Consolidated Financial Statements

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of CRISIL Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of CRISIL Limited ('the Holding Company') and its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as 'the Group'), as listed in Annexure I which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2021, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors on separate financial statements and on the other financial information of the subsidiaries, and the branch of the subsidiary, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group, as at 31 December 2021, and their consolidated profit (including other comprehensive income), consolidated cash flows and the consolidated changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in terms of the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') and the relevant provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in paragraph 15 of the Other Matter section below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matter

4. Key audit matter are those matters that, in our professional judgment and based on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors on separate financial statements of the subsidiaries, and branch of subsidiary, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

5. We have determined the matter described below to be the key audit matter to be communicated in our report.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Revenue recognition: The Group's income from operations comprises of income from initial rating and surveillance services, global research and risk solutions services, customized research, special assignments and subscriptions to information products and services, revenue from initial public offering (IPO) grading services, independent equity research (IER) services, infrastructure advisory and risk management services. Refer Note 2.18 to the consolidated financial statements, for details of revenue recognized during the year.	Our audit of the recognition of contract revenue included, but was not limited to, the following: • Obtained an understanding of the revenue and receivable business process, and assessed the appropriateness of the revenue recognition policies adopted by the Group; • Evaluated key controls around the recognition of contract revenue. Tested the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of these identified key controls during the year and as at the year-end. • Evaluated the appropriateness of accounting policies selected by the Group on the basis of our understanding of the Group, the nature and size of its operations, and the requirement of relevant accounting standards under the IND AS framework;

The application of this accounting standard is complex and is an area of focus in the audit, as it involved application of significant judgements and estimates relating to identification of distinct performance obligations, determination of transaction price of identified performance obligations, the appropriateness of the basis used to measure revenue recognized over a period. Additionally, the standard mandates robust disclosures in respect of revenue and periods over which the remaining performance obligations will be satisfied subsequent to the balance sheet date. Due to the significance of the item to the financial statements, complexities involved, and management judgement involved for ensuring appropriateness of accounting treatment, this matter has been identified as a key audit matter for the current year's audit.	• On a sample of contracts, tested the revenue recognition and our procedures included: - reviewing the contract terms and conditions; - evaluating the identification of performance obligations of the contract; - evaluating the appropriateness of management's assessment of manner of satisfaction of performance obligations and consequent recognition of revenue; and - evaluating the reasonableness of the estimates involved in the recognition of revenue from initial rating and surveillance services including testing the calculation of fee allocation to rating and surveillance, in determining revenue from infrastructure advisory and risk management services in accordance with the percentage of completion method etc.; • Tested revenue recognition for cut-off transactions on sample basis to assess whether timing of revenue recognition is appropriate; • Evaluated the appropriateness and adequacy of the disclosures made in the accompanying consolidated financial statements for revenue recorded during the year.

Information other than the Consolidated Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

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

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

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

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

7. The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been approved by the Holding Company's Board of Directors. The Holding Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation and presentation of these consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive income, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act. The Holding Company's Board of Directors are also responsible for ensuring accuracy of records including financial information considered necessary for the preparation of consolidated Ind AS financial statements. Further, in terms of the provisions of the Act, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group, covered under the Act are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Group and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and 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 statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. These financial statements have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

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

9. Those respective Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the companies included in the Group.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

    - Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities within the Group, to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of financial statements of such entities included in the financial statements, of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the financial statements, which have been audited by the other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

12. 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.

13. 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.

14. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Other Matter

15. We did not audit the financial statements of two subsidiaries and one branch of subsidiary, whose financial statements reflects total assets of ₹6,295.29 lakhs and net assets of ₹5,033.11 lakhs as at 31 December 2021, total revenues of ₹4,950.16 lakhs and net cash inflows amounting to ₹351.07 lakhs for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. These financial statements have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the management and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries and branch of subsidiary, and our report in terms of sub-section (3) of section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries and branch of subsidiary are based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

    Further, of these all the subsidiaries and branch of the subsidiary, are located outside India whose financial statements and other financial information have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in their respective countries and which have been audited by other auditors under generally accepted auditing standards applicable in their respective countries. The Holding Company's management has converted the financial statements of such subsidiaries and branch of a subsidiary located outside India from accounting principles generally accepted in their respective countries to accounting principles generally accepted in India. We have audited these conversion adjustments made by the Holding Company's management. Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the balances and affairs of such subsidiaries and branch of a subsidiary located outside India, is based on the report of other auditors and the conversion adjustments prepared by the management of the Holding Company and audited by us.

Our opinion above on the consolidated financial statements, and our report on other legal and regulatory requirements below, are not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done by and the reports of the other auditors.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

16. As required by section 197(16) of the Act, based on our audit, we report that the Holding Company, its two subsidiary company covered under the Act paid remuneration to their respective directors during the year in accordance with the provisions of and limits laid down under section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act. Further, we report that one subsidiary company covered under the Act have not paid or provided for any managerial remuneration during the year. Accordingly, reporting under section 197(16) of the Act is not applicable in respect of such subsidiary company

17. As required by section 143 (3) of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors on separate financial statements and other financial information of the subsidiaries and branch of a subsidiary we report, to the extent applicable, that:

    a) we have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements;

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

    c) the consolidated financial statements dealt with by this report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements;

    d) in our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act;

    e) on the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company and taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company and the reports of the statutory auditors of its subsidiary companies, covered under the Act, none of the directors of the Group companies, covered under the Act, are disqualified as on 31 December 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act.

    f) with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company, and its subsidiary companies, covered under the Act, and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in 'Annexure II'; and

    g) with respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of the report of the other auditors on separate financial statements as also the other financial information of the subsidiaries and a branch of a subsidiary:

        i. the consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Group, as detailed in Note 36 (A) (2) to the consolidated financial statements;

        ii. the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 December 2021;

        iii. there has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies, during the year ended 31 December 2021; and

        iv. the disclosure requirements relating to holdings as well as dealings in specified bank notes were applicable for the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016, which are not relevant to these consolidated financial statements. Hence, reporting under this clause is not applicable.

For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Khushroo B. Panthaky
Partner
Membership No.: 042423

UDIN: 22042423ACISKV8864

Place: Mumbai
Date: 15 February 2022

Annexure I

List of subsidiaries included in the Statement

1. CRISIL Risk and Infrastructure Solutions Limited
2. CRISIL Irevna UK Limited
3. CRISIL Irevna US LLC
4. CRISIL Irevna Poland Sp.Z.oo.
5. CRISIL Irevna Information Technology (Hangzhou) Co. Ltd.
6. Coalition Development Limited
7. Coalition Development Singapore Pte. Ltd.
8. CRISIL Irevna Argentina S.A
9. Pragmatix Services Private Limited
10. CRISIL Ratings Limited .
11. Greenwich Associates LLC
12. Greenwich Associates Singapore Pte. Ltd.
13. Greenwich Associates Japan K.K
14. Greenwich Associates Canada ULC
15. Greenwich Associates UK Limited
16. Greenwich Associates UK (Holdings) Ltd (till 13 October 2021)
17. CRISIL Irevna AustraliaPty Ltd

Annexure II

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

1. In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of CRISIL Limited ('the Holding Company') and its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as 'the Group'), as at and for the year ended 31 December 2021, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company and its three subsidiary companies, which are companies covered under the Act, as at that date.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for Internal Financial Controls

2. The respective Board of Directors of the Holding Company and its three subsidiary companies, which are companies covered under the Act, are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting ('the Guidance Note') issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of the Company's business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

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

5. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies as aforesaid.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

7. Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or

Annexure II

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

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Holding Company and its three subsidiary companies which are companies covered under the Act, have in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such controls were operating effectively as at 31 December 2021, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Khushroo B. Panthaky
Partner
Membership No.: 042423

UDIN: 22042423ACISKV8864

Place : Mumbai
Date: 15 February 2022

Consolidated Balance Sheet

as at December 31, 2021

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	As at December 31, 2021	As at December 31, 2020
ASSETS			
1. Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	4,034	4,102
(b) Right of use asset	4	12,700	20,908
(c) Goodwill	5	37,267	37,586
(d) Intangible assets	6	12,081	13,656
(e) Intangible assets under development		549	1,357
(f) Financial assets			
i Investments	7	19,538	17,028
ii Loans	8	2,989	2,455
iii Other financial assets	9	41	108
(g) Deferred tax assets (net)	10	5,921	6,406
(h) Tax assets	11	11,570	7,969
(i) Other non-current assets	12	331	654
2. Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
i Investments	7	44,946	30,574
ii Trade receivables	13	39,854	30,736
iii Cash and cash equivalents	14	28,992	27,488
iv Other bank balances	15	443	380
v Loans	16	715	2,121
vi Other financial assets	17	15,682	10,176
(b) Other current assets	18	12,734	6,643
3. Asset held for sale	19	-	318
TOTAL ASSETS		**250,387**	**220,665**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1. Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	20	729	726
(b) Other equity		157,113	130,455
2. Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
i Other financial liabilities	21	10,205	18,461
(b) Provisions	22	2,115	2,139
(c) Other non-current liabilities	23	50	-
3. Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
i Trade payables	24		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		13	10
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		13,357	10,526
ii Other financial liabilities	25	29,041	24,541
(b) Provisions	26	8,152	8,388
(c) Tax liabilities	27	528	1,620
(d) Other current liabilities	28	29,084	23,799
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**250,387**	**220,665**
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

This is the Consolidated Balance Sheet referred to in our audit report of even date

For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.:001076N/N500013

Khushroo B. Panthaky
Partner
Membership No.: 042423

Place: Mumbai
Date: February 15, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of CRISIL Limited

John L Berisford
Chairman
[DIN: 07554902]
Place: Connecticut

Amish Mehta
Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer
[DIN: 00046254]
Place: Mumbai

Sanjay Chakravarti
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Mumbai

Minal Bhosale
Company Secretary
Place: Mumbai

Date: February 15, 2022

Consolidated Statement Of Profit And Loss

for the year ended December 31, 2021

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	Year ended December 31, 2021	Year ended December 31, 2020
Income			
Revenue from operations	29	230,069	198,183
Other income	30	7,702	8,315
Total		**237,771**	**206,498**
Expenses			
Employee benefit expenses	31	128,691	106,844
Finance cost	32	893	1,439
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	3, 4 & 6	10,598	12,111
Other expenses	33	40,327	40,275
Total		**180,509**	**160,669**
Profit before exceptional item and tax		**57,262**	**45,829**
Exceptional item	19.1	4,582	-
Profit before tax		**61,844**	**45,829**
Tax expense charge/ (credit)	10		
Current tax		15,004	11,984
Deferred tax		259	(1,628)
Total tax expense		**15,263**	**10,356**
Profit after tax for the year		**46,581**	**35,473**
Other comprehensive (income)/expense (OCI)			
A. Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Exchange differences in translating the financial statements of a foreign operation		(99)	(2,078)
The effective portion of gains or (loss) on hedging instruments in a cash flow hedge		(632)	(605)
Tax effect on above		159	153
B. Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans		(182)	513
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income		(2,510)	3,052
Tax effect on above		61	(150)
Total other comprehensive (income)/ loss		**(3,203)**	**885**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**49,784**	**34,588**
Profit attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		46,581	35,473
Non-controlling interest		-	-
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		49,784	34,588
Non-controlling interest		-	-
Earnings per share : Nominal value of Rupee 1 per share	46		
Basic		64.03	48.93
Diluted		63.96	48.90
Number of equity shares used in computing earnings per share			
Basic		72,750,531	72,494,072
Diluted		72,827,971	72,547,286
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

This is the Consolidated Statement of Profit And Loss referred to in our audit report of even date

For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.:001076N/N500013

Khushroo B. Panthaky
Partner
Membership No.: 042423

Place: Mumbai
Date: February 15, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of CRISIL Limited

John L Berisford
Chairman
[DIN: 07554902]
Place: Connecticut

Amish Mehta
Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer
[DIN: 00046254]
Place: Mumbai

Sanjay Chakravarti
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Mumbai

Minal Bhosale
Company Secretary
Place: Mumbai

Date: February 15, 2022

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

for the year ended December 31, 2021

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars		Year ended December 31, 2021	Year ended December 31, 2020
A.	**Cash flow from operating activities:**		
	Profit before tax	61,844	45,829
	Adjustments for:		
	Depreciation/ amortisation	10,598	12,111
	Interest income on financial assets carried at amortized cost	(56)	(257)
	Waiver of lease liability	(794)	(208)
	Exchange difference on translation of assets and liabilities including hyperinflation impact	313	121
	Unrealised foreign exchange loss	227	(577)
	Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment	(4,661)	(9)
	Profit on sale of current investments	(1,040)	(703)
	Profit on fair valuation of current investments	(313)	(268)
	Provision for doubtful debts / bad debts	308	94
	Provision for doubtful deposits	13	45
	Excess provision written back	(1,383)	(395)
	Interest on bank deposits	(300)	(173)
	Interest on income tax refund	(15)	(3)
	Share based payment to employees	157	248
	Dividend on investments	(429)	(441)
	Interest on lease liability	893	1,410
	Interest on bank overdraft	-	29
	Operating profit before working capital changes	**65,362**	**56,853**
	Movements in working capital		
	(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables	(9,596)	(4,738)
	(Increase)/decrease in loans	489	(221)
	(Increase)/decrease in other non current assets	75	60
	(Increase)/decrease in other current financial assets	(5,207)	2,908
	(Increase)/decrease in other current assets	(5,925)	677
	Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	4,211	1,533
	Increase/(decrease) in provisions	(78)	1,887
	Increase/(decrease) in other current financial liabilities	4,713	(712)
	Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities	5,188	3,203
	Increase/(decrease) in other non current financial liabilities	727	1,099
	Increase/(decrease) in other non current liabilities	50	-
	Cash generated from operations	**60,009**	**62,549**
	Taxes paid	(19,697)	(12,502)
	Net cash generated from operating activities - (A)	**40,312**	**50,047**

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

for the year ended December 31, 2021

	Particulars	Year ended December 31, 2021	Year ended December 31, 2020
B.	**Cash flow from investing activities :**		
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (including movement of intangible assets under development and capital advances) net of proceeds from sales	(2,279)	(3,492)
	Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment, intangible assests and asset held for sale	4,979	88
	Investments in mutual funds (net of proceeds)	(13,019)	(4,378)
	Payment made for acquisition of Greenwich Associates LLC	-	(25,117)
	Amount received on net working capital adjustment of Greenwich Associates LLC	749	-
	Interest on income tax refund	15	3
	Interest on bank deposits	296	177
	Fixed deposits placed	5	(8)
	Dividend on investments	429	441
	Net cash used in investing activities - (B)	**(8,825)**	**(32,286)**
C.	**Cash flow from financing activities :**		
	Proceeds on account of share application money pending allotment	223	-
	Receipts from issuance of share capital on account of exercise of Employee stock option scheme	4,146	3,522
	Proceeds from /(repayment of) borrowings	-	(9)
	Dividend paid	(27,649)	(23,203)
	Payment of lease liability	(5,823)	(6,791)
	Interest expense/finance cost	-	(29)
	Net cash used in financing activities - (C)	**(29,103)**	**(26,510)**
	Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**2,384**	**(8,749)**
	Add / (less) : Adjustment towards acquisition - (D)	-	2,530
	Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C+D)	**2,384**	**(6,219)**
	Cash and cash equivalents - Opening balance	27,488	33,911
	Add : Exchange difference on translation of foreign currency cash and cash equivalents	(880)	(204)
	Cash and cash equivalents - Closing balance	28,992	27,488
	Net Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**2,384**	**(6,219)**
	Components of cash and cash equivalents :-		
	Cash on hand and balances with banks on current account	20,544	26,822
	Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	8,448	666
	Total	**28,992**	**27,488**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financials statements.

