SONI AAKASH & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

"WE VALUE OUR SERVICES"

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF

ODIGMA CONSULTANCY SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of ODIGMA CONSULTANCY SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the 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 financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid 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 state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2020, the profit and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis of Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the 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 financial statements.

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, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the 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 financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the 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 report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

SONI AAKASH & CO. M. No. 181196 FRN 146070W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Management's Responsibility for the 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 of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. The Board of Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the financial statements that give true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

b) In our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as appears from our examination of those books and proper returns adequate for the purposes of our audit have been received from the branches which is also audited by us.

c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on 31 March, 2020, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March, 2020, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

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

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

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

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

2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

Unique Document Identification Number (UDIN) for this document is 20181196AAAABT2021

For, Soni Aakash & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 146070W

A.P. Soni

SONI AAKASH & CO. M. No. 181196 FRN 146070W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CA Aakash P. Soni
Proprietor
Membership No:181196

Date: 01st June, 2020
Place: Gandhinagar

ANNEXURE – "A" TO THE AUDITORS' REPORT

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **ODIGMA CONSULTANCY SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED**. ("The Company") as of 31 March 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls system over financial reporting of the Company.

SONI AAKASH & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS M. No. 121196

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2020, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For, Soni Aakash & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 146070W

A.P.Soni

SONI AAKASH & CO. M. No. 181196 FRN 146070W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CA Aakash P. Soni
Proprietor
Membership No.181196

Date: 01st June, 2020
Place: Gandhinagar

ANNEXURE "B" TO THE AUDITORS' REPORT

The Annexure referred to in our report to the members of ODIGMA CONSULTANCY SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED for the year ended 31st March, 2020.

On the basis of the information and explanation given to us during the course of our audit, we report that:

1. In respect of the Company's fixed assets :

   a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

   b) The Company has a program of verification to cover all the items of fixed assets in a phased manner which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, certain fixed assets were physically verified by the management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

2. In absent of trading/manufacturing activities company does not require to maintain inventory data and accordingly physical verification is also not applicable.

3. The company has not granted loans secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013.

4. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of grant of loans, making investments and providing guarantees and securities, as applicable.

5. The Company has not accepted deposits during the year and does not have any unclaimed deposits as at March 31, 2020 and therefore, the provisions of the clause 3 (v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

6. The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Thus reporting under clause 3(vi) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

7. According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues :

   a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Customs Duty, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities.

   b) Dues of income tax or Goods & Service tax or duty of customs have been deposited on time there is no dispute is pending on the part of company.

SONI AAKASH & CO. M. No. 181196 FRN : 146070W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

8. The company hasn't made any default in repayment of loans or borrowing to a financial institution, bank, Government or dues to debenture holders. Hence reporting under clause 3 (viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company

9. The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) or term loans and hence reporting under clause 3 (ix) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

10. To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

11. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not paid / provided managerial remuneration and hence provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act is not applicable.

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

13. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

14. During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly paid convertible debentures and hence reporting under clause 3 (xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

15. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its Directors or persons connected to its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

16. The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For, Soni Aakash & Co,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 146070W

A.P. Soni

CA Aakash P. Soni
Proprietor
Membership No: 181196

SONI AAKASH & CO. M. No. 181196 FRN 146070W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Date: 01st June, 2020
Place: Gandhinagar

Odigma Consultancy Solutions Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020

	Notes	As at March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	As at March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
ASSETS			
I. Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	15,56,181	4,31,776
Capital work-in-progress	2	-	2,34,000
Deferred tax assets (net)	19	51,45,784	61,24,005
Income tax assets (net)	5	2,10,41,063	1,62,09,346
Total non-current assets		**2,77,43,028**	**2,29,99,127**
II.Current assets			
Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	3	15,88,42,954	2,33,43,166
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	3	7,13,116	16,86,636
(iii) Others financial assets	3	13,17,71,600	16,12,662
Other current assets	4	2,44,32,559	16,13,263
Total current assets		**31,57,60,229**	**2,82,55,727**
Total Assets		**34,35,03,258**	**5,12,54,854**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	6	10,00,000	1,00,000
Other equity	7	9,27,08,927	(1,76,83,605)
Total equity		**9,37,08,927**	**(1,75,83,605)**
LIABILITIES			
I. Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	9	9,27,697	6,09,418
Total non-current liabilities		**9,27,697**	**6,09,418**

SONI AAKASH & CO.
M. No.: 181196
FRN : 146070W
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Odigma Consultancy Solutions Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020

