



Independent Auditors' Report

To The Board of Directors of Mentor Minds Solutions and Services Inc

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Standalone financial statements Mentor Minds Solutions and Services Inc ("the Company", which comprise the Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021, the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity and the Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the Standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Standalone financial statements, give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the Standalone state of affairs of the Group as at March 31, 2021 and their Standalone profit, their Standalone total comprehensive income, their Standalone changes in equity and their Standalone cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were the most significant in our audit of the Standalone financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2021. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined there were no significant matters to be communicated in our report as key audit matters.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the Standalone financial statements, standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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



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In connection with our audit of the Standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our 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 communicate the matter to those charged with governance. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibilities for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation and presentation of these Standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the Standalone financial position, Standalone financial performance including other comprehensive income, Standalone cash flows and Standalone statement of changes in equity of the Group in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Group for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the Standalone Ind AS financial statements by the Directors of the Company, as aforesaid.

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

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the company are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the company.

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

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

As part of audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit we also:

- a) Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient



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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 controls.

- b) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- c) 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 company to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- d) Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the Standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- e) Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the company to express an opinion on the Standalone financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision, and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the Standalone financial statements of which we are the independent auditors.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Standalone financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the Standalone financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Company and such other entities included in the Standalone financial statements of which we are the independent auditors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Standalone 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

Emphasis of Matter - Basis of Accounting and Restriction on Use and Distribution

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2 of the Standalone financial statements, which describes the basis of preparation of these Standalone financial statements. These financial statements have been prepared for the specific



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K. GOPAL RAO & CO.,
Chartered Accountants
GSTIN : 33AAGFK3782M1ZZ

purpose of internal reporting of the Company's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows to the Company's management. Our report is intended solely for the Company to meet with aforesaid requirement and is not intended to be used for any representation to any third parties.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:

- We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit of the aforesaid Standalone financial statements.
- In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid Standalone financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
- The Standalone Balance Sheet, the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity and the Standalone Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the Standalone financial statements.



For K Gopal Rao & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 000956S

Bashyakar Mattapalli
Partner
Membership No. 015932
UDIN : 21015932AAAAAR9355

Place: Chennai
Date: June 30, 2021

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Mentor Minds Solutions and Services Inc

Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021

(Amount in US Dollars)

Particulars		Note No.	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
A	ASSETS			
I	Non-current assets			
	Property, plant and equipment		-	-
	Other intangible assets		-	-
	Other non-current assets		-	-
	Total Non-Current assets		-	-
II	Current Assets			
	Financial assets			
	(i) Trade receivables		-	-
	(ii) Cash and cash equivalents		-	-
	Other current assets		-	-
	Total Current assets		-	-
	Total Assets (I+II)		-	-
B	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
III	Equity			
	Equity share capital	4	1,000	1,000
	Other equity	5	(1,000)	(1,000)
	Total Equity		-	-
IV	Non-Current Liabilities			
	Financial liabilities		-	-
	Other long term liabilities		-	-
	Total Non-Current Liabilities		-	-
V	Current Liabilities			
	Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings		-	-
	(ii) Trade payables			
	(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
	(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
	Other current liabilities		-	-
	Total Current Liabilities		-	-
	Total Equity and Liabilities (III+IV+V)		-	-

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements

In terms of our report attached.

For **K Gopal Rao & Co.,**
Chartered Accountants
FRN:000956S

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

[Signature]

CA Bashyakar Mattapalli
Partner
Membership No. 015932

[Signature]

Suresh Venkatachari
Chief Executive officer

[Signature]

R Thyagarajan
Chief Financial Officer



UDIN: 21015932AAAAAR9355
Place : Chennai
Date: June 30, 2021

Mentor Minds Solutions and Services Inc

Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 2021

(Amount in US Dollars)