This is the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement referred to in our audit report of even date

For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.:001076N/N500013

Khushroo B. Panthaky
Partner
Membership No.: 042423

Place: Mumbai
Date: February 15, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of CRISIL Limited

John L Berisford
Chairman
[DIN: 07554902]
Place: Connecticut

Amish Mehta
Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer
[DIN: 00046254]
Place: Mumbai

Sanjay Chakravarti
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Mumbai

Minal Bhosale
Company Secretary
Place: Mumbai

Date: February 15, 2022

Statement Of Changes In Consolidated Equity

for the year ended December 31, 2021

A. Equity Share Capital

(Rupees in lakhs)

Balance as at January 1, 2021	Changes in equity share capital during the year (Refer Note 20)	Balance as at December 31, 2021
726	3	729

(Rupees in lakhs)

Balance as at January 1, 2020	Changes in equity share capital during the year (Refer Note 20)	Balance as at December 31, 2020
723	3	726

B. Other equity

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus						Items Of Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)			Total
	Share application money pending allotment	Capital redemption reserve	Securities premium reserve	General reserve	Share-based payment reserve	Retained earnings	Equity instruments through OCI	Currency fluctuation reserve	Hedge reserve	
	(Refer Note 20.1)									
Balance as at January 1, 2021	**-**	**27**	**25,058**	**14,115**	**5,483**	**110,703**	**(27,545)**	**2,122**	**492**	**130,455**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	46,581	-	-	-	46,581
Additions during the year	223	-	4,143	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,366
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	135	2,496	99	473	3,203
Share based payment to employees	-	-	-	-	157	-	-	-	-	157
Final dividend (Refer Note 47)	-	-	-	-	-	(10,175)	-	-	-	(10,175)
Interim dividend (Refer Note 47)	-	-	-	-	-	(17,474)	-	-	-	(17,474)
Exercise of stock option	-	-	1,328	-	(1,328)	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at December 31, 2021	**223**	**27**	**30,529**	**14,115**	**4,312**	**129,770**	**(25,049)**	**2,221**	**965**	**157,113**

Statement Of Changes In Consolidated Equity

for the year ended December 31, 2021

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus						Items of other comprehensive income (OCI)			Total
	Share application money pending allotment	Capital redemption reserve	Securities premium reserve	General reserve	Share-based payment reserve	Retained earnings	Equity instruments through OCI	Currency fluctuation reserve	Hedge reserve	
					(Refer Note 20.1)					
Balance as at January 1, 2020	**-**	**27**	**20,107**	**14,115**	**6,668**	**99,982**	**(24,514)**	**44**	**40**	**116,469**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	35,473	-	-	-	35,473
Additions during the year	-	-	3,519	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,519
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	(384)	(3,031)	2,078	452	(885)
Share based payment to employees	-	-	-	-	247	-	-	-	-	247
Final dividend (Refer Note 47)	-	-	-	-	-	(9,422)	-	-	-	(9,422)
Interim dividend (Refer Note 47)	-	-	-	-	-	(13,781)	-	-	-	(13,781)
Transitional impact on implementation of Ind AS 116 Leases (Refer Note 39)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,165)	-	-	-	(1,165)
Exercise of stock option	-	-	1,432	-	(1,432)	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at December 31, 2020	**-**	**27**	**25,058**	**14,115**	**5,483**	**110,703**	**(27,545)**	**2,122**	**492**	**130,455**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

This is the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity referred to in our audit report of even date

For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.:001076N/N500013

Khushroo B. Panthaky
Partner
Membership No.: 042423

Place: Mumbai
Date: February 15, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of CRISIL Limited

John L Berisford
Chairman
[DIN: 07554902]
Place: Connecticut

Amish Mehta
Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer
[DIN: 00046254]
Place: Mumbai

Sanjay Chakravarti
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Mumbai

Minal Bhosale
Company Secretary
Place: Mumbai

Date: February 15, 2022

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information to the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2021

1. Corporate information

CRISIL Limited ('the Company' or 'CRISIL' or 'Parent') (CIN: L67120MH1987PLC042363) and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as 'the Group') is a globally-diversified analytical Company providing ratings, research, risk and policy advisory services. CRISIL is India's leading ratings agency and the foremost provider of high-end research to the world's largest banks and leading corporations. CRISIL delivers analysis, opinions, and solutions that make markets function better.

CRISIL Limited is a public limited company, domiciled in India. The registered office of the Company is located at CRISIL House, Central Avenue, Hiranandani Business Park, Powai, Mumbai - 400076. The equity shares of the Company are listed on recognised stock exchanges in India-the Bombay Stock Exchange and the National Stock Exchange.

These consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021 were approved by the Board of Directors on February 15, 2022.

S&P Global Inc. the ultimate Holding Company, through its subsidiaries owned 66.88% as on December 31, 2021 of the Company's equity share capital. (Refer Note 20).

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 Statement of compliance

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

2.2 Basis of consolidation

The Company consolidates all entities which are controlled by it. The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as disclosed in Note 2.6. Control exists when the Company has power over the entity, is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns by using its power over the entity. Power is demonstrated through existing rights that give the ability to direct relevant activities, those which significantly affect the entity's returns. In assessing control, potential voting rights are considered only if the rights are substantive. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in these consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. For the purpose of preparing these consolidated financial statements, the accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to align them with the policies adopted by the Company.

Transactions eliminated on consolidation:

The financial statements of the Group Companies are consolidated on a line-by-line basis and all intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in full while preparing these consolidated financial statements.

Functional and presentation currency:

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Indian rupees, which is the functional currency of the parent company. All financial information is presented in Indian rupees.

2.3 Basis of preparation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention on an accrual basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services on the transaction date. 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.

All the assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non- current as per the Group's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash or cash equivalents, the Group has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current/ non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

2.4 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make estimates, judgements and assumptions that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities (including contingent liabilities) as at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported income and expenses for the years presented. Application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgements and the use of assumptions in these consolidated financial statements have been disclosed below. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the consolidated financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Estimates and assumptions are required in particular for:

- **Useful life and residual value of property, plant and equipment (PPE) and intangible assets**
  Useful lives of PPE and intangible assets are based on the life prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. In cases, where the useful lives are different from that prescribed in Schedule II, they are based on technical advice, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers' warranties and maintenance support. Assumptions also need to be made, when the Group assesses, whether an asset may be capitalised and which components of the cost of the asset may be capitalised.

- **Goodwill impairment**
  The Group estimates the value in use of the cash generating unit (CGU) based on the future cash flows after considering current economic conditions and trends, estimated future operating results and anticipated future economic and regulatory conditions.

  Goodwill is tested for impairment, relying on a number of factors including operating results, business plans and future cash flows. Calculating the future net cash flows expected to be generated to determine if impairment exists and to calculate the impairment involves significant assumptions, estimation and judgment. The estimated cash flows are prepared using internal forecasts.

- **Revenue recognition**
  Revenue from rendering of services is recognised when the obligation to render services based on agreements/arrangements with the customers are satisfied and when there are no longer any unfulfilled obligations. The performance obligations in our contracts are fulfilled at the time of delivery or upon formal customer acceptance depending on customer terms. Revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable a significant reversal will not occur.

  The Group exercises judgement in determining whether the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time or over a period of time. The Group considers indicators such as how customer consumes benefits as services are rendered or who controls the asset as it is being created or existence of enforceable right to payment for performance to date and alternate use of such product or service, transfer of significant risks and rewards to the customer, acceptance of delivery by the customer, etc.

  Revenue for fixed-price contract is recognised using percentage-of-completion method. The Group uses judgement to estimate the future cost-to-completion of the contracts which is used to determine the degree of completion of the performance obligation.

  Contract fulfilment costs are generally expensed as incurred except for certain software licence costs which meet the criteria for capitalisation. Such costs are amortised over the contractual period or useful life of licence whichever is less. The assessment of this criteria requires the application of judgement, in particular when considering if costs generate or enhance resources to be used to satisfy future performance obligations and whether costs are expected to be recovered.

- **Recognition and measurement of defined benefit obligations**
  The obligation arising from defined benefit plan is determined on the basis of actuarial assumptions. As actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may be different from the actual development in the future, key actuarial assumptions include discount rate, trends in salary escalation, attrition and mortality rate. The discount rate is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds. The period to maturity of the underlying bonds correspond to the probable maturity of the post-employment benefit obligations.

- **Valuation of taxes on income**
  Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including the amount expected to be paid or recovered in connection with uncertain tax positions. Uncertain tax position is with regards to items of expense or transaction that may be challenged by tax authorities. The Group reviews the carrying amount of deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting period. The policy for the same has been explained under Note 2.22

- **Provisions**
  Provision is recognised when the Group has a present obligation as a result of past event and 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 (excluding retirement obligations and compensated absences) are not discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation as at the Balance Sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

- **Business combinations and intangible assets**
  Business combinations are accounted for using Ind AS 103, Business Combinations. Ind AS 103 requires the identifiable intangible assets and contingent consideration to be fair valued in order to ascertain the net fair value of identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquiree. Significant estimates are required to be made in determining the value of contingent consideration and intangible assets. These valuations are conducted by valuation experts.

- **Share-based payments**
  The grant date fair value of options granted to employees is recognized as an employee expense,

with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period that the employees become unconditionally entitled to the options. The expense is recorded for each separately vesting portion of the award as if the award was, in substance, multiple awards. The increase in equity recognized in connection with share-based payment transaction is presented as a separate component in equity under "share-based payment reserve". The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the impact of the revision of original estimates based on number of options that are expected to vest, in the statement of profit and loss with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

2.5 Cash flow statement

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

2.6 The consolidated financial statements represent consolidation of accounts of the Company, its subsidiaries as detailed below:

Name of the entities	Country of incorporation	Ownership in % either directly or through subsidiaries	
		December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
CRISIL Risk and Infrastructure Solutions Limited	India	100%	100%
Pragmatix Services Private Limited	India	100%	100%
CRISIL Ratings Limited (Refer Note 42)	India	100%	100%
CRISIL Irevna UK Limited	United Kingdom	100%	100%
CRISIL Irevna US LLC	United States of America	100%	100%
CRISIL Irevna Argentina S.A.	Argentina	100%	100%
CRISIL Irevna Poland Sp.zo.o.	Poland	100%	100%
Coalition Development Limited	United Kingdom	100%	100%
Coalition Development Singapore Pte Limited	Singapore	100%	100%
CRISIL Irevna Information Technology (Hangzhou) Co., Ltd	China	100%	100%
CRISIL Irevna Australia Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
Greenwich Associates LLC*	United States of America	100%	100%
Greenwich Associates International, LLC (till December 22, 2020)*	United States of America	NA	100%
Greenwich Associates UK (Holdings) Limited (till October 13, 2021)*	United Kingdom	100%	100%
Greenwich Associates Singapore PTE. LTD.*	Singapore	100%	100%
Greenwich Associates Japan K.K.*	Japan	100%	100%
Greenwich Associates Canada ULC*	Canada	100%	100%
Greenwich Associates UK Limited*	United Kingdom	100%	100%

* Refer Note 49

2.7 Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment (PPE) are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Amount capitalised under property, plant and equipment includes purchase price, duties and taxes, other incidental expenses incurred during the construction / installation stage. If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Capital work-in-progress in respect of assets which are not ready for their intended use are carried at cost, comprising of direct costs, related incidental expenses and attributable interest.

2.8 Intangibles

Intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses, if any. The cost of an intangible asset comprises of its purchase price, including any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from the taxing authorities), and any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group. Expenditure on development eligible for capitalization are carried as intangible assets under development where such assets are not yet ready for their intended use.

2.9 Depreciation/amortisation

Based on internal assessment and independent technical evaluation carried out by external valuers the management believes that the useful lives as given below best represent the period over which management expects to use these assets. Hence in certain class of assets, the useful lives is different from the useful lives prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. Depreciation/amortization is provided on straight line method (SLM) over useful life.

Type of asset	Estimated Useful Life
Buildings	20 years
Furniture and fixtures	4 to 16 years
Office equipment	3 to 10 years
Computers	3 years
Vehicles	3 years
Customer relationship	3 to 12 years
Technology	5 years
Brand	20 years
Database	4 to 5 years
Tradename	7 years
Platform	5 years
Software	1 to 3 years

The estimated useful lives of PPE and intangible assets and the depreciation and amortisation period are reviewed at the end of each financial year and the amortisation method is revised to reflect the changed pattern, if any.

Leasehold improvements are amortized over the lease term or useful life of the asset, whichever is lower, over a period of 1 to 9 years.

2.10 Impairment

a) Impairment of non-financial assets

(i) Goodwill

Goodwill is tested for impairment on an annual basis or whenever there is an indication that goodwill may be impaired. For goodwill impairment testing, the carrying amount of the CGUs (including allocated goodwill) is compared with its recoverable amount by the Group. The recoverable amount of a CGU is the higher of its fair value less cost to sell and its value-in-use. Value-in-use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the CGU. Total impairment loss of a CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of goodwill allocated to the CGU and then to the other assets of the CGU prorata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the CGU. An impairment loss on goodwill is recognised in the statement of profit and loss and is not reversed in the subsequent period.

(ii) Other non financial assets

The carrying amounts of assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date if there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors. An impairment loss is recognized wherever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount in the statement of profit and loss. 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) has no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in the prior years. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash generating unit's (CGU) net selling price and its value in use.

The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Value in use is the present value of an asset calculated by estimating its net future value including the disposal value. In determining net selling price, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

b) Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Group applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

i) Financial assets that are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, deposits, and bank balance.

ii) Trade receivables.

The Group follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables which do not contain a significant financing component. The application of simplified approach does not require the Group to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date.

For all other financial assets, ECL is measured at an amount equal to the twelve month ECL unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from the initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL.

2.11 Business combinations

Business combinations have been accounted for using the acquisition method under the provisions of Ind AS 103 w.e.f. January 1, 2012. The acquisition date is the date on which control is transferred to the acquirer. The Company measures goodwill as of the applicable acquisition date at the fair value of the consideration transferred, less the net recognized amount of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities (including contingent liabilities) acquired.

When the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities acquired exceeds the consideration transferred, a bargain purchase gain is recognized as capital reserve. Business combinations between entities under common control is accounted at carrying value.

Transaction cost that the Group incurs in connection with business combinations such as finder fees, legal fees and other professional and consulting fees are expensed as incurred.

Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment loss.

