Matrimony DMCC
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020
(All amounts are in INR , unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property Plant and Equipment	3	12,81,522	16,16,579
		12,81,522	**16,16,579**
Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
(a) Security deposits	4a	5,94,523	89,490
(b) Trade receivables	6	12,61,658	23,77,008
(c) Cash and Cash Equivalents	4c	1,66,32,067	1,20,33,618
(d) Other Financial Assets	4b	-	-
Other current assets	5	2,67,952	22,34,006
		1,87,56,200	**1,67,34,122**
Total Assets		**2,00,37,722**	**1,83,50,701**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	7	10,16,474	10,16,474
Other Equity			
Retained Earnings	8	42,72,292	(42,74,191)
Total Equity		**52,88,766**	**(32,57,717)**
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
(a) Borrowings	9	-	55,78,287
Trade Payables	10	25,13,172	61,14,263
Other Current Liabilities	11	1,11,94,732	94,51,858
Provisions	12	10,41,052	4,64,010
		1,47,48,956	**2,16,08,418**
Total Liabilities		**1,47,48,956**	**2,16,08,418**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABLITIES		**2,00,37,722**	**1,83,50,701**

Summary of significant accounting policies
The explanatory notes forms an integral part of the financial statements.
As per our report of even date

For M/s. Manohar Chowdhry & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 001997S

M.S.N.M.Santosh
Partner
M.No.: 221916

Place : Chennai
Date : May 12, 2020

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Matrimony DMCC

Murugavel Janakiraman
President / Director

Place : Chennai
Date : May 12, 2020

Matrimony DMCC
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2020
(All amounts are in INR , unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Year Ended March 31, 2020	Year Ended March 31, 2019
Revenue from operations	13	6,22,31,832	70,10,449
Other Income		-	-
Total income		**6,22,31,832**	**70,10,449**
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	15	1,14,15,879	39,19,412
Advertisement and business promotion expenses	18	-	1,52,067
Other Expenses	19	2,47,12,593	67,18,385
Total expenses		**3,61,28,472**	**1,07,89,864**
Earnings before exceptional items, interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA)		**2,61,03,360**	**(37,79,415)**
Depreciation and amortisation expense	16	3,80,609	2,39,508
Finance costs	17	2,41,451	2,83,105
Finance income	14	(3,089)	-
Profit before exceptional items and tax		**2,54,84,389**	**(43,02,029)**
Exceptional Items		-	-
Profit / (loss) before tax		**2,54,84,389**	**(43,02,029)**
Tax expense			
- Current income tax		-	-
- Deferred tax (net)		-	-
Total tax expense		**-**	**-**
Profit for the period (I)		**2,54,84,389**	**(43,02,029)**
Other Comprehensive income:			
Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations for the period		**27,544**	**27,838**
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the period, net of tax (II)		**27,544**	**27,838**
Total comprehensive income for the period, net of tax (I + II)		**2,55,11,933**	**(42,74,191)**
Earnings per Share			
Basic earnings / (loss) per share		5,09,687.78	(1,33,637.50)
Diluted earnings / (loss) per share		5,09,687.78	(1,33,637.50)

Summary of significant accounting policies
The explanatory notes forms an integral part of the financial statements.
As per our report of even date

For M/s. Manohar Chowdhry & Associates
Chartered Accountants
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M.S.N.M.Santosh
Partner
M.No.: 221916

Place : Chennai
Date : May 12, 2020

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of Matrimony DMCC

Murugavel Janakiraman
President / Director

Place : Chennai
Date : May 12, 2020

Matrimony DMCC
Statement of Cashflows for the year ended March 31, 2020
(All amounts are in INR , unless otherwise stated)