Particulars		Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
I	Revenue from operations		-	-
II	Other income		-	-
III	Total income (I+II)		-	-
IV	Expenses			
	Employee benefits expense		-	-
	Finance costs		-	-
	Depreciation and amortisation expense		-	-
	Other expenses		-	-
	Total expenses		-	-
V	Profit before exceptional item and tax (III-IV)		-	-
VI	Exceptional item		-	59,83,040
VII	Profit before tax (V-VI)		-	(59,83,040)
VIII	Tax expense			
	(a) Current tax		-	-
	(b) Deferred tax		-	-
			-	-
IX	Profit/ (Loss) for the year (VII-VIII)		-	(59,83,040)
X	Other comprehensive income			
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
	(a) Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans		-	-
	(b) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
	Total other comprehensive income		-	-
XI	Total comprehensive income for the year (IX+X)		-	(59,83,040)
XII	Earnings per equity share (Face value of USD 0.001 each)			
	(a) Basic (in Rs.)	6	-	(5.98)
	(b) Diluted (in Rs.)	6	-	(5.98)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements

In terms of our report attached.

For **K Gopal Rao & Co.,**

Chartered Accountants

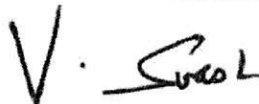
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For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



CA Bashyakar Mattapalli

Partner

Membership No. 015932


Suresh Venkatachari

Chief Executive officer


R Thyagarajan

Chief Financial Officer



UDIN: 21015932AAAAAR9355

Place : Chennai

Date: June 30, 2021

Mentor Minds Solutions and Services Inc

Standalone Cash Flow Statement as on March 31, 2021

Particulars	Note No.	(Amount in US Dollars)	
		For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
I. Cash Flow From Operating Activities			
Profit/(Loss) for the year		-	(59,83,040)
<i>Adjustments for:</i>			
Tax expenses		-	-
Finance costs		-	-
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense		-	-
Loss on Sale of Other intangibles assets		-	-
Loss on Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment (Net)		-	-
Non-recurring & Exceptional items		-	-
Bad debts written off		-	-
Operating Profit before Working Capital and Other Changes		-	(59,83,040)
<i>Adjustments for (increase)/decrease in operating assets:</i>			
Trade receivables		-	-
Other current financial assets		-	59,83,040
Other current assets		-	-
<i>Adjustments for increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:</i>			
Trade payables		-	-
Other current financial liabilities		-	-
Other current liabilities		-	-
Cash Generated from / (used in) Operations		-	-
Net income tax paid (including interest paid there on)		-	-
Net Cash Flow used in Operating Activities (A)		-	-
II. Cash Flow From Investing Activities			
Capital Expenditure on Property, Plant and Equipment		-	-
Proceeds from Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment		-	-
Intangibles under development		-	-
Net Cash Flow used in Investing Activities (B)		-	-
III. Cash Flow Used in Financing Activities			
Borrowings taken during the year		-	-
Borrowings repaid during the year		-	-
Finance costs paid		-	-
Net Cash Flow from Financing Activities (C)		-	-
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A) + (B) + (C)		-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Year (Refer Note 8)		-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Year (Refer Note 8)		-	-

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements

In terms of our report attached.

For **K Gopal Rao & Co.,**
Chartered Accountants
FRN:000956S



CA Bashyakar Mattapalli

Partner
Membership No. 015932

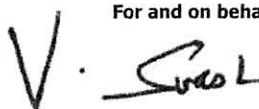
UDIN: 21015932AAAAA9355

Place : Chennai

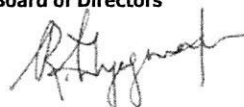
Date: June 30, 2021



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Suresh Venkatachari
Chief Executive officer



R Thyagarajan
Chief Financial Officer



Mentor Minds Solutions and Services Inc

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2021

A. Equity Share Capital

(Amount in US Dollars)

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Balance as at beginning of the Year	1,000	1,000
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
- By conversion of Warrants	-	-
- By Split	-	-
- By Bonus Issue	-	-
Closing Balance	1,000	1,000

B. Other equity

(Amount in US Dollars)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		Other Comprehensive Income	Total other Equity
	Securities premium	Retained earnings		
Balance as at April 01, 2019	12,49,000	47,33,040	-	59,82,040
Profit for the year	-	(59,83,040)	-	(59,83,040)
Transfer to general reserve	-	-	-	-
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	(59,83,040)	-	(59,83,040)
Balance as at March 31, 2020	12,49,000	(12,50,000)	-	(1,000)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-
Transfer to general reserve	-	-	-	-
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	12,49,000	(12,50,000)	-	(1,000)

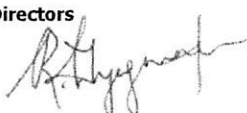
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In terms of our report attached.