2.12 Leases

Leases where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased item, are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Lease incentives received are recognized as an integral part of the total lease expense, over the term of the lease.

The Group's lease assets consists of office premises. The Group assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group assesses whether:

(i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset

(ii) the Group has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease an

(iii) the Group has the right to direct the use of the asset

Where the Group is a lessee

The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with periods covered by an option to extend the lease, where the Group is reasonably certain to exercise that option.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Group recognises a right of use asset and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and leases of low value assets. For these short-term and leases of low value assets, the Group recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

The cost of the right of use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located.

The right of use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right of use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right of use asset. The estimated useful lives of right of use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment.

Right of use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

The Group measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses incremental borrowing rate.

The lease payments shall include fixed payments, variable lease payments based on an index or rate, residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option where the Group is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments.

Lease liability and right of use assets have been presented separately in the Balance Sheet and lease payments are classified as cash used in financing activities in the statement of cash flows.

Group as a lessor

Leases under which the Group is a lessor are classified as finance or operating leases. Lease contracts where all the risks and rewards are substantially transferred to the lessee, the lease contracts are classified as finance leases. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

2.13 Share capital

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

2.14 Fair value of financial instruments

In determining the fair value of the financial instruments the Group uses variety of methods and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risk existing at each reporting date. The method used to determine the fair value includes discounted cash flow analysis, available quoted market prices and dealer quotes. All method of accessing fair value results in general approximation of value and such value may never actually be realised. For all other financial instruments the carrying amounts approximates fair value due to short term maturity of those instruments.

2.15 Financial instruments

Initial recognition

The Group recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are recognized at fair value on initial recognition, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and liabilities, which are not at fair value through profit or loss, are added to the fair value on initial recognition. Regular way purchase and sale of financial assets are accounted for at trade date.

Subsequent measurement

a) Non-derivative financial instruments

(i) Financial assets carried at amortised cost

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost if it is held with in a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and 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. For financial assets maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate the fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

(ii) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and 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. Further, in cases where the Group has made an irrevocable election based on its business model, for its investments which are classified as equity instruments, the subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income.

(iii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are subsequently fair valued through profit or loss.

(iv) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for contingent consideration recognized in a business combination which is subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate the fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

b) Derivative financial instruments

The Group uses derivative financial instruments i.e. foreign exchange forward and options contracts to manage its exposure to foreign exchange risks. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

The Group uses hedging instruments that are governed by the policies of the Group.

(i) Cash flow hedges

Changes in the fair value of the derivative hedging instrument designated as a cash flow hedge are recognized in other comprehensive income and presented within equity in the cash flow hedging reserve to the extent that the hedge is effective. To the extent that the hedge is ineffective, changes in fair value are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. If the hedging instrument no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in the cash flow hedging reserve is transferred to the statement of profit and loss upon the occurrence of the related forecasted transaction.

(ii) Receivable hedge

Changes in fair value of foreign currency derivative instruments not designated as cash flow hedges and the ineffective portion of cash flow hedges are recognized in the statement of profit and loss and reported within foreign exchange gains/(losses).

Derecognition of financial instruments

The Group derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109. The changes in fair value of equity investments designated at FVTOCI are accumulated within 'Equity instruments at OCI' reserve within equity. The Group transfers amounts from this reserve to retained earnings when these equity instruments are derecognised. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized from the Group's Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

2.16 Provision, contingent liabilities and contingent assets:

A provision is recognized when the Group has a present obligation as a result of past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which reliable estimate can be made. 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.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed in Note 36. Contingent liabilities are disclosed for:

(i) possible obligations which will be confirmed only by future events not wholly within the control of the Group or

(ii) present obligations arising from past events where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made.

Contingent assets are disclosed where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

2.17 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

2.18 Revenue recognition

Income from operations

Income from operations comprises income from initial rating and surveillance services, global research and risk solutions, customised research, core research program, customer projects and experienced management programs, special assignments and subscriptions to information products and services, IPO grading services, independent equity research (IER) services, infrastructure advisory and risk management services.

- Revenue from Initial rating fees are deemed to accrue on the date the rating is awarded and a portion of it is deferred basis an estimate that will be attributed to future surveillance recorded equally over 11 months and recognise the deferred revenue rateably over the estimated surveillance periods.
- Surveillance fee, subscription to information products and services, coalition business and revenue from IER are accounted on a time proportion basis and revenue is straight lined over the period of performance.
- Revenue from customised research and IPO grading are recognised in the period in which such assignments are carried out in a time proportion basis.
- Global research and risk solutions revenue consists of time and material contracts which is recognised on output basis measured by number of hours/days/weeks worked at the rates specified in the agreements.
- Core research program revenue is recognized at a point in time when research report is delivered to the customer.
- Revenue from infrastructure advisory services, risk management services and customer projects and experience management program services are recognized in accordance with percentage completion method.
- Percentage of completion for infrastructure advisory is determined based on the project cost incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated project cost required to complete the project.
- Revenue from risk management services comprise of revenue from sale of software and annual maintenance contracts. Revenue from sale of software licenses are recognized upon delivery of these licenses which constitute transfer of all risks and rewards. Revenue from consultancy services and sale of software which involves customisation are recognised over execution period. Revenue from annual maintenance contracts are recognised on a time proportion basis.

Provision for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the year in which such losses become certain based on the current estimates.

Accrued revenue are classified as Unbilled receivables (only act of invoicing is pending) when there is unconditional right to receive cash, and only passage of time is required, as per contractual terms and is accordingly classified under 'other financial assets'.

Accrued revenue where the right to consideration is conditional upon factors other than the passage of time are contract assets which are classified as non-financial asset as the contractual right to consideration is dependent on completion of contractual milestones.

Unearned and deferred revenue (contract liability) is recognised when there are billings in excess of revenues.

The billing schedules agreed with customers include periodic performance based payments and/or milestone based progress payments. Invoices are payable within contractually agreed credit period. Contracts are subject to modification to account for changes in contract specification and requirements. The Group reviews modification to contract in conjunction with the original contract, basis which the transaction price could be allocated to a new performance obligation or transaction price of an existing obligation could undergo a change. In the event transaction price is revised for existing obligation, a cumulative adjustment is accounted for.

Grant income

Export benefits from government authorities are received in the form of saleable scrips and are recognized at fair value in the statement of profit and loss under 'other income', where all attaching conditions will be complied with and to the extent there is no significant uncertainty as to the ultimate realization on transfer of scrips in the year of the sale. The related costs are recognised under 'other expense'.

Interest income

Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable.

Dividend income
Dividend income is recognised when the Group's right to receive payment is established by the balance sheet date.

Profit /(loss) on sale of current investment
Profit /(loss) on sale of current investment is accounted when the sale is executed. On disposal of such investments, the difference between the carrying amount and the disposal proceeds, net of expenses, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

2.19 Retirement and other employee benefits

Short term employee benefits
Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Defined contribution plans
Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed as the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

Defined benefit plans
The Group's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Group, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. To calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any applicable minimum funding requirements.

Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income (OCI). Net interest expense (income) on the net defined liability (assets) is computed by applying the discount rate, used to measure the net defined liability (asset). Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss. The Group recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

Short term compensated absences are provided for based on estimates. Long term compensated absences are provided for based on actuarial valuation. The actuarial valuation is done as per projected unit credit method. The Company presents the leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, to the extent it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for twelve months after the reporting date. Where the Company has the unconditional legal and contractual right to defer the settlement for a period beyond twelve months, the same is presented as non-current liability.

In respect of foreign subsidiaries retirement benefits are governed and accrued as per local statutes and there are no defined benefit plan. The amount contributed to the defined contribution plan is charged to the statement of profit and loss account on accrual basis.

2.20 Employee stock compensation cost

The Group recognizes expense relating to share based payment in net profit using fair value in accordance with Ind AS 102-Share Based Payment.

The grant date fair value of options granted to employees is recognized as an employee expense, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period that the employees become unconditionally entitled to the options. The expense is recorded for each separately vesting portion of the award as if the award was, in substance, multiple awards. The increase in equity recognized in connection with share based payment transaction is presented as a separate component in equity under "Share based payment reserve". The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of stock options that vest.

2.21 Foreign currency

Functional currency
The functional currency of the Group and its Indian subsidiaries is the Indian Rupee (INR), whereas the functional currency of the foreign subsidiaries mentioned in AOC-1. These consolidated financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (rounded off to the nearest lakhs except otherwise indicated).

The financial statements of subsidiary companies whose functional currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy are adjusted for the effects of changes in general price index (to reflect the change in purchasing power of the local currency) and expressed in terms of the current unit of measurement at the closing date of the reporting period, in accordance with Ind AS 29 "Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies".

Subsidiaries with the currency of hyperinflationary economy as their functional currency are restated as per Ind AS 29 before consolidation in accordance with Ind AS 110 "Consolidated Financial Statements". Once restated, all items of the financial statements of such a subsidiary is converted to INR the closing exchange rate. To determine the existence of hyperinflation, the Group assesses the qualitative characteristics of the economic environment of the country such as the trend of inflation rate over the past three years.

Foreign currency transactions
Foreign currency transactions are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the date of transaction. Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are restated into the functional currency using exchange prevailing at the balance sheet date. Gains and losses arising on settlement and restatement of foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in foreign currencies are not translated.

Foreign currency translation
Assets and liabilities of the entities with functional currency other than the presentation currency have been translated to the presentation currency using exchange rates prevailing on the balance sheet date. The statement of profit and loss has been translated using monthly average exchange rates prevailing during the year. Translation adjustment have been reported as foreign currency translation reserve in the statement of changes in equity.

2.22 Taxes on income

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

Current tax
Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if, the Group:

a) has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and

b) intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The current income tax for overseas subsidiaries has been computed based on the tax laws applicable to each subsidiary in the respective jurisdiction in which they operate.

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes (including those arising from consolidation adjustments).

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Deferred tax assets include Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws which is likely to give future economic benefits in the form of availability of set off against future income tax liability. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as deferred tax asset in the balance sheet when the asset can be measured reliably and it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the asset will be realised.

2.23 Segment reporting policies

The Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of the Group has been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) as defined by Ind AS 108 Operating Segments. The CODM evaluates the Group's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by industry classes. Accordingly, segment information has been presented for industry classes.

The Group is structured into three reportable business segments – Rating, Research and Advisory The reportable business segments are in line with the segment wise information which is being presented to the CODM. Geographical information on revenue and industry revenue information is collated based on individual customers invoices or in relation to which the revenue is otherwise recognised. The accounting principles used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are consistently applied to record revenue and expenditure in individual segments, and are as set out in the significant policies.

Assets and liabilities that are directly attributable or allocable to segments are disclosed under each reportable segment. All other assets and liabilities are disclosed as unallocable. Property, plant and equipment that are used interchangeably among segments are not allocated to reportable segments.

Inter segment transfers:
The Group generally accounts for inter segment services and transfers as if the services or transfers were to third parties at arm length price.

Allocation of common costs:
Common allocable costs are allocated to each segment according to the relative contribution of each segment to the total common costs.

Unallocated items:
Unallocable income and expenses includes general corporate income and expense items which are not identified to any business segment.

2.24 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as buy back, Employee Stock Option Scheme (ESOS), etc. that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the Group has adopted treasury stock method to compute the new shares that can possibly be created by un-exercised stock options. The net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.25 Dividend

The final dividend on shares is recorded as a liability on the date of approval by the shareholders. Interim dividend is recognised as a liability on the date of declaration by the Company's Board of Directors.

2.26 Assets held for sale

Non-current assets or disposal groups comprising of assets and liabilities are classified as 'held for sale' when all of the following criterias are met: (i) decision has been made to sell, (ii) the assets are available for immediate sale in its present condition, (iii) the assets are being actively marketed and (iv) sale has been agreed or is expected to be concluded within 12 months of the balance sheet date. Subsequently, such non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of its carrying value and fair value less costs to sell. Non-current assets held for sale are not depreciated or amortised.

2.27 Exceptional Items

When items of income or expense are of such nature, size and incidence that their disclosure is necessary to explain the performance of the Group for the year, the Group makes a disclosure of the nature and amount of such items separately under the head "exceptional items".

2.28 Recent accounting pronouncements

On March 24, 2021, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) through a notification, amended Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. The amendments revise Division I, II and III of Schedule III and are applicable from April 1, 2021. The amendments will be applicable for the Group w.e.f. January 1, 2022.

3. Property, plant and equipment

For the year ended December 31, 2021 (Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying value						Accumulated depreciation						Net block
	As at January 1, 2021	Additions	Deductions	Currency translation reserve	Adjustments	As at December 31, 2021	Up to January 1, 2021	For the year	Deductions	Currency translation reserve	Adjustments	Up to December 31,2021	As at December 31, 2021
Buildings	10	-	-		-	10	10	-	-		-	10	-
Furniture and fixtures	1,864	89	183	(17)	-	1,753	1,548	80	145	-	-	1,483	270
Office equipments	1,967	44	247	(22)	-	1,742	1,475	139	215	(11)	-	1,388	354
Computers	12,211	2,125	798	(88)	-	13,450	9,543	1,618	795	93	-	10,459	2,991
Vehicles	595	185	174	(11)	-	595	477	89	146	(5)	-	415	180
Leasehold improvements	4,200	275	211	(115)	-	4,149	3,692	223	195	190	-	3,910	239
Total	**20,847**	**2,718**	**1,613**	**(253)**	**-**	**21,699**	**16,745**	**2,149**	**1,496**	**267**	**-**	**17,665**	**4,034**

For the year ended December 31, 2020 (Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying value						Accumulated depreciation						Net block
	As at January 1, 2020	Additions	Deductions	Currency translation reserve	Adjustments	As at December 31, 2020	Up to January 1, 2020	For the year	Deductions	Currency translation reserve	Adjustments	Up to December 31, 2020	As at December 31, 2020
Buildings	10	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	10	-
Furniture and fixtures	1,017	52	123	(153)	1,071	1,864	699	89	98	(129)	987	1,548	316
Office equipments	1,813	56	27	(25)	150	1,967	1,207	152	16	(17)	149	1,475	492
Computers	6,613	2,108	72	(134)	3,696	12,211	4,799	1,556	69	(317)	3,574	9,543	2,668
Vehicles	812	27	219	(25)	-	595	528	165	194	(22)	-	477	118
Leasehold improvements	3,480	523	43	(204)	444	4,200	2,990	330	28	(1)	401	3,692	508
Total	**13,745**	**2,766**	**484**	**(541)**	**5,361**	**20,847**	**10,233**	**2,292**	**405**	**(486)**	**5,111**	**16,745**	**4,102**

4. Right of use asset

For the year ended December 31, 2021

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying value						Accumulated depreciation						Net block
	As at January 1, 2021	Additions	Lease modification	Currency translation reserve	Adjustments	As at December 31, 2021	Up to January 1, 2021	For the year	Lease modification	Currency translation reserve	Adjustments	Up to December 31,2021	As at December 31, 2021
Building	26,585	4,049	(6,852)	(1,477)	-	22,305	5,677	5,438	(1,377)	(133)	-	9,605	12,700
Total	**26,585**	**4,049**	**(6,852)**	**(1,477)**	**-**	**22,305**	**5,677**	**5,438**	**(1,377)**	**(133)**	**-**	**9,605**	**12,700**

For the year ended December 31, 2020

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying value						Accumulated depreciation						Net block
	Transitional impact of Ind AS 116 (Refer Note 39)	Additions	Lease modification	Currency translation reserve	Adjustments (Refer Note 49)	As at December 31, 2020	Up to January 1, 2020	For the year	Lease modification	Currency translation reserve	Adjustments	Up to December 31, 2020	As at December 31, 2020
Building	22,264	3,590	(2,750)	223	3,258	26,585	-	6,935	(1,264)	6	-	5,677	20,908
Total	**22,264**	**3,590**	**(2,750)**	**223**	**3,258**	**26,585**	**-**	**6,935**	**(1,264)**	**6**	**-**	**5,677**	**20,908**

5. Goodwill

(Rupees in lakhs)

Goodwill consists of the following	As at December 31, 2021	As at December 31, 2020
Carrying value at the beginning of the year	37,586	28,861
On acquisition of Greenwich Associates LLC	-	7,344
On net working capital adjustment of Greenwich Associates LLC	(749)	-
Foreign currency exchange gain/(loss)	430	1,381
Carrying value at the end of the year	**37,267**	**37,586**
Goodwill has been allocated in the following CGU's:		
Global research and risk solutions (Irevna)	9,613	9,502
Global Benchmarking Analytics (Coalition)	24,033	24,463
Pragmatix	3,621	3,621
Total	**37,267**	**37,586**

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to the Cash Generating Units (CGU) or groups of CGUs, which benefit from the synergies of the acquisition. The chief operating decision maker reviews the goodwill for any impairment at the CGU's level.