	Year Ended March 31, 2020	Year Ended March 31, 2019
Cash flow from / (used in) operating activities		
Profit before exceptional items and tax	2,54,84,389	(43,02,029)
Adjustments - reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	3,80,609	2,39,508
Adjustment for unrealised forex gain / (Loss)	27,544	27,838
Operating profit / (loss) before working capital changes	**2,58,92,542**	**(40,34,683)**
Movement in working capital :		
(Increase) / decrease in trade receivables	11,15,351	(23,77,008)
Loans and other financial assets and other assets	14,61,020	(23,23,496)
Increase / (decrease) in trade payables	(36,01,090)	61,14,263
Other financial liabilities and other liabilities	17,42,873	94,51,859
Increase / (decrease) in long / short term provisions	5,77,042	4,64,010
Cash generated from / (used in) operations	**2,71,87,738**	**72,94,945**
Income taxes paid (net of refunds)	-	-
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities before exceptional items	**2,71,87,738**	**72,94,945**
Cash flow from / (used in) Exceptional items	-	-
Net cash flow from / (used in) operating activities (A)	**2,71,87,738**	**72,94,945**
Cash flow from / (used in) investing activities		
Purchase of fixed assets including intangible assets, and capital advances	(74,068)	(19,14,141)
Proceeds from sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	1,45,544	
Translation difference on fixed assets	(1,17,028)	58,053
Net cash flow / (used in) investing activities (B)	**(45,552)**	**(18,56,087)**
Cash flows from / (used in)financing activities		
Dividend paid	(1,69,65,450)	
Proceeds from issue of share capital (including securities premium)	-	10,16,474
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	(55,78,287)	55,78,287
Net cash flow from / (used in) financing activities (C)	**(2,25,43,737)**	**65,94,760**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**45,98,449**	**1,20,33,618**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	1,20,33,618	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**1,66,32,067**	**1,20,33,618**

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following at 31st March:		
Balances with banks on current accounts	1,66,29,746	1,20,31,756
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	-	-
Cheques on hand	-	-
Cash on hand	2,321	1,862
	1,66,32,067	**1,20,33,618**
Less – Bank overdraft	-	-
Total cash and cash equivalents	**1,66,32,067**	**1,20,33,618**

Summary of significant accounting policies
The explanatory notes forms an integral part of the financial statements.
As per our report of even date

For M/s. Manohar Chowdhry & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 001997S

M.S.N.M.Santosh
Partner
M.No.: 221916

Place : Chennai
Date : May 12, 2020

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of Matrimony DMCC

Murugavel Janakiraman
President / Director

Place : Chennai
Date : May 12, 2020

Matrimony DMCC
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2020
(All amounts are in INR , unless otherwise stated)

a. Equity Share Capital:

Equity shares of AED 50 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	**No. of shares**	**INR**
As at April 01, 2019	50	10,16,474
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	**50**	**10,16,474**

b. Other equity

For the year ended March 31, 2020

Particulars	**Retained earnings**	**Foreign Currency Translation Reserve**	**Total other equity**
As at 1st April 2019	**(43,02,029)**	**27,838**	**(42,74,191)**
Profit for the year	2,54,84,389	-	**2,54,84,389**
Other comprehensive income	-	27,544	**27,544**
Total Comprehensive Income	**2,54,84,389**	**27,544**	**2,55,11,933**
Dividend Paid	**1,69,65,450**	**-**	**1,69,65,450**
As at March 31, 2020	**42,16,910**	**55,382**	**42,72,292**

For the year ended March 31, 2019

Particulars	**Retained earnings**	**Foreign Currency Translation Reserve**	**Total other equity**
As at 1st April 2018	-	-	-
Profit for the period	(43,02,029)	-	**(43,02,029)**
Other comprehensive income	-	27,838	**27,838**
Total Comprehensive Income	**(43,02,029)**	**27,838**	**(42,74,191)**
As at March 31, 2019	**(43,02,029)**	**27,838**	**(42,74,191)**

Summary of significant accounting policies
The explanatory notes forms an integral part of the financial statements.
As per our report of even date

For M/s. Manohar Chowdhry & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 001997S

M.S.N.M.Santosh
Partner
M.No.: 221916

Place : Chennai
Date : May 12, 2020

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of Matrimony DMCC

Murugavel Janakiraman
President / Director

Place : Chennai
Date : May 12, 2020

1. Background:

Matrimony DMCC is engaged in the business of providing matchmaking services to the Indian diaspora in Gulf Countries through its Dubai office. Matrimony.com Ltd, has granted a non-exclusive, non-sub-licensable and non-assignable license of its brand names and domain names to Matrimony DMCC pursuant to the license, . For this purpose, Matrimony DMCC has availed database / portal access and other services from Matrimony.com Ltd