For **K Gopal Rao & Co.,**
Chartered Accountants
FRN:000956S

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


Suresh Venkatachari
Chief Executive officer


R Thyagarajan
Chief Financial Officer
CA Bashyakar Mattapalli

Partner

Membership No. 015932

UDIN: 21015932AAAAAR9355

Place : Chennai

Date: June 30, 2021



Mentor Minds Solutions and Services Inc

Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Mentor Minds Solutions and Services Inc ("Blockedge" or "the Company") was incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware on November 24, 2014. The Company is 100% subsidiary of SecureKloud Technologies Limited (formerly 8K Miles Software Services Limited) a public limited company having its securities listed on BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited in India.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of Preparation and Presentation

The Standalone financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued thereafter and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable.

These Standalone financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

These special purpose financial statements have been prepared for the specific purpose of internal reporting of the Company's financial positions, financial performance and cash flows to the Company's management.

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of Standalone financial statements are consistent with those of previous year, except for the change in accounting policy explained below.

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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised 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:

- i) Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- ii) Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- iii) Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

2.2 Use of estimates

The preparation of the Standalone financial statements requires the Management to make estimates, judgements and assumptions considered in the reported amounts of assets and liabilities (including contingent liabilities) as of the date of the Standalone financial statements and the reported income and expenses during the reporting period. Examples of such estimates include provision for doubtful debts/advances, provision for employee benefits, useful lives of fixed assets, provision for taxation, provision for contingencies etc. Management believes that the estimates used in the preparation of the Standalone financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Future results may vary from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively in the year in which the estimate is revised and/or in future years, as applicable.

2.3 Estimation of uncertainties relating to the global health pandemic - COVID-19

It is challenging to predict the full economic impact of COVID 19, which had affected the global business during the year. However, the company, based on the information available, had made assessment of the situation, which led to form a view that COVID 19 does not materially affect the financial position at the end of financial year. The eventual outcome of impact of the global health pandemic may be different from those estimated as on the date of approval of these Standalone financial statements and the company will keep monitoring the uncertainties caused by the pandemic to assess its impact our future economic conditions.

2.4 Cash and cash equivalents (for purposes of cash flow statement)

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.5 Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit / (loss) before extraordinary items and 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. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the company are segregated based on the available information.



Mentor Minds Solutions and Services Inc

Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

2.6 (i) Property, plant and equipment ("PPE")

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss (if any). The cost of Property, Plant and Equipment comprises its purchase price net of any trade discounts and rebates and includes taxes, duties, freight, incidental expenses related to the acquisition and installation of the assets concerned and is net of Goods and Services Tax (GST), wherever the credit is availed. Borrowing costs paid during the period of construction in respect of borrowed funds pertaining to construction / acquisition of qualifying property, plant and equipment is adjusted to the carrying cost of the underlying property, plant and equipment.

Any part or components of Property, Plant and Equipment which are separately identifiable and expected to have a useful life which is different from that of the main assets are capitalised separately, based on the technical assessment of the company's management.

Cost of modifications that enhance the operating performance or extend the useful life of Property, Plant and Equipment are also capitalised, where there is a certainty of deriving future economic benefits from the use of such assets.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date are disclosed as "Capital Advances" under Other Non-Current Assets and cost of Property, Plant and Equipment not ready to use before such date are disclosed under "Capital Work- in- Progress".

Derecognition 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 or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.6 (ii) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination and recognised separately from goodwill are initially recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date (which is regarded as their cost). Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets acquired in a business combination are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

Derecognition of intangible assets

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Research and development

The company continues to enhance its existing platform solutions through its continuous commitment to research and development and its ability to rapidly introduce new applications, technologies, features and functionality. The company focus its efforts on developing new solutions functionality, applications and core technologies and further enhancing the usability, functionality, reliability, performance and flexibility of existing solutions and applications. Expenditure on all research and development activities is recognized as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

2.6 (iii) Depreciation and amortization

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided using straight line method, from the month of capitalization over the period of use of the assets and Intangible assets are amortized using straight line method over their respective individual estimated useful lives as determined by the company's management, assessed as below:

Asset category	Useful Lives
Furniture & Fixtures	10 Years
Computers & Accessories	3 Years
Office Equipment	5 Years
Motor Vehicles	8 Years
Computer Software	5 Years

Individual assets costing USD 2,000 or less are fully depreciated in the year of acquisition.

