved the ROCE of the company.
Finance Costs* (B)	14.19	0.14	
Other income* (C)	7.29	27.00	
EBIT (D) = (A)+(B)-(C)	**943.35**	**146.31**	
Capital Employed- Pre Cash (J)=(E)-(F)-(G)+(H)	**1,977.18**	**776.58**	
Total Assets (E)	3,885.37	1,329.74	
Less : Total Liabilities (F)	2,115.37	362.80	
Less : Intangible Assets (G)	310.02	190.37	
Add: Debt including Lease Liability (H)	517.20	-	
Ratio (D)/(J)	**0.48**	**0.19**	
Change in basis points (bps) from previous period / year	0.29		
% Change from previous period / year (Refer note)	153.25%		

43 Previous year figures have been re-grouped/re-classified wherever necessary.

As per our report of even date attached

For Manian & Rao
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 001983S

Paresh Daga
Digitally signed by Paresh Daga
Date: 2022.05.12 12:32:56 +05'30'

Paresh Daga
Partner
Membership No. 211468

Place: Bangalore
Date: 12 May 2022

For TeamLease Edtech Ltd.

NEETI SHARMA
Digitally signed by NEETI SHARMA
Date: 2022.05.12 10:31:15 +05'30'

Neeti Sharma
Director
DIN : 09084370

Place: Bangalore
Date: 12 May 2022

SHANTANU NARAYAN ROOJ
Digitally signed by SHANTANU NARAYAN ROOJ
Date: 2022.05.12 09:52:12 +05'30'

Shantanu Rooj
Director
DIN : 00200275

Place: Mumbai
Date: 12 May 2022

1) The Corporate overview

TeamLease Edtech Limited (Formerly School Guru Eduserve Private Limited) ('the Company') is a Public limited company incorporated in India under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The Company is a technology company providing distance learning courses through its online platform to various universities, Institutions and corporates.

The company is a subsidiary of TeamLease Services Ltd within the meaning of section 2 (87) of Companies Act, 2013.

2) Significant Accounting Policies:

This note provides a list of significant policies adopted in the preparation of these IND AS financial statements. Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued Indian Accounting Standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing Indian Accounting Standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

A. Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 [the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended] and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 12th May, 2022.

B. Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following items, which are measured on an alternative basis on each reporting date.

- Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value.
- Defined benefit plans – plan assets are measured at fair value.
- Equity settled share-based payments – measured at grant date fair value.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services as at the date of respective transactions.

The standalone financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee and all values are rounded to nearest lakhs except when otherwise stated.

C. Current versus non-current classification

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

An asset is classified 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 classified as current when it is:

- Expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

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

D. Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the Financial Statements including notes have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs in Indian Rupee (INR) as per the requirements of Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013; unless otherwise indicated.

E. Summary of significant accounting policies

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

a) Property, plant and equipment

- **Recognition and measurement**

All the items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any. Cost comprises of purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Borrowing costs attributable to construction or acquisition of a qualifying asset for the period up to the date, the asset is ready for its intended use are included in the cost of the asset to which they relate.

- **Subsequent costs**

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.

- **Derecognition**

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic 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 and disclosed within other income or expenses in the statement of profit and loss.

- **Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value**

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.

Asset	Useful Life in Years
Computer System	3
Air Conditioner	5
Electrical Fittings	10
Furniture & Fixtures	10
Office Equipments	5
Camera	5

b) 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.

- **Derecognition**

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

- **Amortisation**

Amortisation is calculated over the cost of the asset, or other amount substituted for cost. 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.

Asset	Useful Life in Years	Internally generated or acquired
Software - Others	5	Acquired
UMS Software	3	Internally generated
Content	3	Internally generated

c) Leases

At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of land and buildings in which it is a lessee, the Company has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

i. As a lessee

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:
- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

d) 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.

Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss and to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

Reversal of impairment loss
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.

e) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and cash 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.

f) Revenue recognition

The Company derives revenue primarily from providing Educational Support Services viz. Admission, Examination, Content Development and Other Educational Services to various universities, Schools, Corporates, etc.

The Company follows the following significant accounting policy relating to revenue recognition as per IND AS 115 (Revenue from Contracts with Customers):

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services. To recognize revenues, we apply the following five step approach:
(1) Identify the contract with a customer,
(2) Identify the performance obligations in the contract,
(3) Determine the transaction price,
(4) Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract, and

(5) Recognize revenues when a performance obligation is satisfied.