The recoverable amount of a CGU is the higher of its fair value less cost to sell and its value-in-use, both of which are calculated by the Group using a discounted cash flow analysis. These calculations use pre tax cash flow projections over a period of five years, based on financial budgets approved by the management. For calculation of the recoverable amount, the Group has used the following rates:

Particulars	Growth rate	Discount rate
Global research and risk solutions (Irevna)	5.00%	21.70%
Global Benchmarking Analytics (Coalition)	5.00%	21.70%
Pragmatix	5.00%	21.70%

The above discount rate is based on the weighted average cost of capital of the Company or Group. These estimates are likely to differ from future actual results of operations and cash flows.

An analysis of sensitivity of the computation to a change in key parameters (operating margins and discount rate) based on reasonably probable assumptions, did not identify any probable scenario in which recoverable amount of the CGU would decrease below its carrying amount.

As at December 31, 2021, the estimated recoverable amount of the CGU exceeded its carrying amount, hence impairment is not triggered.

6. Intangible assets

For the year ended December 31, 2021 (Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying value						Accumulated amortisation						Net block
	As at January 1, 2021	Additions	Deductions	Currency translation reserve	Adjustments	As at December 31, 2021	Up to January 1, 2021	For the year	Deductions	Currency translation reserve	Adjustments	Up to December 31,2021	As at December 31, 2021
Brand	3,619	-	-	60	-	3,679	173	181	-	4	-	358	3,321
Technology	2,101	-	-	-	-	2,101	2,101	-	-	-	-	2,101	-
Database	3,926	-	-	49	-	3,975	1,609	739	-	18	-	2,366	1,609
Customer relationship	8,489	-	-	109	-	8,598	2,354	631	-	15	-	3,000	5,598
Tradename	467	-	-	-	-	467	467	-	-	-	-	467	-
Platform	985	-	-	-	-	985	578	197	-	-	-	775	210
Software	12,607	1,250	-	28	-	13,885	11,256	1,263	-	23	-	12,542	1,343
Total	**32,194**	**1,250**	**-**	**246**	**-**	**33,690**	**18,538**	**3,011**	**-**	**60**	**-**	**21,609**	**12,081**

For the year ended December 31, 2020 (Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying value						Accumulated amortisation						Net block
	As at January 1, 2020	Additions	Deductions	Currency translation reserve	Adjustments	As at December 31, 2020	Up to January 1, 2020	For the year	Deductions	Currency translation reserve	Adjustments	Up to December 31, 2020	As at December 31, 2020
Brand	-	3,668	-	(49)	-	3,619	-	154	-	19	-	173	3,446
Technology	1,782	-	-	319	-	2,101	1,782	-	-	319	-	2,101	-
Database	838	2,994	-	94	-	3,926	838	631	-	140	-	1,609	2,317
Customer relationship	1,866	6,512	-	111	-	8,489	1,573	553	-	228	-	2,354	6,135
Tradename	418	-	-	49	-	467	418	-	-	49	-	467	-
Platform	985	-	-	-	-	985	381	197	-	-	-	578	407
Software	4,201	869	-	(135)	7,672	12,607	2,583	1,349	-	129	7,195	11,256	1,351
Total	**10,090**	**14,043**	**-**	**389**	**7,672**	**32,194**	**7,575**	**2,884**	**-**	**884**	**7,195**	**18,538**	**13,656**

7. Investments

A. Non-current investments	As at December 31, 2021 No. of shares	As at December 31, 2021 Rupees in lakhs	As at December 31, 2020 No. of shares	As at December 31, 2020 Rupees in lakhs
Unquoted equity investments carried at fair value through OCI (Refer Note 7.1)				
Equity Shares of National Commodity and Derivative Exchange Limited of Rupees 10 each, fully paid up	1,875,000	3,043	1,875,000	3,082
Equity Shares of Caribbean Information and Credit Rating Agency of US $ 1 each, fully paid up	300,000	256	300,000	155
Sub - total (a)		**3,299**		**3,237**
Quoted equity investments carried at fair value through OCI (Refer Note 7.1)				
Equity Share of ICRA Limited of Rupees 10 each, fully paid up (Refer Note 7.2)	1	-	1	-
Equity Shares of CARE Ratings Limited of Rupees 10 each, fully paid up	2,622,431	16,239	2,622,431	13,791
Sub - total (b)		**16,239**		**13,791**
Total non-current investments - (a + b)		**19,538**		**17,028**

B. Current investments	As at December 31, 2021 No. of units	As at December 31, 2021 Rupees in lakhs	As at December 31, 2020 No. of units	As at December 31, 2020 Rupees in lakhs
Investments in mutual funds *(Unquoted investments carried at fair value through profit and loss) (Refer Note 34)*				
Aditya Birla Sun Life Low Duration Fund - Direct - Growth	485,961	2,776	-	-
ICICI Prudential Savings Fund - Direct - Growth	1,850,433	8,034	-	-
Kotak Low Duration Fund - Direct - Growth	81,920	2,352	-	-
Nippon India Low Duration Fund - Direct - Growth	257,714	8,069	-	-
Nippon India Ultra Short Duration Fund - Direct - Growth	142,757	4,976	-	-
Sundaram Short Duration Fund - Direct - Growth	16,418,181	6,192	-	-
UTI Short Term Income Fund - Direct - Growth	18,291,399	4,845	-	-
UTI Treasury Advantage Fund - Direct - Growth	172,141	4,926	-	-
IDFC Low Duration Fund - Direct - Growth	8,800,620	2,776	17,470,972	5,314
L&T Banking and PSU Debt Fund - Direct Plan - Growth	-	-	8,531,402	1,715
ICICI Prudential Savings Fund - Direct Plan - Growth	-	-	1,168,989	4,885
Invesco India Treasury Advantage Fund - Direct Plan - Growth	-	-	162,221	4,908
DSP Banking and PSU Debt Fund - Dir - Growth	-	-	25,341,488	4,855
IDFC Ultra Short Term Fund - Direct Plan - Growth	-	-	14,699,599	1,746
Aditya Birla Sun Life Savings Fund - Growth - Direct Plan	-	-	1,223,662	5,177
Kotak Savings Fund - Direct Plan - Growth	-	-	5,741,861	1,974
Total investments in mutual funds (c)		**44,946**		**30,574**
Total investments (a + b + c)		**64,484**		**47,602**

The market value of quoted investments is equal to the carrying value

7.1 The total dividend recognised pertaining to FVTOCI instruments for the year ended December 31, 2021 was Rupees 429 lakhs and for the year ended December 31, 2020 was Rupess 433 lakhs. Dividend from equity investments designated at FVTOCI relates to investments held at the end of the reporting period. The Group recognises dividend in statement of profit and loss under the head other income. For all the equity instruments that are classified by the Group as FVTOCI, fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognised in the OCI.

7.2 '-' in amounts' columns denote amount less than Rupees 50,000

8. Loans (Non-current)

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	As at December 31, 2021	As at December 31, 2020
Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated		
Security and other deposits	2,989	2,455
Total	**2,989**	**2,455**
Sub-classification of loans:		
Loan receivables considered good- Secured	-	-
Loan receivables considered good- Unsecured	2,989	2,455
Loan receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Loan receivables - credit impaired	-	-
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	-	-
Total	**2,989**	**2,455**

9. Other financial assets (Non-current)

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	As at December 31, 2021	As at December 31, 2020
Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated		
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	4	5
Deposits with more than 12 months maturity	37	103
{Deposit includes fixed deposits with banks Rupees 37 lakhs (Previous year: Rupees 50 lakhs) marked as lien for guarantees issued by banks on behalf of the Group (Refer Note 36A[1])}		
Total	**41**	**108**

10. Income tax

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended December 31, 2021	Year ended December 31, 2020
Current tax	15,004	11,984
Deferred tax	259	(1,628)
Total income tax expense recognised in current year	**15,263**	**10,356**

The tax year for the Company being the year ending March 31, 2022, the tax expense for the year is the aggregate of the provision made for the three months ended March 31, 2021 and the provisions for the nine months upto December 31, 2021. The tax provision for the nine months has been arrived at using effective tax rate for the period April 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022.

The reconciliation between income tax provision of the Group and amounts computed by applying the Indian statutory income tax rate to profit before taxes is summarized below:

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended December 31, 2021	Year ended December 31, 2020
Profit before income tax	61,844	45,829
Enacted income tax rate in India for fiscal year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021. (%)	25.17%	25.17%
Computed expected tax expense	15,565	11,534
Effect of:		
Income exempt from tax	(160)	(144)
Expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	254	253
Income subject to different tax rates	(79)	(312)
Tax expense of prior years	56	(440)
Others	(373)	(535)
Total income tax expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss	**15,263**	**10,356**

Deferred tax

The tax effect of significant temporary differences that resulted in deferred income tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

As at December 31, 2021 (Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Opening balance	Recognised in profit and loss	Recognised in OCI	Recognised in retained earnings	Exchange difference	Closing balance
Deferred tax liability on:						
Gains from investments	624	-	15	-	-	639
Gains from mutual funds	63	19	-	-	-	82
Gains / losses on forward contract	166	-	159	-	-	325
Business combination	29	(430)	-	-	-	(401)
Property, plant and equipment and intangibles	638	454	-	-	1	1,093
Gross deferred tax liability	**1,520**	**43**	**174**	**-**	**1**	**1,738**
Deferred tax asset on:						
Provision for compensated absences	1,797	(13)	-	-	(1)	1,783
Provision for bonus and commission	713	1,055	-	-	4	1,772
Provision for gratuity	756	28	(46)	-	-	738
Provision for doubtful debt	535	(4)	-	-	-	531
Initial rating fees and other deferred revenue	381	(131)	-	-	-	250
Lease liability	606	(1,195)	-	-	(11)	(600)
Property, plant and equipment and intangibles	1,302	(112)	-	-	1	1,191
Right of use asset	-	1,242	-	-	9	1,251
40A(ia) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and other items	602	16	-	-	-	618
Discounting of security deposit	120	(156)	-	-	-	(36)
Brought forward losses	733	(743)	-	-	(7)	(17)
Interest expense disallowance	145	(75)	-	-	-	70
Earnout payments	237	(128)	-	-	(1)	108
Gross deferred tax asset	**7,926**	**(216)**	**(46)**	**-**	**(6)**	**7,659**
MAT credit entitlement	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Net deferred tax asset	**6,406**	**(259)**	**(220)**	**-**	**(7)**	**5,921**

As at December 31, 2020 (Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Opening balance	Recognised in profit and loss	Recognised in OCI	Recognised in retained earnings	Exchange difference	Closing balance
Deferred tax liability on:						
Gains from investments	644	-	(20)	-	-	624
Gains from mutual funds	91	(28)	-	-	-	63
Gains / losses on forward contract	13	-	153	-	-	166
Business combination	407	(378)	-	-	-	29
Property, plant and equipment and intangibles	407	251	-	-	(20)	638
Discounting of security deposit	31	(31)	-	-	-	-
Gross deferred tax liability	**1,593**	**(186)**	**133**	**-**	**(20)**	**1,520**
Deferred tax asset on:						
Provision for compensated absences	1,426	370	-	-	1	1,797
Provision for bonus and commission	766	(85)	-	-	32	713
Provision for gratuity	607	19	130	-	-	756
Provision for doubtful debt	575	(41)	-	-	1	535
Initial rating fees and other deferred revenue	530	(149)	-	-	-	381
Lease liability and right to use	-	190	-	412	4	606
Property, plant and equipment and intangibles	1,145	155	-	-	2	1,302
On unabsorbed depreciation	67	(67)	-	-	-	-
40A(ia) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and other items	603	(21)	-	-	20	602
Discounting of security deposit	-	120	-	-	-	120
Brought forward losses	-	713	-	-	20	733
Interest expense disallowance	-	141	-	-	4	145
Earnout payments	-	231	-	-	6	237
Gross deferred tax asset	**5,718**	**1,576**	**130**	**412**	**90**	**7,926**
MAT credit entitlement	134	(134)	-	-	-	-
Net deferred tax asset	**4,259**	**1,628**	**(3)**	**412**	**110**	**6,406**

Deferred tax liability of Rupees 14,885 lakhs (Previous year: Rupees 10,298 lakhs) on undistributed earnings of certain subsidiaries has not been recognised, as it is the intention of the Group to reinvest the earnings of these subsidiaries for the foreseeable future.

11. Tax assets (Non-current)

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	As at December 31, 2021	As at December 31, 2020
Advance taxes paid (net of provision for taxation) {Provision of tax Rupees 155,761 lakhs (Previous year: Rupees 126,182 lakhs)}	11,570	7,969
Total	11,570	7,969

12. Other non-current assets

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	As at December 31, 2021	As at December 31, 2020
Capital advance	28	276
Prepaid expenses	303	378
Total	331	654

13. Trade receivable (Current)

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	As at December 31, 2021	As at December 31, 2020
Trade receivables considered good- Secured	-	-
Trade receivables considered good- Unsecured (Refer Note 38)	39,854	30,736
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Trade receivables - credit impaired	2,138	2,109
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(2,138)	(2,109)
Total	39,854	30,736

The Group uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on the portfolio trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. At period end, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward looking estimates are analyzed. Specific allowance for loss is also been provided by the management based on expected recovery on individual customers.

