

TNS INDIA FOUNDATION
CIN:U85191MH2012NPL236277
FCRA BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2020

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Shareholders' funds			
Head office Account		2	1
		2	1
Current liabilities			
Short-term borrowings		-	-
Trade payables			
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
Total outstanding dues of trade payable and acceptance other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
Other current liabilities		-	-
Short-term provisions		-	-
		-	-
TOTAL		2	1
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets		-	-
		-	-
Current assets			
Cash and Bank Balances		2	1
Short-term loans and advances		-	-
Other current assets			-
Trade Receivables			-
		2	1
TOTAL		2	1

As Per Our Report Of Even Date
For G.M. KAPADIA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 104767W

For and on behalf of the Board of
TNS INDIA FOUNDATION

Punit Naval Gupta
Director
DIN No. 02170307
Place: Mumbai
Date : 15 September 2020

Rajen Ashar
Partner
Membership No. 048243

Siddharth Mangharam
Director
DIN No. 02324622
Place: Bangalore
Date : 15 September 2020

Place: Mumbai
Date :

TNS INDIA FOUNDATION
CIN:U85191MH2012NPL236277
FCRA RECEIPT AND PAYMENT ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31ST MARCH 2020

(Amount in Rupees)

RECEIPTS	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	PAYMENTS	AMOUNT	AMOUNT
Opening Balance					
HDFC Bank Ltd -FCRA Designated Bank A/C. opning balance	1		Employee Costs		-
Fixed Deposits	-		Field Expenses		
Cash In Hand	-		Insurance Charges		
		1	Professional Fees		-
			Printing & Stationery		-
Bank Interest (gross)		1	Rent		-
			Repairs & Maintenance		-
			Equipment & Software	-	-
			Others	-	-
			Travelling & Conveyance		-
			Lodging and Boarding		-
			Training Fees & Materials		-
			Stipend		-
			Office Expenses		-
			Bank Charges		-
			Audit Fees		-
			Mobile Expenses		-
			Postage Charges		-
			Advertisement		-
			Closing Balance		
			HDFC Bank Ltd -FCRA Designated Bank A/C. opning balance	2	
			Cash in Hand	-	
			Fixed Deposits	-	
					2
		2			2

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TNS INDIA FOUNDATION
CIN:U85191MH2012NPL236277
FCRA INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31ST MARCH 2020

(Amount in Rupees)

INCOME	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	EXPENDITURE	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Income			Expenditure		
Foreign Contribution Received	-	-	Employee Costs	-	-
Interest on Saving Account	1	1,093	Field Expenses	-	-
Interest on Fixed Deposit	-		Insurance Charges	-	-
			Professional Fees	-	10,800
			Printing & Stationery	-	916
			Rent	-	-
			Repairs & Maintenance	-	-
			Equipment & Software	-	7,000
			Others	-	-
			Travelling & Conveyance	-	18,694
			Lodging and Boarding	-	-
			Training Fees & Materials	-	1,500
			Stipend	-	-
			Office Expenses	-	-
			Bank Charges	-	-
			Audit Fees	-	-
			Mobile Expenses	-	-
			Postage Charges	-	760
			Advertisement	-	-
Excess of Expenditure Over Income	-1	38,577		-	-
	-	39,670		-	39,670

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TNS INDIA FOUNDATION
NOTES TO ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2020

1 Company overview

TNS India Foundation ("the Company"), a not for profit company, incorporated on 27th September, 2012 under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 (Now the company is a section 8 "Not for Profit Company" as per companies Act, 2013). The foundation's mission is to perform research and render consulting services to help poor and distressed communities with a view to provide them with income generating opportunities. The main aims and objects of the company as defined in the Memorandum of Association are as stated below:

- a) To help enterprising men and women in poor areas identify and set up small businesses in the field of agriculture, forestry, fishing and veterinary services, food and beverages, education and healthcare so as to make them become self sufficient and financially independent.
- b) To identify and improve livelihood opportunities of distressed communities and weaker sections of society through skill development programs.
- c) To assist farmers set up food processing facilities, identify agricultural products with high potential for aggregation so as to achieve better price realization, introduce alternate marketing channels and help farmers improve agricultural productivity and livestock development by providing them with information or modern scientific cultivation practices and financially viable technologies.

2 Significant accounting policy

2.1 Basis of preparation:

The financial statements of the Company are consistently prepared and presented under historical cost convention on an accrual basis in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles in India (Indian GAAP). The Company has prepared these financial statements to comply in all material respects with the accounting standards specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read together with rules framed thereunder and the relevant provisions of the Act. In accordance with proviso to the Rule 4A of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, as amended from time to time, the terms used in these financial statements are in accordance with the definitions & other requirements specified in the applicable Accounting Standards.