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Basis of Accounting

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values, the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (Act) (to the extent notified) and guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016. These financial statements have been prepared for the purpose of consolidating the company’s financials with that of holding company.The company has considered the Going concern assumption while preparing the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020.

b) Use of estimates

The preparation of Financial Statements in confirmity with Ind AS requires the management to make estimates and assumptions considered in the reported amounts of assets and liabilities including the disclosure of contingent liabilities as of the date of the financial statements and the reported income and expenses during the reporting period. Management believes that the estimates used in preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Actual results could vary from these estimates. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognised in the period in which the results are known / materialized.

c) Functional and Presentation Currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using AED which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (‘the functional currency’). The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee (INR), which is Company’s presentation currency.

Since the Company is domiciled in the United Arab Emirates (“UAE”), the books of accounts are maintained in AED. The Holding Company prepares consolidated financial statements, for which it has identified the Company as "Non Integral foreign operation" and has been accounted as per the principles laid down in Indian Accounting Standards.

In connection to the same the financial statements have been prepared using the following method of translation:

a) Income and expenditure items are translated at the monthly average exchange rates.

b) Monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rates.

(i) The exchange differences arising on translation of the items mentioned in (a) and (b) above, pertaining to the reporting period has been transferred to Foreign Currency Translation Reserve.

c) Non monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rates and the exchange difference thus arising has been transferred to Foreign Currency Translation Reserve.

d) Measurement at Fair Values

A number of the Company’s accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values.

Fair value categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices)

Level 3: inputs for the assets or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

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

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred. Further information about the assumption made in measuring fair values are included in fair value measurement forming part of notes to accounts.

e) Financial Instruments

1) Recognition and initial measurement:

i) Trade receivables are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

ii) The company measures a financial asset or financial liability at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability.

2) Financial assets - Classification:

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as, measured at

1. Amortised cost;
2. Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) - debt instrument;
3. Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) - equity instrument;
4. Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

1. The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
2. The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A financial asset is measured at FVTOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

1. The asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and
2. The contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI (designated as FVOCI - equity investment). This election is made on an investment by investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL.

On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise from recognising them as measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI.

3)Financial assets - Subsequent measurement:

Financial assets at amortised cost:

These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets measured at FVTOCI - Debt investments: These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income under the effective interest method, foreign gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains or losses are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.

Financal assets measured at FVTOCI - Equity investments: These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of cost the cost of the investment. Other net gains or losses are recognised in OCI and are not reclassified to profit or loss.

Financial assets at FVTPL: These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.

4) Financial assets - Derecognition:

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

If the Company enters into transaction whereby it transfers asset recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

5) Financial liabilities - Classification:

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held for trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition.

6) Financial liabilities - Subsequent measurement:

Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss.

7) Financial liabilities - Derecognition:

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expired. The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its term are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different, where a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

Any gain or loss on derecognition in these cases, shall be recognised in profit or loss.

8) Offsetting

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

f)Property,Plant & Equipment

The cost of property, plant and equipment includes freight, duties, taxes and other incidental expenses relating to the acquisition and installation of the respective assets. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met. Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition or construction of those fixed assets which necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are capitalized.

i)Recognition & Measurement

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost of Property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase cost, including import duties and non- refundable taxes or levies and any directly attributable cost to bring the item to working condition as intended by management. Further, any trade discounts and rebates are deducted.Any gain or loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment is recognised as profit or loss. Property,Plant and Equipment not ready for the intended use on the date of Balance Sheet are disclosed as "Capital workin-progress" at cost, less impairment losses if any.

ii) Subsequent Recognition

Expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the company

iii) Depreciation

The company depreciates the property, plant and equipment over their estimated useful life of the items using Straight-line method. Depreciation for assets purchased / sold during the period is proportionately charged. The Management estimates the useful lives for the assets as follows:

Particulars	Useful life (in years) *
Furniture and Fixtures	2-5
Computer and Network Equipment	4-6
Office Equipment	2-7