Reconciliation of loss allowance:

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	As at December 31, 2021	As at December 31, 2020
Opening balance	2,109	2,375
Movement during the year	29	(266)
Closing balance	2,138	2,109

14. Cash and cash equivalents (Current)

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	As at December 31, 2021	As at December 31, 2020
Cash on hand	4	5
Balances with banks :		
On current accounts	20,540	26,817
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	8,448	666
Total	28,992	27,488

15. Other bank balances (Current)

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	As at December 31, 2021	As at December 31, 2020
On unpaid dividend accounts	78	76
Deposit with original maturity for more than 3 months but less than 12 months {Deposit includes fixed deposits with banks Rupees 71 lakhs (Previous year: Rupees 114 lakhs) marked as lien for guarantees issued by banks on behalf of the Group (Refer Note 36A[1])}	365	304
Total	443	380

16. Loans (Current)

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	As at December 31, 2021	As at December 31, 2020
Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated		
Loans to employees	233	271
Security and other deposits		
- Considered good	482	1,850
- Considered doubtful	122	107
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(122)	(107)
Total	**715**	**2,121**
Sub-classification of loans:		
Loan receivables considered good- Secured	-	-
Loan receivables considered good- Unsecured	715	2,121
Loan receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Loan receivables - credit impaired	122	107
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(122)	(107)
Total	**715**	**2,121**

17. Other financial assets (Current)

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	As at December 31, 2021	As at December 31, 2020
Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated		
Unbilled receivables (Refer Note 17.1)	14,246	9,179
Interest accrued on deposits	17	12
Fair value of foreign currency forward contract (Refer Note 34.2)	1,290	877
Others	129	108
Total	**15,682**	**10,176**

17.1 The balance lying in unbilled receivables as at December 31, 2020 is fully billed during the current year.

18. Other current assets

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	As at December 31, 2021	As at December 31, 2020
Prepaid expense	2,380	1,553
Balances with government authorities	4,172	1,676
Advances to suppliers and employees	2,211	1,121
Accrued revenue	3,971	2,293
Total	**12,734**	**6,643**

19. Assets held for sale

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	As at December 31, 2021	As at December 31, 2020
Building (Refer Note 19.1)	-	318
Total	**-**	**318**

19.1 The Group had classified a building premise as asset held for sale at its carrying value Rupees 318 lakhs as at December 31, 2020. During the current year, the Group has sold the building for Rupees 4,900 lakhs which has resulted in profit of Rupees 4,582 lakhs, disclosed under exceptional item.

20. Share capital

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	As at December 31, 2021	As at December 31, 2020
Authorised capital:		
100,000,000 Equity shares of Rupee 1 each (Previous year: 100,000,000 equity shares of Rupee 1 each)	1,000	1,000
Issued, subscribed and paid up:		
72,868,446 equity shares of Rupee 1 each fully paid up (Previous year: 72,593,290 equity shares of Rupee 1 each)	729	726
Total	**729**	**726**

(a) **Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year**

Equity shares

Particulars	As at December 31, 2021	
	Rupees in lakhs	**Nos.**
At the beginning of the year (face value of Rupee 1 per share)	726	72,593,290
Add : Issued during the year-Under employee stock option scheme (ESOS) (Refer Note 45)	3	275,156
Outstanding at the end of the year	**729**	**72,868,446**

Particulars	As at December 31, 2020	
	Rupees in lakhs	**Nos.**
At the beginning of the year (face value of Rupee 1 per share)	723	72,304,326
Add : Issued during the year-Under employee stock option scheme (ESOS) (Refer Note 45)	3	288,964
Outstanding at the end of the year	**726**	**72,593,290**

(b) **Terms/rights attached to equity shares**

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rupee 1 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive 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.

(c) **Shares held by holding/ultimate holding and/ or their subsidiaries**

Out of equity shares issued by the Company, shares held by its holding company, ultimate holding Company and their subsidiaries/ associates are as below:

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	As at December 31, 2021	As at December 31, 2020
Group Holding of the S&P Global Inc.		
31,209,480 equity shares of Rupee 1 each fully paid held by S&P India, LLC, fellow subsidiary (Previous year: 31,209,480 equity shares of Rupee 1 each)	312	312
11,523,106 equity shares of Rupee 1 each fully paid held by S&P Global Asian Holdings Pte. Limited, fellow subsidiary (Previous year: 11,523,106 equity shares of Rupee 1 each)	115	115
6,000,000 equity shares of Rupee 1 are held by Standard & Poor's International LLC, fellow subsidiary (Previous year: 6,000,000 equity shares of Rupee 1 each)	60	60
Total	**487**	**487**

(d) **The Company has neither issued shares for consideration other than cash or bonus shares nor there has been any buy back of shares during the five years immediately preceding December 31, 2021**

(e) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company.

Name of the shareholder	As at December 31, 2021	
	% holding in the class	Nos.
Equity shares of Rupee 1 each fully paid		
1. Group Holding of the S&P Global Inc.		
a) S&P India, LLC	42.83%	31,209,480
b) S&P Global Asian Holdings Pte. Limited	15.81%	11,523,106
c) Standard & Poor's International LLC	8.23%	6,000,000
2. Life Insurance Corporation of India	4.62%	3,363,528
3. Jhunjhunwala Rakesh and Rekha	5.49%	4,000,000

Name of the shareholder	As at December 31, 2020	
	% holding in the class	Nos.
Equity shares of Rupee 1 each fully paid		
1. Group Holding of the S&P Global Inc.		
a) S&P India, LLC	42.99%	31,209,480
b) S&P Global Asian Holdings Pte. Limited	15.87%	11,523,106
c) Standard & Poor's International LLC	8.27%	6,000,000
2. Life Insurance Corporation of India	5.95%	4,321,911
3. Jhunjhunwala Rakesh and Rekha	5.48%	3,975,000

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/ members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

(f) Shares reserved for issue under options

For details of shares reserved for issue under the employee stock option scheme (ESOS) of the Company (Refer Note 45).

(g) Capital management

The Group is predominantly equity financed and continues to maintain adequate amount of liquidity to meet strategic and growth objectives. The Group manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as going concerns while maximising the return to its stakeholders. The Group has ensured a balance between earning adequate returns on treasury asset and need to cover financial and business risk. The Group actively monitors its portfolio and has a policy in place for investing surplus funds. Appropriate limits and controls are in place to ensure that investments are made as per policy. The Group has an overdraft and other loan facilities sanctioned from banks to support any temporary funding requirements, as and when required.

20.1 Explanation of reserves:

a) General reserve

The general reserve is used from time to time to transfer profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes. As the general reserve is created by a transfer from one component of equity to another and is not an item of other comprehensive income, items included in the general reserve will not be reclassified subsequently to the retained earnings.

b) Securities premium reserve

The amount received in excess of face value of the equity shares is recognised in securities premium reserve

c) Share based payment reserve

The share based payment reserve account is used to record the value of equity-settled share based payment transactions with employees. The amounts recorded in this account are transferred to share premium upon exercise of stock options by employees.

d) Other comprehensive income (OCI)

Other comprehensive income includes fair value changes in equity instruments, hedge reserve and currency fluctuation reserve through OCI.

e) Hedge reserve

Forward contracts are stated at fair value at each reporting date. Changes in the fair value of the forward contracts that are designated and effective as hedges of future cash flows are recognized directly in OCI and accumulated under the hedging cash flow hedge reserve, net of applicable deferred income taxes.

f) Currency fluctuation reserve

Exchange difference relating to the translation of the results and net assets of the Group's foreign operations from their respective functional currencies to the Group's functional currency is recognised directly in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the currency fluctuation reserve.

g) Retained earnings

Retained earnings represent the cumulative profits of the Group and the effects of measurements of defined benefit obligation.

h) Capital redemption reserve

The Group has recognised capital redemption reserve on buyback of equity shares from its retained earnings. The amount in capital redemption reserve is equal to nominal amount of the equity shares bought back.

i) Share application money pending allotment

It represent the amount received on the application on which allotment is not yet made (pending allotment).

21. Other financial liabilities (Non-current)

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	As at December 31, 2021	As at December 31, 2020
Employee related payables	2,166	924
Lease liability	7,597	16,580
Earnout payments	442	957
Total	**10,205**	**18,461**

22. Provisions (Non-current)

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	As at December 31, 2021	As at December 31, 2020
Provision for gratuity (Refer Note 40)	2,115	2,139
Total	**2,115**	**2,139**

23. Other non-current liabilities

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	As at December 31, 2021	As at December 31, 2020
Unearned revenue	50	-
Total	**50**	**-**

24. Trade payables (Current)

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	As at December 31, 2021	As at December 31, 2020
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (as per intimations received from suppliers)	13	10
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	13,357	10,526
Total	**13,370**	**10,536**

24.1 Disclosure under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 is provided as under

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	As at December 31, 2021	As at December 31, 2020
- Principal amount remaining unpaid, but not due	13	10
- Interest due thereon as at year end	-	-
- Interest paid by the Group in terms of Section 16 of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
- Interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-
- Interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at year end	-	-
- Further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise	-	-

The above information has been determined to the extent such parties could be identified on the basis of the information available with the Group regarding the status its suppliers.

25. Other financial liabilities (Current)

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	As at December 31, 2021	As at December 31, 2020
Employee related payables	23,119	18,345
Lease liability	5,617	5,833
Sundry deposits	11	48
Unpaid dividend (Investor education and protection fund will be credited as and when due)	78	76
Others	216	239
Total	**29,041**	**24,541**

26. Provisions (Current)

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	As at December 31, 2021	As at December 31, 2020
Provision for compensated absences (Refer Note 40)	7,401	7,622
Provision for gratuity (Refer Note 40)	751	766
Total	**8,152**	**8,388**

27. Tax liabilities (Current)

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	As at December 31, 2021	As at December 31, 2020
Provision for tax (net of advance tax) {Advance tax Rupees 1,803 lakhs (Previous year: Rupees 13,915 lakhs)}	528	1,620
Total	**528**	**1,620**

28. Other current liabilities

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	As at December 31, 2021	As at December 31, 2020
Statutory liabilities	8,007	6,696
Advance received from customer (Refer Note 28.1)	899	574
Unearned revenue (Refer Note 28.1)	20,178	16,529
Total	**29,084**	**23,799**

28.1 The The balance lying in 'Unearned revenue' and 'Advance received from customer' as at December 31, 2020 is fully recognised as revenue during the current year.

29. Income from operations

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended December 31, 2021	Year ended December 31, 2020
Ratings services	60,411	56,504
Research services	154,369	128,271
Advisory services	15,289	13,408
Total	**230,069**	**198,183**

29.1 The Group disaggregates revenue from contracts with customers by nature of services. (Refer Note 37)

29.2 The Group has applied practical expedient and has not disclosed information about remaining performance obligations in contracts where the original contract duration is one year or less or where the entity has right to consideration that corresponds directly with the value of entity's performance completed to date.

30. Other income

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended December 31, 2021	Year ended December 31, 2020
Interest on bank deposits	300	173
Interest on income tax refund	15	3
Interest income on financial assets carried at amortized cost	56	257
Inflation adjustment results (Refer Note 41)	820	845
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment	79	9
Dividend on investments	429	441
Foreign exchange gain (net)	671	902
Profit on sale of current investments	1,040	703
Profit on fair valuation of current investments	313	268
Grant income (Refer Note 43)	17	2,774
Modification/ waiver of lease rent	794	288
Excess provision written back	1,383	395
Miscellaneous income	1,785	1,257
Total	7,702	**8,315**

31. Employee benefits expenses

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended December 31, 2021	Year ended December 31, 2020
Salaries, wages and bonus	116,145	96,511
Share based payment to employees	157	247
Contribution to provident and other funds (Refer Note 40)	7,880	6,262
Contribution to gratuity fund (Refer Note 40)	928	848
Staff training and welfare expenses	3,581	2,976
Total	**128,691**	**106,844**

32. Finance cost

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended December 31, 2021	Year ended December 31, 2020
Interest on lease liability (Refer Note 39)	893	1,410
Interest expense on bank overdraft	-	29
Total	**893**	**1,439**

33. Other expenses

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended December 31, 2021	Year ended December 31, 2020
Repairs and maintenance - Buildings	1,146	1,890
Repairs and maintenance - others	826	784
Electricity	395	633
Communication expenses	1,421	1,457
Insurance	165	197
Rent (Refer Note 39)	1,397	1,254
Rates and taxes	515	516
Printing and stationery	257	283
Conveyance and travelling	896	1,583
Books and periodicals	1,284	1,221
Remuneration to non-whole time directors (Refer Note 38)	249	161
Business promotion and advertisement	61	73
Professional fees	12,391	10,838
Associate service fee	12,256	13,163
Software purchase and maintenance expenses	3,216	1,917
Provision for doubtful debts / bad debts	308	94
Provision for doubtful deposits	13	45
Corporate social responsibility (CSR) expenses (Refer Notes 38 and 48)	824	780
Auditors' remuneration	248	319
Recruitment expenses	824	508
Sales commission	782	508
Miscellaneous expenses	853	2,051
Total	**40,327**	**40,275**

34. Financial instruments

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at December 31, 2021 are as follows:

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Amortised cost	Financial assets/ liabilities at FVTPL		Financial assets/liabilities at FVTOCI		Derivative instruments in hedging relationship	Total carrying value	Total fair value
		Designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory	Equity instruments designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory			
Assets								
Investments								
Quoted equity investments	-	-	-	16,239	-	-	16,239	16,239
Unquoted equity investments	-	-	-	3,299	-	-	3,299	3,299
Mutual funds	-	-	44,946	-	-	-	44,946	44,946
Cash and cash equivalents	28,992	-	-	-	-	-	28,992	28,992
Other bank balances	443	-	-	-	-	-	443	443
Trade receivables	39,854	-	-	-	-	-	39,854	39,854
Loans	3,704	-	-	-	-	-	3,704	3,704
Other financial assets	14,433	-	-	-	-	1,290	15,723	15,723
Total	**87,426**	**-**	**44,946**	**19,538**	**-**	**1,290**	**153,200**	**153,200**
Liabilities								
Trade payables	13,370	-	-	-	-	-	13,370	13,370
Other financial liabilities	39,246	-	-	-	-	-	39,246	39,246
Total	**52,616**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**52,616**	**52,616**

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at December 31, 2020 are as follows:

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Amortised cost	Financial assets/ liabilities at FVTPL		Financial assets/liabilities at FVTOCI		Derivative instruments in hedging relationship	Total carrying value	Total fair value
		Designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory	Equity instruments designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory			
Assets								
Investments								
Quoted equity investments	-	-	-	13,791	-	-	13,791	13,791
Unquoted equity investments	-	-	-	3,237	-	-	3,237	3,237
Mutual funds	-	-	30,574	-	-	-	30,574	30,574
Cash and cash equivalents	27,488	-	-	-	-	-	27,488	27,488
Other bank balances	380	-	-	-	-	-	380	380
Trade receivables	30,736	-	-	-	-	-	30,736	30,736
Loans	4,576	-	-	-	-	-	4,576	4,576
Other financial assets	9,407	-	-	-	-	877	10,284	10,284
Total	**72,587**	**-**	**30,574**	**17,028**	**-**	**877**	**121,066**	**121,066**
Liabilities								
Trade payables	10,536	-	-	-	-	-	10,536	10,536
Other financial liabilities	43,002	-	-	-	-	-	43,002	43,002
Total	**53,538**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**53,538**	**53,538**

34.1 Fair value hierarchy

For financial reporting purpose, fair value measurements are categorized into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

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 the fair value measurement hierarchy of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value as at December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020.