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, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. The Company has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements as it has pricing latitude and is also exposed to credit risks.

Revenue in excess of invoicing is classified as unbilled , while invoicing in excess of revenue are classified as Contract liability.

As the company is into providing one service in nature of education support services, the company does not disaggregate revenue from contract with customers.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

Revenue from Category A Universities

For services rendered on behalf of the Universities to the students by way of distance learning courses through an online medium. The revenue is recognized as follows:

- For all programs, the fee for the first term is recognized once the student confirms his admission, submits his documents and pays the fee for the same. The login details for the course is mailed by the system to the student immediately upon payment of the fees and confirmation of the submission of the documents
- Fees for subsequent term is recognized as revenue only after providing online access to course material to the students and receipt of fees for the term.

Revenue from Category B

For Services provided directly to the University by way of online access of course to the students assigned by the universities, the revenue is recognized as per the terms of the contract entered with Universities. We recognise revenue once the University provides the list of students for whom the access needs to be provided in the LMS and login is provided by TeamLease Edtech Ltd. The students are free to use the course as per their wish thereafter. Revenue is recognised once the service has been provided/provisioned to the student.

Employment Linked Skilling Program (ELSP)

ELSP Success fee is recognized as revenue on enrolment to the course, provisioning of the access and delivery of the service.

g) Performance Obligations in relation to Long term Contracts:

Company enters into Long term contracts with the universities, there is no performance obligation outstanding in respect of these contracts as on the date of Balance Sheet. New performance obligations will commence from new Academic sessions of the Universities.

h) Other income:

- **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.

In calculating interest income or expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability. However, for financial assets that have become credit impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

- **Any other incomes are accounted for on accrual basis.**

i) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost.

Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset, are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

j) 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.

k) Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefits

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the services are classified as short-term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, wages, expected cost of bonus and short-term compensated absences, ex-gratia, performance pay etc. are recognised in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plans

The Company pays provident fund contributions to publicly administered provident funds as per applicable regulations. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due.

Defined benefit plans

The employees' gratuity fund scheme managed by LIC, is the company's defined benefit plan. The present value of the obligation under such defined benefit plans 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.

Remeasurements, 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, 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.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in profit or loss as past service cost.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or the fair value of the plan asset. The cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss.

Other long-term employee benefits

The liabilities for earned leave which are not expected to be settled within twelve months after the end of the reporting period in which the employee render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employee up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and change in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

Share-based payments

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

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

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

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

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

l) Income tax

Income tax expense comprises of current tax and deferred tax. It is recognised in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to the items recognised directly in OCI.

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities based on the taxable profits computed for the current accounting period. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided 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.

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 a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

m) 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.

When the company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

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.

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

Contingent assets are not recognised in financial statements, unless they are virtually certain. However, contingent assets are disclosed where inflow of economic benefits are probable.

Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

n) 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 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.

For the purpose of 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.

o) 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.

Initial recognition and measurement
Financial instruments are initially recognised when the entity becomes party to the contract.

Financial instruments are measured initially at fair value adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the origination of the financial instrument where financial instruments not classified at fair value through profit or loss. Transaction costs of financial instruments which are classified as fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the statement of profit and loss.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets
For the purposes of subsequent measurement, the financial assets are classified in the following categories based on the company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of cash flows:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value; either through OCI or through profit or loss
- those measured at amortised cost.

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

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

Debt instruments at amortised cost

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

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- The contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely

payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of hedging relationship is recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using effective interest rate (EIR) method.

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

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent SPPI, are measured at FVTOCI. The movements in the carrying amount are recognised through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains and losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gain or losses which are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to the statement of profit and loss and recognised in other gains/ losses. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using EIR method.

Debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVTOCI are measured at FVTPL. A gain or loss on debt instrument that is subsequently measured at FVTPL and is not a part of hedging relationship is recognised in the statement of profit and loss within other gains/ losses in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

Equity investments

All equity investments in the scope of Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the company may make an irrevocable election to recognise subsequent changes in the fair value in OCI. 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 FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to the statement of profit and loss, even on sale of equity instrument.