* Based on technical evaluation, the management believes that the useful life as given above best represent the period which the Management expects to use these assets. Hence, the useful lives for these assets are different from the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013.
**Assets individually costing less than Rs.5,000/- each are fully depreciated in the year of purchase.

g) Revenue Recognition

1) Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

Income from services

Revenues from subscriptions towards matrimony service contracts are recognized on pro-rata basis over the period of the contract as and when services are rendered.The company has adopted IND AS 115 "Revenue from contracts with customers" with date of intial application being 01.04.2018. IND AS 115 establishes the comprehensive framework on revenue recognition. IND AS 115 replaces INDAS 18 "Revenue" and IND AS 11 "Construction contracts". The application of IND AS 115 does not have a mateial impact on financial statements. As a result, the comparitive information has not been restated.

2) Revenue is net of taxes.

h) Income taxes

1) Current tax is determined on income for the year chargeable to tax in accordance with the provisions of Income Tax Act, 1961.

2) Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between the accounting income and the taxable income for the year, and quantified using the tax rates and laws enacted or substantially enacted as on the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent there is a reasonable certainty that assets can be realised in future, however where there is unabsorbed depreciation or carry forward of losses, deferred tax assets are recognised only if there is a virtual certainty of realisation of such assets.

3) It is reognised in the statement of Profit and Loss Account except to the extent that it relates to Other Comprehensive Income.

i) Current vs Non Current Classification

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

1. Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle, or
2. Held primarily for the purpose of trading, or
3. Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
4. Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

1. It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle, or
2. It is held primarily for the purpose of trading, or
3. It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
4. 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 identified project life as its operating cycle for construction contracts and twelve months for Capital goods segment.

Operating cycle for the business activitiesof the Company covers the duration of the specific project/contract/product line/service including the defect liability period, wherever applicable and extends up to the realisation of receivables (including retention monies) within the agreed credit period normally applicable to the respective lines of business.

j) Contingent Liabilities

The company recognizes contingent liability for disclosure in notes to accounts, if any of the following conditions is fulfilled:

a) a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the enterprise; or

b) a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because:

- it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or
- the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

k) Earnings Per Share

1) Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing

a) the profit attributable to owners of the Company

b) 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

2) Diluted earnings per share

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

a) the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and

b) the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares

l) Cash Flows

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institution, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of twelve months or less that are readily convertible to know cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and items of income or expense associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the company are segregated.

m) Cash & Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash on deposit with scheduled banks, other than margin money.

n) Impairment of Financial Instruments

The Group recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair value through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognised is recognised as an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss.

Non-financial assets (Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment)

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable.

For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the asset. An impairment loss is reversed in the statement of profit and loss if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years.

o) Provisions

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are not discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the Balance Sheet date. These are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

Matrimony DMCC

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts are in INR , unless otherwise stated)

3 Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets

Particulars	Property, Plant and Equipment			
	Computers and Network Equipment	**Office equipment**	**Furniture & Leasehold improvements**	**Total**
Cost as at April 1, 2019	13,54,012	2,79,863	2,17,602	18,51,477
Additions		2,068	72,000	74,068
Disposals	(68,446)	(77,098)	-	(1,45,544)
Translation differences	1,18,275	23,029	21,125	1,62,430
As at March 31, 2020	**14,03,841**	**2,27,862**	**3,10,727**	**19,42,430**
Depreciation/Amortisation as at April 1, 2019	**85,062**	**14,253**	**1,35,582**	**2,34,897**
Charge for the period	2,54,267	38,178	95,687	3,88,131
Disposals	(4,309)	(3,213)		(7,522)
Translation differences	23,218	3,642	18,541	45,401
As at March 31, 2020	**3,58,238**	**52,860**	**2,49,810**	**6,60,908**
Net Block As at March 31, 2020	**10,45,603**	**1,75,002**	**60,917**	**12,81,522**