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	As at December 31, 2021			As at December 31, 2020		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets measured at fair value:						
A. Investments at FVTPL						
1. Mutual Funds	44,946	-	-	30,574	-	-
B. Investments at FVTOCI						
1. Quoted equity shares	16,239	-	-	13,791	-	-
2. Unquoted equity shares	-	-	3,299	-	-	3,237
C. Forward contracts receivable	-	1,290	-	-	877	-

34.2 Derivative financial instruments and hedging activity

The Group's risk management policy is to hedge substantial amount of forecast transactions for each of the major currencies presently US$, GBP £ and Euro €. The hedge limits are governed by the risk management policy. The Group uses forward foreign exchange contracts to mitigate exchange rate exposure arising from forecast sales in foreign currencies. All forward exchange contracts have been designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedges in accordance with Ind AS 109. Details of currency hedge and forward contract value are as under:

As at December 31, 2021

Type of Hedge	Currency	Number of contracts	Nominal value (Foreign currency in '000)	Carrying amount of hedging instrument (Rupees in lakhs)	Maturity date	Weighted average strike price/rate	Changes in fair value of hedging instrument (Rupees in lakhs)	Change in the hedging item used as the basis for recognising hedge effectiveness (Rupees in lakhs)
Cash flow hedge								
i) Foreign exchange forward contracts	USD	59	58,787	45,503	Jan - Dec-22	77.40	701	(701)
	GBP	21	7,288	7,699	Jan - Dec-22	105.64	201	(201)
	EUR	12	6,846	6,317	Jan - Dec-22	92.27	388	(388)

As at December 31, 2020

Type of Hedge	Currency	Number of contracts	Nominal value (Foreign currency in '000)	Carrying amount of hedging instrument (Rupees in lakhs)	Maturity date	Weighted average strike price/rate	Changes in fair value of hedging instrument (Rupees in lakhs)	Change in the hedging item used as the basis for recognising hedge effectiveness (Rupees in lakhs)
Cash flow hedge								
i) Foreign exchange forward contracts	USD	39	41,162	31,855	Jan - Dec-21	77.39	1005	(1,005)
	GBP	11	6,080	6,005	Jan - Dec-21	98.76	(219)	219
	EUR	12	4,212	3,763	Jan - Dec-21	89.34	(128)	128
Receivables hedge								
i) Foreign exchange forward contracts	USD	1	6,250	4,896	6-Jul-21	78.34	219	(219)

Movement in cash flow hedging reserve

Particulars	
As at January 1, 2020	**40**
Add: Changes in fair value of effective portion of outstanding forecasted cash flow hedge	179
Less: Amounts reclassified to statement of profit or loss	426
Less: Tax relating to above (net)	(153)
As at January 1, 2021	**492**
Add: Changes in fair value of effective portion of outstanding forecasted cash flow hedge	333
Add: Amounts reclassified to statement of profit or loss	299
Less: Tax relating to above (net)	(159)
As at December 31, 2021	**965**

The Group uses foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge its exposure in foreign currency risk. Hedge is broadly classified as revenue hedge and receivable hedge.

Revenue hedge: For forecasted revenue transaction, the Group will adopt cash flow hedge and record mark to market through OCI. Effective hedge is routed through OCI in the balance sheet and the ineffective portion is immediately routed through the statement of profit and loss.

Receivable hedge: The ineffective portion of cash flow hedges are recognized in the statement of profit and loss and reported within foreign exchange gains/(losses).

Details of unhedged foreign exposure

Currency	As at December 31, 2021 (Foreign Currency in '000)		As at December 31, 2021 (Rupees in lakhs)	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Monetary				
USD	70,686	8,307	52,774	6,202
GBP	6,041	216	6,059	217
EUR	5,518	884	4,659	746
Others	1,913	5,487	445	1,569

Currency	As at December 31, 2020 (Foreign Currency in '000)		As at December 31, 2020 (Rupees in lakhs)	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Monetary				
USD	21,210	879	15,574	646
GBP	19	-	19	-
EUR	3,188	359	2,868	322
Others	1,285	3	340	123

35. Financial risk management

The Group is exposed to various risks in relation to financial instruments. The Group's financial assets and liabilities by category are summarised in Note 34. The main types of risks are market risk (foreign currency exchange rate risk and price risk), business and credit risks and liquidity risk. The Company has in place a robust risk management policy with overall governance and oversight from the Audit Committee and Board of Directors. Risk assessment is conducted periodically and the Company has a mechanism to identify, assess, mitigate and monitor various risks to key business objectives.

The policies for managing specific risk are summarized below:

35.1 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flow of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market price. Such changes may result from changes in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rate, price and other market changes. The Group's exposure to market risk is mainly due to foreign exchange rates and price risk.

Foreign currency exchange rate risk

Our exposure to market risk includes changes in foreign exchange rates. Exposures to currency exchange rates arise from the Group's overseas sales and purchases, which are primarily denominated in US dollars (USD), EURO, and Pounds Sterling (GBP). As of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, we have entered into foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge the effect of adverse fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. The details in respect of the outstanding foreign exchange forward contracts are given under Note 34.2

Following is the currency profile of non-derivative financial assets and financial liabilities:

Currency	As at December 31, 2021 (Foreign Currency in '000)		As at December 31, 2021 (Rupees in lakhs)	
	Financial Assets	Financial Liabilities	Financial Assets	Financial Liabilities
USD	70,686	8,307	52,774	6,202
GBP	6,041	216	6,059	217
EURO	5,518	884	4,659	746
Others	1,913	5,487	445	1,569

Currency	As at December 31, 2020 (Foreign Currency in '000)		As at December 31, 2020 (Rupees in lakhs)	
	Financial Assets	Financial Liabilities	Financial Assets	Financial Liabilities
USD	21,210	879	15,574	646
GBP	19	-	19	-
EURO	3,188	359	2,868	322
Others	1,285	3	340	123

For the year ended December 31, 2021, every 5% increase/decrease of the respective foreign currencies compared to functional currency of the Group would impact operating margins by Rupees 2,760 lakhs (+/-4.21%). For the year ended December 31, 2020, operating margins would increase/decrease by Rupees 886 lakhs (+/-1.73%). Exposure to foreign currency exchange rate vary during the year depending upon the volume of overseas transactions. Nonetheless, the analysis above is considered to be representative of the Group's exposure to currency risk.

Price risk

The risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices, whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market. The Group has adopted disciplined practices including position sizing, diversification, valuation, loss prevention, due diligence, and exit strategies in order to mitigate losses.

The Group is exposed to price risk arising mainly from investments in mutual funds recognized at FVTPL. The details of such investment are given under Note 7. If the prices had been higher/lower by 5% from the market prices existing as at reporting dates, profit would increase/decrease by Rupees 2,247 lakhs and Rupees 1,529 lakhs for the year ended December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 respectively.

The Group is exposed to price risk arising mainly from investments in quoted equity instruments recognized at FVTOCI. The details of such investment are given under Note 7. If the equity prices had been higher/lower by 5% from the market prices existing as at the reporting date, OCI for the year ended December 31, 2021 would increase/decrease by Rupees 812 lakhs and Rupees 690 lakhs for the year ended December 31, 2020.

35.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. For the Group, liquidity risk arises from obligations on account of financial liabilities - trade payables and other financial liabilities.

Liquidity risk management

The Group continues to maintain adequate amount of liquidity/treasury to meet strategic and growth objectives. The Group has ensured a balance between earning adequate returns on liquidity/treasury assets and the need to cover financial and business risks. Group's treasury department is responsible for liquidity and funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the Group's net liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

The treasury position of the Company is given below:

Financial assets maturing within one year:

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	As at December 31, 2021	As at December 31, 2020
Trade receivables	39,854	30,736
Cash and cash equivalents	28,992	27,488
Other bank balances	443	380
Loans	715	2,121
Investments in mutual funds	44,946	30,574
Other financial assets	15,682	10,176
Total	130,632	101,475

Financial liabilities maturing within and after one year:

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	As at December 31, 2021		As at December 31, 2020	
	within one year	more than one year	within one year	more than one year
Trade payables	13,370	-	10,536	-
Other financial liabilities	29,041	10,205	24,541	18,461
Total	42,411	10,205	35,077	18,461

35.3 Business and credit risks

To mitigate the risk arising from high dependence on any one business for revenues, the Group has adopted a strategy of diversifying in new products/services and into different business segments. To address the risk of dependence on a few large clients and a few sectors in the business segments, the Group has also actively sought to diversify its client base and industry segments.

Credit risk refers to risk that a counter party will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. The Group is exposed to this risk for receivables from customers.

To manage credit risk, the Group periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers and other counterparties, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable. Individual risk limits are set accordingly. The Group uses a provision margin to compute the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables. Further, the Group doesn't have significant credit risk exposure to any single counter party or a group of counter parties and have adequate provision for credit risk/bad debts. Trade receivables are monitored on periodic basis for any non-recoverability of the dues. Bank balances are held with only high rated banks.

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	As at December 31, 2021	As at December 31, 2020
<= 6 months	36,997	30,555
> 6 months but <= 1 year	2,662	1,310
> 1 year	2,333	980
Provision for doubtful receivables	(2,138)	(2,109)

36. Details of contingent liabilities and capital commitments are as under

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	As at December 31, 2021	As at December 31, 2020
A. Contingent liabilities		
1. Bank guarantee in the normal course of business	1,455	1,507
2. Disputed income tax, sales tax, service tax and GST demand:		
(i) Pending before appellate authorities in respect of which the Group is in appeal	23,306	8,888
(ii) Decided in the Group's favour by appellate authorities and department is in further appeal	1,215	1,215
3. Provident Fund		
Based on the judgement by the Honorable Supreme Court dated 28 February 2019, past provident fund liability, is not determinable at present, in view of uncertainty on the applicability of the judgement to the Group with respect to timing and the components of its compensation structure. In absence of further clarification, the Group has been legally advised to await further developments in this matter to reasonably assess the implications on its financial statements, if any.		
The Group periodically receives notices and inquiries from income tax authorities related to the Group's operations in the jurisdictions of operations in. The Group has evaluated these notices and inquiries and has concluded that any consequent income tax claims or demands by income tax authorities will not succeed on ultimate resolution other than what has been provided or disclosed herein.		
	25,976	**11,610**
B. Capital commitment		
Estimated amount of contracts (net of advances) remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	740	189
Management believes that the ultimate outcome of above matters will not have a material adverse impact on its financial position, results of operations and cash flows. In respect of above matters, future cash outflows in respect of contingent liabilities are determinable only on receipt of judgements pending at various authorities.		
Total	**26,716**	**11,799**

37. Segment reporting

Business segments:

The Group has three major business segments: Rating, Research and Advisory. A description of the types of products and services provided by each reportable segment is as follows:

Ratings – Ratings services includes credit ratings for corporates, banks, bank loans, small and medium enterprises (SME), credit analysis services, grading services and global analytical services.

Research – Research segment includes global research and risk solutions, industry reports, customized research assignments, subscription to data services, independent equity research (IER), IPO gradings and training.

Advisory – CRISIL provides advisory services and a comprehensive range of risk management tools, analytics and solutions to financial institutions, banks and corporates in India.

Segment reporting for the year ended December 31, 2021

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Business segments			
	Ratings	Research	Advisory	Total
Operating revenue (Refer Note 29)	60,411	154,369	15,289	230,069
Segment results	25,270	32,408	1,660	59,338
Add / (less) unallocables:				
1. Unallocable income				
Interest income				371
Profit on sale of current investments				1,040
Profit on sale of fixed asset				79
Grant income				17
Others*				2,527
2. Unallocable expenditure				(952)
3. Depreciation/amortisation (unallocable)				(5,158)
Profit before exceptional item				**57,262**
Exceptional item				4,582
Profit before tax				**61,844**
Tax expense				(15,263)
Profit after tax				**46,581**
Segment assets	19,270	112,749	15,012	147,031
Unallocable assets**				103,356
Segment liabilities	16,128	48,434	4,833	69,395
Unallocable liabilities**				23,150

Revenue and total assets by geographic segments

(Rupees in lakhs)

Geography	Revenue	Assets #
India	66,913	145,510
Europe	50,999	42,282
North America	90,617	35,328
Rest of the world	21,540	9,776
Total	**230,069**	**232,896**

Segment reporting for the year ended December 31, 2020

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Business segments			
	Ratings	Research	Advisory	Total
Operating revenue (Refer Note 29)	56,504	128,271	13,408	198,183
Segment results	22,672	20,901	1,007	44,580
Add / (less) unallocables :				
1. Unallocable income				
Interest income				433
Profit on sale of current investments				703
Profit on sale of fixed asset				9
Grant income				2,774
Others*				4,396
2. Unallocable expenditure				(1,890)
3. Depreciation/amortisation (unallocable)				(5,176)
Profit before exceptional item				**45,829**
Exceptional item				-
Profit before tax				**45,829**
Tax expense				(10,356)
Profit after tax				**35,473**
Segment assets	8,401	103,961	14,925	127,287
Unallocable assets* *				93,378
Segment liabilities	16,764	45,430	5,569	67,763
Unallocable liabilities**				21,721

Revenue and total assets by geographic segments (Rupees in lakhs)

Geography	Revenue	Assets #
India	55,962	125,247
Europe	45,509	38,688
North America	81,760	35,585
Rest of the world	14,952	6,770
Total	**198,183**	**206,290**

Notes to segmental results :

* Other income which have been allocated to business segments have not been considered in determining unallocable income.

**Assets and liabilities used interchangeably between business segments have been classified as unallocable. The Group believes that it is currently not practical to allocate these assets and liabilities since a meaningful segregation of the available data is not feasible.

#Total asset for the purpose of geographical segment does not include deferred tax asset and tax asset.

Only one customer of the Group contributed to more than 10% of the consolidated revenue from operations of the Group.