Refer note 2.14 for accounting policy relating to depreciation of ROU assets.



Mentor Minds Solutions and Services Inc

Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

2.7 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets or cash generating units to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest company of cash generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, or whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Standalone statement of profit and loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Standalone statement of profit and loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

2.8 Revenue recognition

Revenue from Operations primarily comprises of income from Information Technology Enabled Services which is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the company expects to receive in exchange for those services. Service income exclude Goods and Service Tax (GST) and are net of trade / volume discounts, where applicable.

Arrangements with customers for information technology enabled services are either on a fixed price, fixed-time contracts or on a time and material basis.

Revenue on time and material contracts is recognized as the related services are performed and revenue from the end of the last invoicing to the reporting date is recognised as unbilled revenue. Revenue from fixed price, fixed-time contracts where performance obligations are satisfied over a period of time and where there is no uncertainty as to the measurement or collectability of consideration, is recognized as per the percentage of completion method. When there is uncertainty as to the measurement or ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved. Efforts have been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity.

In arrangements for Information Technology Enabled Services and maintenance services, the company has applied the guidance in Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contracts with customers, by applying the revenue recognition criteria for each distinct performance obligation. The arrangements with customers generally meet the criteria for considering Information Technology and related services as distinct performance obligations. For allocating the transaction price, the company has measured the revenue in respect of each performance obligation of a contract at its relative standalone selling price.

Revenues in excess of invoicing are classified as contract assets (which we refer to as unbilled revenue) while invoicing in excess of revenues are classified as contract liabilities (which we refer to as unearned revenue). A receivable represents the company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

Contract modifications are accounted when additions, deletions or changes are approved either to the contract scope or contract price. The accounting for modifications of contracts involves assessing whether the services added to an existing contract are distinct and whether the pricing is at the standalone selling price.

Dividends

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive the payment has been established, provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the amount of income can be measured reliably.

Interest income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.



Mentor Minds Solutions and Services Inc

Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

2.9 Foreign currency transactions

The company's financial statements are presented in USD, which is also the parent company's functional currency. For each entity the company determines the functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

Initial recognition:

On initial recognition, all foreign currency transactions are recorded by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Subsequent recognition:

As at the reporting date, non-monetary items which are carried in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Treatment of exchange differences:

All monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency are restated at the end of accounting period at the closing exchange rate and exchange differences on restatement of all monetary items are recognized in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.10 Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when an entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through Statement of Profit and Loss (FVTPL)) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are recognised immediately in Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.10.1 Financial Assets

(i) Recognition and initial measurement

The company initially recognises loans and advances, deposits, debt securities issues and subordinated liabilities on the date on which they originate. All other financial instruments (including regular way purchases and sales of financial assets) are recognised on the trade date, which is the date on which the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A financial asset or liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

(ii) Classification of financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified to be measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or FVTPL.

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

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets 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 the impairment policy in financial assets measured at amortised cost, refer note 2.12.1 (v)

A debt instrument is classified as FVTOCI only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not recognized at FVTPL:

- The asset 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.

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss for FVTOCI debt instruments. For the purposes of recognising foreign exchange gains and losses, FVTOCI debt instruments are treated as financial assets measured at amortised cost. Thus, the exchange differences on the amortised cost are recognised in profit or loss and other changes in the fair value of FVTOCI financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of 'Reserve for debt instruments through other comprehensive income'. When the investment is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previous accumulated in this reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.

For the impairment policy in financial assets measured at amortised cost, refer note 2.12.1 (v)

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.



Mentor Minds Solutions and Services Inc

Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(iii) Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognised in profit or loss and is included in the "Other Income" line item.

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

Debt instruments that do not meet the amortised cost criteria or FVTOCI criteria (see above) are measured at FVTPL. In addition, debt instruments that meet the amortised cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria but are designated as at FVTPL are measured at FVTPL.