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4 Financial assets

		As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
(a)	**Security deposits**		
	Current		
	Security deposits		
	Considered good	5,94,523	89,490
	Considered doubtful	-	-
		5,94,523	89,490
	Less: Provision for doubtful deposits	-	-
		5,94,523	89,490
	Total security deposits	**5,94,523**	**89,490**
(b)	**Other financial assets**		
	Current		
	Other receivables from related parties	-	-
	Finance Guarantee Obligation	-	-
		-	-
(c)	**Cash and cash equivalent**		
	Balances with banks on current accounts	1,66,29,746	1,20,31,756
	Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	-	-
	Cheques on hand	-	-
	Cash on hand	2,321	1,862
	Total cash and cash equivalent	**1,66,32,067**	**1,20,33,618**

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		As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
5	**Other assets**		
	Current		
	Prepaid expenses	1,82,420	5,75,667
	Advances for supply and services	24	16,58,339
	Balances with statutory / Government authorities	85,508	-
		2,67,952	**22,34,006**
	Total other assets	**2,67,952**	**22,34,006**
6	**Trade Receivables**		
	(Unsecured and at amortised cost)		
	Trade receivables		
	- considered good		
	Matrimony-US Receivable/(Payable)	-	-
	Inter Company Receivable - Consim Info USA Inc.	-	-
	- from related parties	-	-
	- from others	12,61,658	23,77,008
	- Considered doubtful		
	- from others	-	-
	Total current trade receivable	**12,61,658**	**23,77,008**
	Trade receivables		
	- considered good	12,61,658	23,77,008
	- Significant Increase in Credit Risk	-	-
		12,61,658	23,77,008
	Less: Significant Increase in Credit Risk	-	-
	Total current trade receivable	**12,61,658**	**23,77,008**

No trade or other receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person

For terms and conditions relating to related party receivables, refer note 20.

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 to 90 days

7 Share Capital

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Authorised shares		
150 Equity shares of AED 1000 each(March 31, 2019: 150)	29,51,474	29,51,474
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares		
50 Equity shares of AED 1000 each(March 31, 2019: 50)	10,16,474	10,16,474
Total issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital	**10,16,474**	**10,16,474**

Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

Equity shares

	March 31, 2020		March 31, 2019	
	No. of shares	**Amount**	**No. of shares**	**Amount**
At the beginning of the period	50	10,16,474	-	-
Issued during the period	-	-	50	10,16,474
Cancelled during the period	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the period	**50**	**10,16,474**	**50**	**10,16,474**

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

Name of shareholder	March 31, 2020		March 31, 2019	
	No. of shares	**% holding in the class**	**No. of shares**	**% holding in the class**
Matrimony.com Ltd	50	100.00%	50	100.00%

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
8 Other equity		
Retained Earnings		
Opening balance	(43,02,029)	-
Profit / (Loss) for the period / year	2,54,84,389	(43,02,029)
Dividend Paid	(1,69,65,450)	-
Closing balance	**42,16,910**	**(43,02,029)**
Foreign Currency Translation Reserve		
Opening balance	**27,838**	**-**
Additions	**27,544**	**27,838**
Closing balance	**55,382**	**27,838**
Total other equity	**42,72,292**	**(42,74,191)**

9 Borrowings

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Current		
Loan from Related parties	-	55,78,287
Total Borrowings	**-**	**55,78,287**

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		As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
10	**Trade & Other financial liabilities**		
	Trade payables		
	Trade payables	9,32,811	21,38,286
	Dues to employees	4,64,503	1,19,088
	Dues to related parties	11,15,858	38,56,889
		25,13,172	**61,14,263**

Note:
Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are generally setteled in 30 to 90 days.

		As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
11	**Other Liabilities**		
	Current		
	Deferred revenue	1,10,13,248	87,35,204
	Advances from customers	18,429	5,98,603
	Withholding and other taxes payable	1,63,055	1,18,051
		1,11,94,732	**94,51,858**
12	**Provisions**		
	Current		
	Provision for employee benefits		
	- Provision for gratuity	5,57,464	1,98,479
	- Provision for leave benefits	4,83,588	2,65,531
		10,41,052	**4,64,010**

Matrimony DMCC

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts are in INR , unless otherwise stated)