2.2 Cash Flow Statement

Cash Flow statement has been prepared under the Indirect-method as set-out in Accounting Standard - 3 on "Cash Flow Statement".

2.3 Use of estimates:

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Indian GAAP requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, as at the date of financial statements and reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Such estimates are on reasonable and prudent basis taking into account all available information; actual results could differ from estimates. Differences on account of revision of estimates, actual outcome and existing estimates are recognised prospectively once results are known/materialised in accordance with the requirements of the respective accounting standard, as may be applicable.

2.4 Tangible fixed Assets:

The Company has formulated its own Fixed Assets Accounting policy and it follows that policy for the decision on capitalization of assets.

Fixed assets are stated at cost of acquisition including any cost attributable for bringing the assets to its working condition less accumulated depreciation. Income or Expenditure arising from the derecognition of fixed assets are measured as difference between the net disposal proceeds and the cost of assets less accumulated depreciation up to the date of disposal are recognised in the Statement of Income and Expenditure.

As per this policy, any capital assets purchased out of grant funds received from donors specifically for such asset procurement, shall be considered as revenue expenditure and charged to Income and Expenditure account of the said financial year. However any capital assets purchased out of donations or Un-Restricted funding received from donors or other general funds of the organisation shall be treated as capital assets in the balance sheet in the year of such purchase.

TNS INDIA FOUNDATION
NOTES ON ACCOUNTS AS AT MARCH 31, 2020

2.5 Depreciation:

Depreciable amount for assets is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its estimated residual value. Wherever applicable, depreciation on tangible fixed assets has been provided on written down value method as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. Depreciation on additions during the year is provided on a pro-rata basis.

2.6 Revenue recognition:

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. In addition, the following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

(a) Voluntary Contribution:

- (i) Contribution received other than for corpus donation are recognised as income in the year of receipt.
- (ii) Contributions received as corpus donation are credited to 'Fund held in corpus donation' in the Balance sheet. Such contributions are transferred to Statement of Income and Expenditure as per the direction of the management for carrying out the activities of the Company.

(b) Interest income on Savings Bank accounts and Fixed Deposits are accounted on accrual basis.

2.7 Grant/donation in foreign currency

Foreign Currency Transfer is made as per the approved Government guidelines. For any contribution being received from foreign entities, the necessary approval is obtained under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010.

2.8 Investment:

A current investment is an investment that is by its nature readily realizable and is intended to be held for not more than one year from the date on which such investment is made. A long term investment is an investment other than a current investment. An investment property is an investment in land or buildings that are not intended to be occupied substantially for use by, or in the operations of, the investing enterprise. Long term investments are stated at cost and provision for diminution in value thereof is made, wherever such diminution is other than temporary. The carrying amount for current investments is the lower of cost and fair value.

2.9 Employee benefits:

(a) Short-term employee benefits (benefits which are payable within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders service) are measured at cost.

(b) Long term employee benefits (benefits which are payable after the end of twelve months in which the employee renders service) and post employment benefits (benefits which are payable on completion of employment) are measured on a discounted basis by the projected unit credit method on the basis of actuarial valuation annually.

(c) The cost of providing gratuity, a defined benefit plan, is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method, on the basis of actuarial valuation carried out by actuaries at each Balance Sheet date. The gratuity benefit obligation recognized in Balance Sheet represents the present value of the obligation as reduced by the fair value of plan assets. Actuarial gains and losses are recognized in the Profit and Loss Account.

(d) Leave Accrual is made on a monthly basis. The unused portion of accumulated leave as at the end of calendar year i.e. 31st December is NOT allowed to be carried forward to any subsequent year/s. Any such unused portion of accumulated leave automatically lapses. No Leave Encashment for any such unused accumulated leave is allowed by the Company for any of its employees.

2.10 Earning per share:

The company is a section 8 "Not for Profit Company" as per companies Act, 2013. It does not distribute any dividend to its shareholders. However, for the compliance of AS - 20, the company has computed EPS as under :

Basic earnings per share are computed by dividing the net Surplus or Deficit for the period by the weighted average number of Equity Shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss for the period by the weighted average number of Equity Shares outstanding during the period as adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.11 Provisions

A provision is recognized when the company has a present obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are not discounted to their present value and are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

2.12 Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of cash flow statement comprise cash at bank, cash in hand, demand deposits with banks and other short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

2.13 Contingent liabilities & Contingent Assets

a) Contingent liabilities are disclosed separately by way of note to financial statements after careful evaluation by the management of the facts and legal aspects of the matter involved in the case of ;

i) A probable obligation arising from the past event, when it is not probable that an outflow of resource embodying economic benefit will be required to settle the obligation.

ii) A possible obligation, unless the probability of out flow of resources embodying economic benefit is remote.

b) Contingent Assets are neither recognized nor disclosed as per the provision of AS-29.