A financial asset that meets the amortised cost criteria or debt instruments that meet the FVTOCI criteria may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases. The company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'Other Income' line item. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognised when the company's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity, the dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

(v) Impairment of financial assets

The company applies the expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost, debt instruments at FVTOCI, lease receivables, trade receivables, and other contractual rights to receive cash or other financial asset, and financial guarantees not designated as at FVTPL.

Expected credit losses are the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the company expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets). The company estimates cash flows by considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) through the expected life of that financial instrument.

The company measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. 12-month expected credit losses are portion of the life-time expected credit losses and represent the lifetime cash shortfalls that will result if default occurs within the 12 months after the reporting date and thus, are not cash shortfalls that are predicted over the next 12 months.

If the company measured loss allowance for a financial instrument at lifetime expected credit loss model in the previous period, but determines at the end of a reporting period that the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition due to improvement in credit quality as compared to the previous period, the company again measures the loss allowance based on 12-month expected credit losses.

When making the assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the company uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument instead of the change in the amount of expected credit losses. To make that assessment, the company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115, the company always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Further, for the purpose of measuring lifetime expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables, the company has used a practical expedient as permitted under Ind AS 109. This expected credit loss allowance is computed based on a provision matrix which takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information.

The impairment requirements for the recognition and measurement of a loss allowance are equally applied to debt instruments at FVTOCI except that the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income and is not reduced from the carrying amount in the balance sheet.



Mentor Minds Solutions and Services Inc

Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(vi) Derecognition of financial assets

The company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the company retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the company allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognise under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognises on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

(vii) Foreign exchange gains and losses

The fair value of financial assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period.

· For foreign currency denominated financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVTPL, the exchange differences are recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss except for those which are designated as hedging instruments in a hedging relationship.

· For the purposes of recognising foreign exchange gains and losses, FVTOCI debt instruments are treated as financial assets measured at amortised cost. Thus, the exchange differences on the amortised cost are recognised in profit or loss and other changes in the fair value of FVTOCI financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income.

2.10.2 Financial Liabilities and Equity Instruments

(i) Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by a company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

(ii) Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by an entity are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the company's own equity instruments.

(iii) Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

However, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts issued by the company, and commitments issued by the company to provide a loan at below-market interest rate are measured in accordance with the specific accounting policies set out below.

(iv) Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise;



Mentor Minds Solutions and Services Inc

Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

· the financial liability forms part of a company of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the company's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the companying is provided internally on that basis; or

· it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and Ind AS 109 permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at FVTPL in accordance with Ind AS 109.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the 'Other income' line item. The company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

However, for non-held-for-trading financial liabilities that are designated as at FVTPL, the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is recognized in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss, in which case these effects of changes in credit risk are recognised in profit or loss. The remaining amount of change in the fair value of liability is always recognised in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk that are recognised in other comprehensive income are reflected immediately in retained earnings and are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss.

Gains or losses on financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments issued by the company that are designated by the company as at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss.

(v) Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities (including borrowings and trade and other payables) are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(vi) Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified parties fails to make payments when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contracts issued by an entity are initially measured at their fair values and, if not designated as at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at the higher of:

- the amount of loss allowance determined in accordance with impairment requirements of Ind AS 109; and
- the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of Ind AS 115.

(vii) Foreign exchange gains and losses

For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the instruments and are recognised in 'Other income'.

The fair value of financial liabilities denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of the reporting period. For financial liabilities that are measured as at FVTPL, the foreign exchange component forms part of the fair value gains or losses and is recognised in profit or loss.

(viii) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange between a lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

2.11 Employee Benefits

(i) Defined contribution plan

Social Security Plan: The company has no further obligations beyond its contributions. Employer Contributions made to a social security plan (401K) which is a defined contribution scheme, are charged to the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which the services are rendered by the employees.

(ii) Other employee benefits

Short term employee benefits including performance incentives, are charged to Standalone statement of profit and loss on an undiscounted, accrual basis in the period in which it falls due.