The following table gives details in respect of revenues generated from top customer:

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended December 31, 2021	Year ended December 31, 2020
Total revenue from one customer who contributed to more than 10% of the revenue from operations	24,196	22,086

38. List of related parties

Parties	Relationship
Related parties where control exists	
S&P Global Inc.	The Ultimate Holding Company
CRISIL Foundation	Controlled trust
Other related parties (to the extent where transactions have taken place)	
S&P India, LLC	Fellow subsidiary
Standard & Poor's International LLC	Fellow subsidiary
Standard & Poor's South Asia Services Private Limited	Fellow subsidiary
S&P Global Asian Holdings Pte. Limited	Fellow subsidiary
S&P Global Canada Corp.	Fellow subsidiary
S&P Capital IQ (India) Private Limited	Fellow subsidiary
S&P Global UK Limited	Fellow subsidiary
S&P Global Ratings UK Limited	Fellow subsidiary
S&P Global Ratings Europe Limited	Fellow subsidiary
Standard & Poor’s Financial Services, LLC	Fellow subsidiary
S&P Global Ratings Singapore Pte Ltd	Fellow subsidiary
S&P Global Ratings Hong Kong Limited	Fellow subsidiary
S&P Global Ratings Australia Pty Ltd	Fellow subsidiary
S&P Global Ratings Japan Inc.	Fellow subsidiary
S&P Global Market Intelligence LLC	Fellow subsidiary
S&P Global Market Intelligence Inc.	Fellow subsidiary
S&P Global Switzerland SA	Fellow subsidiary
S&P Trucost Limited	Fellow subsidiary
Asia Index Private Limited	Fellow subsidiary
Nreach Online Services Private Limited	Private company in which a Director is interested (with effect from October 1, 2021)
Key Management Personnel	
Girish Paranjpe	Independent Director
Vinita Bali	Independent Director
Amar Raj Bindra	Independent Director (with effect from December 1, 2021)
Shyamala Gopinath	Independent Director (with effect from July 10, 2020)
Arundhati Bhattacharya	Independent Director (upto April 15, 2020)

Parties	Relationship
M. Damodaran	Independent Director (upto October 1, 2021)
Elizabeth Mann	Director (with effect from November 29, 2021)
Ewout Steenbergen	Director
Martin Fraenkel	Director (upto November 29, 2021)
John L Berisford	Chairman
Ashu Suyash*	Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer (upto September 30, 2021)
Amish Mehta*	Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer (with effect from October 1, 2021)
Sanjay Chakravarti*	Chief Financial Officer
Minal Bhosale*	Company Secretary

* Related Party under the Companies Act, 2013

Transactions with related parties

(Rupees in lakhs)

Name of the related party	Nature of transaction / outstanding balances	As at and for the year ended December 31, 2021	As at and for the year ended December 31, 2020
S&P Global Canada Corp.	Professional services rendered	195	161
	Reimbursement of expenses received	-	1
	Amount receivable	17	15
S&P Global Ratings Europe Limited	Professional services rendered	2,773	4,516
	Reimbursement of expenses received	7	6
	Amount receivable	2	831
S&P Global Ratings UK Limited	Professional services rendered	2,054	-
	Amount receivable	2	-
Standard & Poor's Financial Services, LLC	Professional services rendered	13,922	13,354
	Reimbursement of expenses received	-	22
	Reimbursement of expenses paid	536	47
	Amount receivable	17	23
S&P Global Ratings Singapore Pte Ltd	Professional services rendered	522	656
	Amount receivable	50	46
S&P Global Ratings Hong Kong Limited	Professional services rendered	1,616	1,221
	Amount receivable	377	326
S&P Global Ratings Australia Pty Ltd	Professional services rendered	643	608
	Amount receivable	-*	55
S&P Global Ratings Japan Inc.	Professional services rendered	292	289
	Amount receivable	-	25
S&P Global Market Intelligence LLC	Subscription fees paid	395	405
	Professional services rendered	569	568
	Amount receivable	137	79
Standard & Poor's International LLC	Dividend paid	2,280	1,920
	Share capital outstanding	60	60
	Reimbursement of expenses received	-	-*
	Amount receivable	-*	-*
S&P India, LLC	Dividend paid	11,860	9,987
	Share capital outstanding	312	312
S&P Global Asian Holdings Pte. Limited	Dividend paid	4,379	3,687
	Share capital outstanding	115	115
S&P Capital IQ (India) Private Limited	Reimbursement of expenses received	-	22
	Amount receivable	-	-*
Standard & Poor's South Asia Services Private Limited	Reimbursement of expenses received	1,169	1,232
	Amount receivable	52	909
S&P Trucost Limited	Professional services rendered	174	-

Transactions with related parties (Rupees in lakhs)

Name of the related party	Nature of transaction / outstanding balances	As at and for the year ended December 31, 2021	As at and for the year ended December 31, 2020
	Amount receivable	23	-
Asia Index Private Limited	Reimbursement of expenses paid	2	4
Nreach Online Services Private Limited	Purchase of material	3	-
S&P Global Inc.	Professional services rendered	203	80
	Rent paid	438	372
	Amount payable	-	326
	Amount receivable	-*	-
S&P Global Market Intelligence Inc.	Reimbursement of expenses received	59	56
	Amount receivable	16	4
S&P Global UK Limited	Rent paid	174	236
	Professional services rendered	1,016	737
	Amount payable	10	-
	Amount receivable	195	220
S&P Global Switzerland SA	Professional services rendered	121	-
CRISIL Foundation	Donation	824	856
	Donation collected from employees and paid to foundation	40	-
	Reimbursement of expenses received	-	14
	Amount receivable	-	4
Girish Paranjpe	Sitting fees and commission	76	44
Shyamala Gopinath	Sitting fees and commission	76	19
Arundhati Bhattacharya	Sitting fees and commission	-	11
Vinita Bali	Sitting fees and commission	53	43
M. Damodaran	Sitting fees and commission	39	44
Amar Raj Bindra	Sitting fees and commission	5	-
Ashu Suyash**	Remuneration	1,073	633
	Transfer of assets	43	-
Amish Mehta**	Remuneration	620	399
Sanjay Chakravarti**	Remuneration	257	172
Minal Bhosale**	Remuneration	118	96

-* in amounts column denote amount less than Rupees 50,000

** Note: Employee benefits that requires actuarial valuation or are linked to events or fulfilment of conditions are disclosed in Managerial Remuneration as and when paid.

39. Leases

The Company has adopted Ind AS 116 effective January 1, 2020, using the modified retrospective method and has applied the standard to its leases with the cumulative impact recognized on the date of initial application i.e. January 1, 2020. The lease expenses which were recognized as rent expense in previous periods is now recognized as depreciation expense for the right-of-use asset and finance cost for interest accrued on lease liability. The Company has elected not to recognize right-to-use assets and lease liabilities for short term leases (lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low-value and has recognized the lease payments for such leases as an expense over the lease term.

39.1 The following is the movement in lease liabilities :

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended December 31, 2021	Year ended December 31, 2020
Opening balance	22,413	-
Additions (transitional impact on adoption of Ind AS 116)	-	22,167
Adjustments	(4,651)	3,690
Less: Modification of lease term	(1,557)	(1,809)
Add: Additions	3,322	3,559
Add : Forex adjustment	(588)	239
Add: Interest recognised during the year	893	1,410
Less: Waiver of lease rent	(794)	(52)
Payment made	(5,823)	(6,791)
Closing balance	**13,214**	**22,413**

39.2 The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at December 31, 2021 on an undiscounted basis:

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended December 31, 2021	Year ended December 31, 2020
Future minimum lease payments:		
Not later than one year	6,716	6,961
Later than one year and not later than five years	8,419	17,065
Later than five years	128	5,681
Total	**15,263**	**29,707**

The Company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease liabilites as and when they fall due.

Rental expense recorded for short term leases as per Ind AS 16 was Rupees 1,397 lakhs (Previous year Rupees 1,254 lakhs) for the year.

Effective January 1, 2020, the Company has adopted Ind AS 116, Leases and has recognised interest on lease liability of Rupees 893 lakhs (Previous year Rupees 1,410 lakhs) under finance costs.

The aggregate depreciation on ROU assets has been included under depreciation expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

40. Gratuity and other post employment benefits plans

In accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 the Group provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan covering eligible employees (completed continuous services of five years or more) of the Group. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump-sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment at fifteen days salary of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and tenure of employment with the Group.

The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the respective plans.

Net employee benefit expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss and OCI: (Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended December 31, 2021	Year ended December 31, 2020
Current service cost	790	726
Interest cost on defined benefit obligation	138	124
Re-measurement - actuarial (gain)/loss (recognised in OCI)	(175)	551
Expected return on plan assets (recognised in OCI)	(7)	(38)
Adjustment	-	(2)
Net gratuity benefit expense	**746**	**1,361**

Balance Sheet:

Details of provision for gratuity benefit (Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	As at December 31, 2021	As at December 31, 2020
Present value of funded obligations	6,235	5,957
Fair value of plan assets	(3,369)	(3,052)
Net liability	**2,866**	**2,905**

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows: (Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	As at December 31, 2021	As at December 31, 2020
Opening defined benefit obligation	5,957	4,862
Current service cost	790	726
Interest cost	339	311
Actuarial (gain)/loss	(72)	(11)
Actuarial (gain)/loss (financial assumptions)	(97)	562
Benefits paid	(682)	(493)
Closing defined benefit obligation	**6,235**	**5,957**

Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows: (Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	As at December 31, 2021	As at December 31, 2020
Opening fair value of plan assets	3,052	2,557
Interest income on plan assets	201	187
Contribution by employer	767	763
Return on plan assets greater / (lesser) than discount rate recognised in OCI	13	38
Benefits paid	(664)	(493)
Closing fair value of plan assets	**3,369**	**3,052**

The defined benefit obligation shall mature after December 31, 2021 as follows:

Particulars	Rupees in lakhs
December 31, 2022	619
December 31, 2023	706
December 31, 2024	761
December 31, 2025	848
December 31, 2026	920
December 31, 2027 to December 31, 2032	5,285

The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of total plan assets are as follows:

Particulars	As at December 31, 2021	As at December 31, 2020
Investment with insurer	100%	100%

The overall expected rate of return on assets is determined based on the market prices prevailing on that date, applicable to the period over which the obligation is to be settled.

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity for the Group's plans is as below:

Particulars	Year ended December 31, 2021	Year ended December 31, 2020
Discount rate	6.20%	5.70%
Estimated rate of return on plan assets	7.00%	7.00%
Expected employee turnover		
Service years	**Rates**	**Rates**
Service < 5	20.00%	20.00%
Service => 5	10.00%	10.00%
Increment	10% for first 4 years starting 2022 and 7% thereafter	10% for first 4 years starting 2021 and 7% thereafter
Expected employer's contribution next year (Rupees in lakhs)	767	751

Broad category of plan assets as per percentage of total plan assets of the gratuity:-

Particulars	As at December 31, 2021	As at December 31, 2020
Government securities	87%	81%
Fixed deposits, debentures and bonds	9%	13%
Others	4%	6%
Total	**100%**	**100%**

The significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of defined benefit obligations are discount rate and salary escalation rate. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, holding all other assumptions constant.

Discount rate	Rupees in lakhs
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% increase in discount rate	(224)
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% decrease in discount rate	239

Salary escalation rate	Rupees in lakhs
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% increase in salary escalation rate	189
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% decrease in salary escalation rate	(185)

Other benefits

The Group has recognised the following amounts in the statement of profit and loss: (Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended December 31, 2021	Year ended December 31, 2020
i. Contribution to provident fund	2,501	2,272
ii. Contribution to other funds	5,379	3,990

A provision of Rupees 7,401 lakhs has been made for compensated absences as at December 31, 2021 (Previous year: Rupees 7,622 lakhs).

41. Application of Ind AS 29 in financial reporting of Argentina subsidiary

Ind AS 29 “”Financial reporting in Hyperinflation Economies””, which requires that the financial statements of entities whose functional currency is that of Hyperinflation economy to be adjusted for the effects of changes in a suitable general price index and to be expressed in terms of the current unit of measurement at the closing rate of the reporting period, is still applicable for the company’s Argentine subsidiary. The inflation adjustment was calculated by means of conversion factor derived from the Argentine price indexes published by the Argentina’s Official Statistics Bureau (‘INDEC’). The average index for the year ended December 31, 2021, was 1.51 (Previous year average index: 1.34).

The main procedures for the above-mentioned adjustment are as follows:

i. Monetary assets and liabilities which are carried at amounts current at the balance sheet date are not restated because they are already expressed in terms of the monetary unit current at the balance sheet date.

ii. Non-monetary assets and liabilities which are not carried at amounts current at the balance sheet date, and components of shareholders’ equity are adjusted by applying the relevant conversion factors.

iii. All items in the income statement are restated by applying the relevant conversion factors.

iv. The effect of inflation on the Company’s net monetary position is included in the income statement, in finance cost, net, under the caption “Inflation adjustment results”.

The comparative figure as of December 31, 2020, have been stated as per changes in the generial price index applicable to the financial reporting of the company’s subsidiary with the Argentine peso as functional currency and, as result have been stated in terms of such currency as of the end of comparative reporting period.

42. Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) notifications dated May 30, 2018 and September 19, 2018, under the SEBI (Credit Rating Agencies) Regulations, 1999, have mandated segregation of Ratings and Non-Ratings businesses of Credit Rating Agencies. Pursuant to, and in order to comply with these notifications, CRISIL’s Board of Directors approved transfer of the Ratings business to CRISIL Ratings Limited, (incorporated on June 3, 2019), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. This transfer has been undertaken through a ‘Scheme of arrangement in terms of Section 230 to 232 of the Companies Act, 2013’ (‘Scheme’) which has been approved by Stock Exchanges. The Scheme has been sanctioned by the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) with appointed date as January 1, 2020 and the certified copy of the Order dated June 8, 2020 has been received on July 7, 2020 which has been filed with Registrar of Companies on July 20, 2020. Further

SEBI and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has given necessary approval on December 4, 2020 and March 31, 2021, respectively, to CRISIL Ratings Limited to act as a Credit Rating Agency. On receipt of approval, the Scheme became effective on March 31, 2021 with the appointed date of January 1, 2020.

43. During the year, the Group received export benefits amounting to Rupees Nil (Previous year: Rupees 2,752 lakhs) in the form of duty free saleable scrips under the Service Export Incentive Scheme (SEIS) from the Government authorities and the same has been accounted for as 'Other income' in the consolidated financial statements (Refer Note 30).

44. The Group has considered internal and external information and has performed sensitivity analyses based on current estimates, in assessing the recoverability of receivables, unbilled revenues, goodwill, intangible assets, other financial assets (including cash liquidity), and the profitability of the Group. Whilst the situation continues to be extremely dynamic, at present the Group does not see any material impact on the above. However, the actual impact of the pandemic on the Group's financial performance may differ from what is estimated, and the Group continues to monitor changes to future economic conditions.