		Year Ended March 31, 2020	Year Ended March 31, 2019
13	**Revenue from operations**		
	Income from services	6,22,31,832	70,10,449
		6,22,31,832	**70,10,449**
14	**Finance income**		
	- Bank deposits	3,089	-
		3,089	**-**
15	**Employee Benefit Expense**		
	Salaries	1,05,42,516	32,76,727
	Sales Incentives	2,30,049	1,23,547
	Staff Welfare	88,280	46,037
	Gratuity expense	3,36,991	2,02,363
	PL Encashment	2,18,043	2,70,739
		1,14,15,879	**39,19,412**
16	**Depreciation and Amortisation Expense**		
	Depreciation	3,80,609	2,39,508
		3,80,609	**2,39,508**
17	**Finance Cost**		
	Interest on loan	1,12,672	2,13,483
	Bank Charges	1,28,779	69,622
		2,41,451	**2,83,105**
18	**Advertisement and business promotion expenses**		
	Advertisement	-	1,52,067
		-	**1,52,067**
19	**Other Expenses**		
	Rent	10,14,025	4,72,517
	Repairs & Maintenance	2,08,486	78,950
	Office Maintenance	1,37,891	15,571
	Communication charges	17,66,358	7,46,256
	Professional & Legal charges	15,08,769	8,61,094
	Audit Fees	95,065	81,327
	Travelling & Conveyance	9,27,169	1,59,501
	Miscellaneous Expenses	35	-
	Collection charges	32,78,778	8,45,745
	Power and Light Charges	37,241	28,705
	Database access Charges	1,01,73,305	25,16,622
	License fee	51,09,350	7,86,445
	Printing and Stationery	326	11,284
	Brokerage	-	1,00,210
	Rates and Taxes	4,05,526	-
	Group Medical Insurance	50,269	14,158
		2,47,12,593	**67,18,385**

20 Related Parties

(i) Holding Company	Matrimony.com Limited
(ii) Other Companies	
Fellow Subsidiaries	Consim Info USA Inc. Sys India Pvt Ltd Community Matrimony Private Limited (till February 13, 2019) Matchify Services Private Limited (till February 13, 2019) Tambulya online Market Place Private Limited (till February 13, 2019)
Assoicate to Holding Company	Astro Vision Futuretech Private Limited (from February 11, 2020)
(iii) Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives	India Property Online Private Limited Infonauts Inc., USA

Related Party Transactions

Transactions	Year Ended March 31, 2020	Year Ended March 31, 2019
Matrimony.Com Limited		
Database access Charges and License fee	1,52,82,655	33,03,067
Interest Expenses	1,12,672	2,13,483
Dividend Paid	1,69,65,450	-
Loan from Matrimony.Com Limited	-	55,78,287
Other payables		
Matrimony.Com Limited	11,15,858	38,56,889

21 Earnings per Share (EPS):

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares.

	Year Ended March 31, 2020	Year Ended March 31, 2019
Profit after Tax	2,54,84,389	(43,02,029)
Number of Equity Shares at the beginning	-	0
Number of Shares Allotted during the period	50	50.00
Number of Shares at the end of the period	50	50
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic and diluted EPS	50	32
Earnings per Share – Basic	5,09,687.78	(1,33,637.50)
Earnings per Share – Diluted	5,09,687.78	(1,33,637.50)
Face value of the share (AED)	1,000	1,000

Matrimony DMCC
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020
(All amounts are in INR , unless otherwise stated)

22 Break up of Deferred Tax Asset / (Liability)

	Year Ended March 31, 2020	Year Ended March 31, 2019
Deferred tax liability		
Depreciation	NIL	NIL
Sub total (A)	NIL	NIL
Deferred tax asset		
Preliminary expenses	NIL	NIL
Sub total (B)	NIL	NIL

23 Details of leasing arrangements

	Year Ended March 31, 2020	Year Ended March 31, 2019
The Company has taken premises under cancellable operating lease. These lease agreements are normally renewed on expiry. Lease rental expenses in respect of operating leases:	10,14,025	4,72,517

24 Previous period / year comparatives
Previous period's / year's figures have been reclassifed / regrouped wherever necessary to conform to current period's classification.

For M/s. Manohar Chowdhry & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 001997S

M.S.N.M.Santosh
Partner
M.No.: 221916

Place : Chennai
Date : May 12, 2020

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Matrimony DMCC

Murugavel Janakiraman
President / Director

Place : Chennai
Date : May 12, 2020