Mentor Minds Solutions and Services Inc

Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

2.12 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit / (loss) after tax (including the post tax effect of extraordinary items, if any) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit / (loss) after tax (including the post tax effect of extraordinary items, if any) as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Potential equity shares are deemed to be dilutive only if their conversion to equity shares would decrease the net profit per share from continuing ordinary operations. Potential dilutive equity shares are deemed to be converted as at the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. average market value of the outstanding shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented. The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted for share splits / reverse share splits and bonus shares, as appropriate.

2.13 Taxation

Current income tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the Standalone statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Standalone financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

2.14 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the company has a present obligation (legal/ constructive) as a result of past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received, and the amount of receivable can be measured reliably.

Contingent liability

Contingent liability is disclosed for (i) Possible obligations which will be confirmed only by future events not wholly within the control of the company 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 not recognized in the Standalone financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realized.



Mentor Minds Solutions and Services Inc

Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

2.15 Operating cycle

Based on the nature of services of the company, the company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

3. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, the directors of the company are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if revision affects both current and future periods.

The following are the significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies:

- Useful lives of Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets
- Evaluation of Impairment indicators and assessment of recoverable value
- Provision for taxation
- Provision for disputed matters
- Provision for employee benefits
- Allowance for Expected Credit Loss
- Fair Valuation of Financial assets and liabilities
- Leases

Determination of functional and presentation currency:

Items included in the Standalone financial statements of the company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates (i.e. the "functional currency"). The Standalone financial statements are presented in United States Dollar (USD), the national currency of United States of America, which is the functional currency of the company. All the financial information have been presented in USD except for share data and as otherwise stated.



Mentor Minds Solutions and Services Inc

Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

4 Equity share capital

(Amount in US Dollars)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	No. of Shares	(Amount in USD)	No. of Shares	(Amount in USD)
Authorised:				
- Fully paid equity shares of USD 0.001/- each	10,00,000	1,000	10,00,000	1,000
Issued, subscribed and fully paid:				
- Fully paid equity shares of USD 0.001/- each	10,00,000	1,000	10,00,000	1,000
Total	10,00,000	1,000	10,00,000	1,000

(i) Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of USD 0.001 /- per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed if any, by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding. The shareholders have no pre-emptive or other subscription rights and there are no redemption or sinking fund provisions with respect to such shares.

5 Other equity

(Amount in US Dollars)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(a) Securities Premium		
Opening balance	12,49,000	12,49,000
Add : Premium on shares issued during the year	-	-
Less : Issue of Bonus shares during the year	-	-
Closing balance	12,49,000	12,49,000
(b) Retained Earnings		
Opening balance	(12,50,000)	47,33,040
Add : Total profit/ (loss) for the year	-	(59,83,040)
Less : Changes in shareholding pattern in subsidiaries	-	-
Less : Prior Period adjustment	-	-
Closing balance	(12,50,000)	(12,50,000)
Total Other Equity	(1,000)	(1,000)

6 Earnings per share

The earnings and weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share are as follows:

(Amount in US Dollars)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Profit after tax considered as numerator for calculating basic and diluted EPS (A)	-	(59,83,040)
Weighted average number of equity shares for the purpose of calculating Basic EPS (B)	10,00,000	10,00,000
Weighted average number of equity shares for the purpose of calculating Diluted EPS (C)	10,00,000	10,00,000
Nominal value of equity shares (in USD)	0.001	0.001
Basic EPS (in USD) (A/B)	-	(5.98)
Diluted EPS (in USD) (A/C)	-	(5.98)