45. Employee stock option scheme ("ESOS")

The Group has formulated an ESOS based on which employees are granted options to acquire the equity shares of the parent company that vests in a graded manner. The options are granted at the closing market price prevailing on the stock exchange, immediately prior to the date of grant. Details of the ESOS granted are as under :

Particulars	Date of grant	No. of options granted	Exercise price (Rupees)	Graded vesting period :			Weighted average price (Rupees)**
				1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	
ESOS 2014 (1)	17-Apr-14 *	2,860,300	1,217.20	953,433	953,433	953,434	469.48
ESOS 2014 (2)	01-Jun-15 *	71,507	2,101.10	23,835	23,835	23,837	708.36
ESOS 2012 (1)	16-Apr-12	903,150	1,060.00	180,630	361,260	361,260	320.59
ESOS 2012 (2)	16-Apr-12	5,125	1,060.00	5,125	-	-	230.97
ESOS 2012 (3)	14-Feb-14	123,000	1,119.85	24,600	49,200	49,200	334.20
ESOS 2011 (1)	14-Feb-11	1,161,000	579.88	232,200	464,400	464,400	185.21
ESOS 2011 (2)	14-Feb-11	23,750	579.88	23,750	-	-	149.41
ESOS 2011 (3)	3-Oct-14	33,000	1,985.95	6,600	13,200	13,200	583.69
ESOS 2011 (4)	25-Feb-15	22,000	2,025.20	4,400	8,800	8,800	515.78
ESOS 2011 (5)	16-Dec-16	194,200	2,180.85	38,840	77,680	77,680	621.74
ESOS 2012 (4)	16-Dec-16	47,800	2,180.85	9,560	19,120	19,120	621.74
ESOS 2014 (3)	16-Dec-16*	82,100	2,180.85	27,093	27,093	27,914	734.46
ESOS 2014 (4)	09-Mar-17*	13,400	1,997.35	4,422	4,422	4,556	680.28
ESOS 2014 (5)	17-Jul-17*	25,000	1,956.55	8,250	8,250	8,500	626.51
ESOS 2014 (6)	8-Jan-18*	8,000	1,919.25	2,666	2,666	2,667	623.48
ESOS 2014 (7)	24-Jan-18*	238,970	1,969.45	79,656	79,656	79,658	651.23
ESOS 2014 (8)	4-Apr-18	164,457	1,841.35	54,818	54,818	54,820	410.12
ESOS 2014 (9)	16-Apr-19	226,155	1,568.85	75,384	75,384	75,387	332.35

* At the end of 3rd, 4th & 5th year in equal tranches

**Weighted average price of options as per Black -Scholes Option Pricing model at the grant date.

The Company had three schemes under which options have been granted in the past. Under ESOS 2011, ESOS 2012, ESOS 2014 (8) and ESOS 2014 (9) option vest over three years at each of the anniversaries. ESOS 2011 and ESOS 2012 are exercisable within three years from the date of vesting and are settled in equity on exercise. ESOS 2014 (8) and ESOS 2014 (9) are exercisable within two years from the date of vesting and are settled in equity on exercise.

Under ESOS 2014 (1-7) options vest over five years starting from third anniversary of the grant. Options are exercisable within two years from the date of vesting and are settled in equity on exercise.

The summary for each scheme as at December 31, 2021

Particulars	ESOS - 2011		ESOS - 2012		ESOS - 2014	
	Number of options	Wtd. avg. exercise price (Rupees)	Number of options	Wtd. avg. exercise price (Rupees)	Number of options	Wtd. avg. exercise price (Rupees)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	155,360	2,180.85	31,840	2,180.85	641,465	1,678.36
Granted during the year	-	N.A.	-	N.A.	-	N.A.
Forfeited during the year	-	N.A.	21,840	2,180.85	113,044	1,918.31
Exercised during the year	23,285	2,180.85	-	N.A.	251,871	1,444.53
Expired during the year	-	N.A.	5,000	2,180.85	34,061	1,857.97
Outstanding at the end of the year	132,075	2,180.85	5,000	2,180.85	242,489	1,784.14
Exercisable at the end of the year	132,075	2,180.85	5,000	2,180.85	157,646	1,833.47

The summary for each scheme as at December 31, 2020

Particulars	ESOS - 2011		ESOS - 2012		ESOS - 2014	
	Number of options	Wtd. avg. exercise price (Rupees)	Number of options	Wtd. avg. exercise price (Rupees)	Number of options	Wtd. avg. exercise price (Rupees)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	207,400	2,168.45	74,030	1,804.92	1,112,938	1,563.03
Granted during the year	-	N.A.	-	N.A.	-	N.A.
Forfeited during the year	-	N.A.	15,030	1,684.59	110,596	1,812.45
Exercised during the year	-	N.A.	19,200	1,119.85	269,764	1,226.04
Expired during the year	52,040	2,131.41	7,960	2,180.85	91,113	1,446.12
Outstanding at the end of the year	155,360	2,180.85	31,840	2,180.85	641,465	1,678.36
Exercisable at the end of the year	155,360	2,180.85	31,840	2,180.85	392,868	1,622.82

Particulars	Date	Wtd. avg. exercise price (Rupees)
Weighted average share price at the date of exercise.	February 11, 2021	1,933.26
	April 19, 2021	1,859.52
	July 20, 2021	2,505.49
	September 30, 2021	2,912.00
	November 10, 2021	2,861.92

Particulars	Range of exercise prices Rupees	Wtd. avg. remaining contractual life
Range of exercise prices and weighted average remaining contractual life.	1,568.85 to 1,997.35	795 days
	2,101.10 to 2,180.85	411 days

Cash inflow on exercise of options at the weighted average share price at the date of exercise.

Particulars	Year ended December 31, 2021		Year ended December 31, 2020	
	Numbers	Rupees in lakhs	Numbers	Rupees in lakhs
Exercised during the year*	275,156	4,146	288,964	3,522
Total	**275,156**	**4,146**	**288,964**	**3,522**

*Excludes share application money pending allotment

There are no cash settled plans implemented by the Company and hence there is no further liability booked in the books.

The estimates of future cash inflow that may be received upon exercise of options.

Particulars	Year ended December 31, 2021		Year ended December 31, 2020	
	Numbers	Rupees in lakhs	Numbers	Rupees in lakhs
Not later than two years	379,564	7,316	814,380	14,569
Later than two years & not later than five years	-	-	14,285	280
Total	**379,564**	**7,316**	**828,665**	**14,849**

46. Earning per share

The following reflects the profit and share data used in the basic and diluted earning per share (EPS) computations:

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended December 31, 2021	Year ended December 31, 2020
Net profit for calculation of basic/diluted EPS	46,581	35,473

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended December 31, 2021	Year ended December 31, 2020
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic EPS	72,750,531	72,494,072
Effect of dilution:		
Add: Weighted average stock options granted under ESOS	77,440	53,214
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating diluted EPS	72,827,971	72,547,286

Earnings per share : Nominal value of Rupee 1	Year ended December 31, 2021	Year ended December 31, 2020
Basic (Rupees)	64.03	48.93
Diluted (Rupees) (On account of ESOS, Refer note 45)	63.96	48.90

The following potential equity shares are anti-dilutive and therefore excluded from the weighted average number of equity shares for the purpose of diluted EPS

Particulars	Year ended December 31, 2021 Nos.	Year ended December 31, 2020 Nos.
Options to purchase equity shares had anti-dilutive effect	-	110,150

47. Dividend

Details of Dividend paid on equity shares are as under: (Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended December 31, 2021	Year ended December 31, 2020
Final dividend for the year 2020 (Previous year: 2019) Rupees 14 per equity share of Rupee 1 each (Previous year: Rupees 13 per share)	10,175	9,422
Interim dividend for the year 2021 (Previous year: 2020) Rupees 24 per equity share of Rupee 1 each (Previous year: Rupees 19 per share)	17,474	13,781
Total	**27,649**	**23,203**

The Board of Directors at its meeting held on February 15, 2022 have recommended a payment of final dividend of Rupees 22 (including a special dividend of Rupees 7) per equity share of face value of Rupee 1 each for the financial year ended December 31, 2021. The above is subject to approval at the ensuing Annual General Meeting of the Company and hence is not recognised as a liability.

48. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenses for the year ended 2021 includes Rupees 824 lakhs (Previous year: Rupees 780 lakhs) includes spend on various CSR schemes as prescribed under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013. The CSR amount based on limits prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 for the year was Rupees 822 lakhs (Previous year: Rupees 730 lakhs). Key CSR activities were “education and women empowerment – financial capability building” and “conservation of environment”.

49. The consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021, include full year financials of Greenwich Associates LLC, acquired on February 2020, as against ten-month numbers considered in the same period of the previous year.

50. Statement pursuant to details to be furnished for subsidiaries as prescribed by Companies Act, 2013

Name of the entity	Net Assets, i.e., total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
	As % of consolidated net assets	Rupees in lakhs	As % of consolidated profit or loss	Rupees in lakhs	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Rupees in lakhs	As % of consolidated total comprehensive income	Rupees in lakhs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Parent: CRISIL Limited	61.5%	97,141	102.0%	47,702	95.0%	3,029	102%	50,731
Subsidiaries								
Indian								
1. CRISIL Risk and Infrastructure Solutions Limited	4.1%	6,543	2.0%	718	0.0%	(1)	1.0%	717
2. Pragmatix Services Private Limited	1.2%	1,853	1.0%	273	1.0%	45	1.0%	318
3. CRISIL Ratings Limited	4.4%	6,952	33.0%	15,338	2.0%	76	31.0%	15,414
Foreign								
1. CRISIL Irevna Argentina S.A.	3.2%	5,036	1.0%	581	-15.0%	(471)	0.0%	110
2. CRISIL Irevna Poland SP.Zo.o.	0.4%	626	0.0%	220	-1.0%	(43)	0.0%	177
3. CRISIL Irevna UK Limited	35.3%	55,668	10.0%	4,698	3.0%	103	10.0%	4,801
4. CRISIL Irevna US LLC	6.4%	10,033	1.0%	639	-8.0%	(257)	1.0%	382
5. CRISIL Irevna Information Technology (Hangzhou) Co. Ltd.	0.4%	644	1.0%	264	1.0%	36	1.0%	300
6. Coalition Development Limited	3.8%	5,972	9.0%	4,384	2.0%	72	9.0%	4,456
7. Coalition Development Singapore Pte Limited	0.5%	845	1.0%	271	0.0%	- *	1.0%	271
8. Greenwich Associates LLC	-0.6%	(926)	3.0%	1,258	-2.0%	(71)	2.0%	1,187
9. Greenwich Associates Singapore PTE. LTD.	1.1%	1,671	0.0%	125	0.0%	1	0.0%	126
10. Greenwich Associates Japan K.K.	0.1%	233	0.0%	9	0.0%	(12)	0.0%	(3)
11. Greenwich Associates Canada ULC	0.4%	655	0.0%	9	0.0%	15	0.0%	24
12. Greenwich Associates UK Limited	1.8%	2,911	0.0%	59	3.0%	87	0.0%	146
13. CRISIL Irevna Australia Pty Ltd	0.1%	113	0.0%	29	0.0%	(4)	0.0%	25
Total elimination/adjustment	-24.2%	(38,128)	-64.0%	(29,996)	19.0%	598	-59.0%	(29,398)
TOTAL	100%	157,842	100%	46,581	100%	3,203	100%	49,784

* 'in amounts' column denote amount less than Rupees 50,000

51. Personnel expenses to the extent of Rupees 532 lakhs (Previous year : Rupees Nil) is considered for capitalisation as intangible assets.

52. Previous year's figures have been regrouped where necessary to conform to current year's classification.

This is the summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information referred to in our report of even date

For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.:001076N/N500013

Khushroo B. Panthaky
Partner
Membership No.: 042423

Place: Mumbai
Date: February 15, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of CRISIL Limited

John L Berisford
Chairman
[DIN: 07554902]
Place: Connecticut

Amish Mehta
Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer
[DIN: 00046254]
Place: Mumbai

Sanjay Chakravarti
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Mumbai

Minal Bhosale
Company Secretary
Place: Mumbai

Date: February 15, 2022

Form AOC-I

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

Statement containing salient features of the financial statement of subsidiaries/associate companies/joint ventures Part "A": Subsidiaries

(Information in respect of each subsidiary to be presented with amounts in Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Name of the subsidiary	**CRISIL Risk and Infrastructure Solutions Limited**	**Pragmatix Services Private Limited**	**CRISIL Ratings Limited**	**CRISIL Irevna Argentina S.A.**	**CRISIL Irevna Poland SP.Zo.o.**	**CRISIL Irevna UK Limited**	**CRISIL Irevna US LLC**	**CRISIL Irevna Information Technology (Hangzhou) Co. Ltd.**	**Coalition Development Limited**	**Coalition Development Singapore Pte Limited**	**Greenwich Associates LLC**	**Greenwich Associates Singapore PTE. LTD.**	**Greenwich Associates Japan K.K.**	**Greenwich Associates Canada ULC**	**Greenwich Associates UK Limited**	**CRISIL Irevna Australia Pty Ltd**
The date since when subsidiary was acquired/ Investment in subsidiary	Aug 4,2000	Jan 24, 2018	Jun 3, 2019	May 21, 2007	Nov14, 2008	Oct 19, 2004	Oct 19, 2004	Jul 22, 2010	Jul 3, 2012	Jul 3, 2012	Feb 26, 2020	Feb 26, 2020	Feb 26, 2020	Feb 26, 2020	Feb 26, 2020	Aug 28, 2020
Reporting period for the subsidiary concerned, if different from the holding Company's reporting period	Dec 31, 2021	Dec 31, 2021	Dec 31, 2021	Dec 31, 2021	Dec 31, 2021	Dec 31, 2021	Dec 31, 2021	Dec 31, 2021	Dec 31, 2021	Dec 31, 2021	Dec 31, 2021	Dec 31, 2021	Dec 31, 2021	Dec 31, 2021	Dec 31, 2021	Dec 31, 2021
Reporting currency	INR	INR	INR	ARS	PLN	GBP	USD	CNY	GBP	SGD	USD	SGD	JPY	USD	USD	AUD
Exchange rate as on the last date (Rs.)	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.73	18.36	100.30	74.66	11.72	100.30	55.14	74.66	55.14	0.65	74.66	74.66	53.97
Share capital	500	314	2,610	172	9	4,441	10,421	247	151	-*	6,666	-*	65	7	1,089	84
Reserves & surplus	6,043	1,539	4,342	4,864	617	51,227	(388)	397	5,821	845	(7,592)	1,671	168	648	1,822	29
Total assets	10,751	3,661	20,847	1,789	1,090	64,705	31,740	1,096	18,091	1,690	20,433	1,943	277	672	3,473	260
Total liabilities	10,751	3,661	20,847	1,789	1,090	64,705	31,740	1,096	18,091	1,690	20,433	1,943	277	672	3,473	260
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	37,167	24,374	-	-*	-	1,161	-	-	-	-	-
Turnover	10,196	5,099	37,413	4,509	3,270	33,706	11,684	2,414	31,219	5,231	30,659	1,649	400	50	1,791	817
Profit before taxation	1,027	390	20,438	671	275	4,960	280	281	5,413	321	2,751	124	19	10	75	39
Tax expense	309	117	5,100	90	55	262	(359)	17	1,029	50	1,493	(1)	10	1	16	10
Profit after taxation	718	273	15,338	581	220	4,698	639	264	4,384	271	1,258	125	9	9	59	29
Dividend Paid	-	200	24,700	-	-	-	-	459	3,322	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% of shareholding	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

*'-' in amounts' columns denote amount less than Rs. 50,000

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of CRISIL Limited

John L Berisford
Chairman
[DIN: 07554902]
Place: Connecticut

Amish Mehta
Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer
[DIN: 00046254]
Place: Mumbai

Sanjay Chakravarti
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Mumbai

Minal Bhosale
Company Secretary
Place: Mumbai

Date: February 15, 2022