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

Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

For the purposes of subsequent measurement, the financial liabilities are classified in the following categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- those measured at amortised cost

Following financial liabilities will be classified under FVTPL:
- Financial liabilities held for trading
- Derivative financial liabilities
- Liability designated to be measured under FVTPL

All other financial liabilities are classified at amortised cost.

For financial liabilities measured at fair value, changes in fair value is recorded in the statement of profit and loss except for the fair value changes on account of own credit risk are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI).

Interest expense on financial liabilities classified under amortised cost category are measured using effective interest rate (EIR) method and are recognised in statement of profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial instruments

The company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the company neither transfers nor retain substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

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

Impairment of financial assets

The company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the financial assets mentioned below:
- Financial assets that are debt instrument and are measured at amortised cost
- Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVOCI
- Trade receivables under Ind AS 18

The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. Details how the company determines whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk is explained in the respective notes.

For impairment of trade receivables, the company chooses to apply practical expedient of providing expected credit loss based on provision matrix and does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Percentage of ECL under provision matrix is determined based on historical data as well as futuristic information.

p) Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares.

Diluted EPS adjust the figures used in the determination of basic EPS to consider
- The after-income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and
- The weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

q) Operating Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker (CODM). The CODM, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Managing Director that makes strategic decisions

3) Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS, requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts of revenue, expenses, current assets, non-current assets, current liabilities, non-current liabilities, disclosure of the contingent liabilities and notes to accounts at the end of each reporting period. Actuals may differ from these estimates.

Judgements
In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management have made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Operating segment
Ind AS 108 Operating Segments requires Management to determine the reportable segments for the purpose of disclosure in financial statements based on the internal reporting reviewed by Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) to assess performance and allocate resources. The standard also requires Management to make judgments with respect to aggregation of certain operating segments into one or more reportable segment.

The Company has determined that the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) is the Board of Directors (BoD). Operating segments used to present segment information are identified based on the internal reports used and reviewed by the BoD to assess performance and allocate resources.

Estimates and assumptions

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

Defined benefit obligation
The cost of the defined benefit plans and other post-employment benefits and the present value of the obligations are determined using actuarial valuation. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and future post-retirement medical benefit increase. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligations and extrapolated as needed along the yield curve to correspond with the expected term of the defined benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables. Those mortality tables tend to change only at intervals in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases are based on the expected future inflation rates for the country.

Further details about defined benefit obligations are provided in the respective note prepared elsewhere in the financial statement.

Income Tax:
Significant Judgements are involved in determining the provision for Income taxes, including the amount expected to be paid or recovered in connection with uncertain tax positions.

Deferred Tax
Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences including 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 are unused tax losses can be utilized.

Estimation and underlying assumptions are reviewed on ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

Estimation uncertainty relating to the global health pandemic on COVID-19

The company has considered the possible effects that may result from the pandemic relating to COVID-19 on the carrying amounts of receivables, employee benefits payable, leases and Investment. In developing the assumptions relating to the possible future uncertainties in the global economic conditions because of this pandemic, the company, as at the date of approval of these financial statements has used internal sources of information including economic forecasts etc. However, the impact assessment of COVID-19 is a continuing process given the uncertainties associated with its nature and duration. The Impact on the Company's financial statements may differ from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements.

4) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

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:

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

(All amounts are in Indian rupees lakh unless otherwise stated)

Ind AS 103. The Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

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.

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.

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.

Ind AS 106 – 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.

As per our report of even date attached

For Manian & Rao
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 001983S

For TeamLease Edtech Limited

Paresh Daga Digitally signed by Paresh Daga Date: 2022.05.12 14:59:53 +05'30'

NEETI SHARMA Digitally signed by NEETI SHARMA Date: 2022.05.12 13:49:34 +05'30'

SHANTANU NARAYAN ROOJ Digitally signed by SHANTANU NARAYAN ROOJ Date: 2022.05.12 13:42:52 +05'30'

Paresh Daga	Neeti Sharma	Shantanu Rooj
Partner	Director	Director
Membership No. 211468	DIN : 09084370	DIN : 00200275
Place: Bangalore	Place: Bangalore	Place: Mumbai
Date: 12 May 2022	Date: 12 May 2022	Date: 12 May 2022