Mentor Minds Solutions and Services Inc

Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

7 Related Party Disclosures

a. Names of Related Parties and Nature of Relationship

Nature of Relationship*	For the Year Ended March 31, 2021	For the Year Ended March 31, 2020
Holding Company	SecureKloud Technologies Limited (formerly known as 8K Miles Software Services Limited)	SecureKloud Technologies Limited (formerly known as 8K Miles Software Services Limited)
Associate Companies	SecureKloud Technologies Inc (formerly 8K Miles Software Services Inc.) Cornerstone Advisors Group LLC (Merged with Healthcare Triangle Inc on May 08, 2020) Healthcare Triangle Private Limited Mentor Minds Solutions & Services Inc. SecureKloud Technologies Inc Canada (Incorporated on February 2, 2021) Serj Solutions Inc. NexAge Technologies USA Inc.	SecureKloud Technologies Inc (formerly 8K Miles Software Services Inc.) Cornerstone Advisors Group LLC Healthcare Triangle Private Limited Mentor Minds Solutions & Services Inc. 8K Miles Software Services FZE (Date of closure: February 29, 2020) Serj Solutions Inc. NexAge Technologies USA Inc.
Close member of the family of a Key Managerial Personnel	Ravichandran Srinivasan (Until July 30, 2020)	Ravichandran Srinivasan
Entity which is controlled or jointly controlled by Key Managerial Personnel or his close member of the family	Sustainable Certification (India) Private Limited Sustainable Certification Pty Limited	Sustainable Certification (India) Private Limited Sustainable Certification Pty Limited
Body corporate whose Board of Directors, managing director or manager is accustomed to act in accordance with the advice, directions or instructions of a director or manager	1. Netsavy Solutions Pte. Ltd, Singapore 2. Mentor Minds Solutions & Services Pte.Ltd, Singapore 3. 8K Miles Software Services Pte. Ltd, Singapore 4. 8K Miles Cloud Solutions Pte. Ltd, Singapore 5. Madi Street Pte. Ltd, Singapore	1. Netsavy Solutions Pte. Ltd, Singapore 2. Mentor Minds Solutions & Services Pte.Ltd, Singapore 3. 8K Miles Software Services Pte. Ltd, Singapore 4. 8K Miles Cloud Solutions Pte. Ltd, Singapore 5. Madi Street Pte. Ltd, Singapore

b. Key Management Personnel

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2021	For the Year Ended March 31, 2020
Key Management Personnel of the Company and the Holding Company	Suresh Venkatachari, Chief Executive Officer	Suresh Venkatachari, Managing Director
	Ravichandran S, Director (w.e.f July 30, 2020)	Ravichandran S, Director (w.e.f July 30, 2020)
	Swasti Sovan Bhowmick, Chief Financial Officer (Until April 30, 2020)	Swasti Sovan Bhowmick, Chief Financial Officer (Until April 30, 2020)
	R.Thyagarajan, Chief Financial Officer (w.e.f. July 01, 2020)	R.Thyagarajan, Chief Financial Officer (w.e.f. July 01, 2020)
	Padmini Ravichandran, Director (Until July 30, 2020)	Padmini Ravichandran, Director (Until July 30, 2020)
	Babita Singaram, Director	Babita Singaram, Director
	Dinesh Raja Punniamurthy, Director	Dinesh Raja Punniamurthy, Director
	Lakshmanan Kannappan, Director	Lakshmanan Kannappan, Director
	Biju Chandran, Director (w.e.f. May 15, 2021)	Raghunathan Aravamuthan (Until November 30, 2019)
	Desikan, Director (Until May 14, 2021)	Desikan, Director (w.e.f. December 20, 2019)
	G Sri Vignesh, Company Secretary (w.e.f July 01, 2020)	Vivek Prakash (Until December 20, 2019)
	Diya Venkatesan, Company Secretary (Until July 01, 2020)	G Sri Vignesh, Company Secretary (w.e.f July 01, 2020)
		Gurumurthi Jayaraman, Director (Until October 23, 2019)
	Diya Venkatesan, Company Secretary (Until July 01, 2020)	

c. Particulars of Material Transactions and Balances with Related Parties:

There are no transactions during the year

(Amount in US Dollars)

Balances at the year end	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Loans and Advances given: - SecureKloud Technologies Inc.,	-	59,83,040



Mentor Minds Solutions and Services Inc

Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

8 Capital commitments and contingent liabilities:

The group has no capital commitments / contingent liabilities as at March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020.

9 The previous year figures have been reclassified/ regrouped to conform to the presentation of the current year. These reclassifications have no effect on the previously reported net loss/profit.

In terms of our report attached.

For **K Gopal Rao & Co.,**
Chartered Accountants
FRN:000956S



CA Bashyakar Mattapalli

Partner
Membership No. 015932

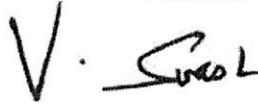
UDIN: 21015932AAAAAR9355

Place : Chennai

Date: June 30, 2021



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Suresh Venkatachari
Chief Executive officer



R Thyagarajan
Chief Financial Officer