	Notes	As at March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	As at March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
II.Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade payables	8		
(a) Total outstanding dues of MSME enterprises		10,44,000	26,42,145
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than MSME enterprises		35,65,926	4,88,74,811
(ii) Other financial liabilities	8	13,44,08,995	89,32,160
Other current liabilities	10	10,97,31,859	76,69,344
Provisions	9	1,15,853	1,10,581
Total current liabilities		**24,88,66,633**	**6,82,29,040**
Total equity and liabilities		**34,35,03,258**	**5,12,54,853**

Summary of significant accounting policies 1

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date
For, Soni Aakash & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
FRN Number: - 146070W

Aakash Soni
Proprietor
Membership No:- 181196
Place: Gandhinagar
Date : June 01, 2020

SONI AAKASH & CO. M. No. 181196 FRN: 146070W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Odigma Consultancy Solutions Private Limited
CIN: U72900KA2011PTC057298

Malav Mehta
Director
DIN:01234736
Place: Gandhinagar
Date : June 01, 2020

Vishal Mehta
Director
DIN:03093563
Place: Gandhinagar
Date : June 01, 2020

ODIGMA CONSULTANCY SOLUTIONS PVT. LTD.

Odigma Consultancy Solutions Private Limited
Statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2020

Particulars	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	Year ended March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Income			
Revenue from operations	11	57,28,32,250	29,49,82,985
Other income	12	81,69,908	40,747
Total income (I)		**58,10,02,158**	**29,50,23,732**
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	13	2,25,50,506	2,14,76,593
Finance costs	14	2,97,114	68,770
Depreciation and amortisation expense	15	5,13,373	1,83,916
Other expenses	16	55,52,18,592	29,14,58,731
Total expenses (II)		**57,85,79,585**	**31,31,88,010**
Profit before tax (III) = (I-II)		**24,22,573**	**(1,81,64,278)**
Tax expense			
Current tax	19	3,23,000	-
Deferred tax	19	9,78,221	(46,69,427)
Total tax expense (IV)		**13,01,221**	**(46,69,427)**
Profit for the year (V) = (III-IV)		**11,21,352**	**(1,34,94,851)**
Other comprehensive income			
A. Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Re-measurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans		(78,819)	(58,002)
Income tax effect		-	-
Total other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax (VI)		(78,819)	(58,002)
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax (V+VI)		**10,42,533**	**(1,35,52,853)**
Earning per equity share [nominal value per share Rs.10/]			
Basic	22	57	(1,355)
Diluted	22	57	(1,355)

Summary of significant accounting policies 1

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date
For, Soni Aakash & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
FRN Number: - 146070W

Aakash Soni
~~Partner~~ Proprietor
Membership No:- 181196
Place: Gandhinagar
Date : June 01, 2020

SONI AAKASH & CO. M. No. 181196 FRN 146070W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Odigma Consultancy Solutions Private Limited
CIN: U72900KA2011PTC057298

Malav Mehta
Director
DIN:01234736
Place: Gandhinagar
Date : June 01, 2020

Vishal Mehta
Director
DIN:03093563
Place: Gandhinagar
Date : June 01, 2020

ODIGMA CONSULTANCY SOLUTIONS PVT. LTD.

Odigma Consultancy Solutions Private Limited
Statement of changes in Equity for the year ended March 31,2020

A. Equity share capital

Balance	Amount
	Note 6 :
As at March 31, 2018	**1,00,000**
Issue of Equity Share capital	-
As at March 31, 2019	**1,00,000**
Issue of Equity Share capital	9,00,000
As at March 31, 2020	**10,00,000**

B. Other equity

Attributable to the equity holders

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		Total equity
	Retained Earnings	Securities premium	
	Note 7	Note 7	Note 7
Balance as at March 31, 2018	**(41,30,753)**	-	**(41,30,753)**
Profit for the year	(1,34,94,851)	-	**(1,34,94,851)**
other comprehensive income for the year	(58,002)	-	**(58,002)**
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**(1,76,83,605)**	-	**(1,76,83,605)**
Profit for the year	11,21,352	-	**11,21,352**
other comprehensive income for the year	(78,819)	-	**(78,819)**
On issue of shares	-	10,93,50,000	**10,93,50,000**
			-
As at March 31, 2020	**(1,66,41,073)**	**10,93,50,000**	**9,27,08,927**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For, Soni Aakash & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
FRN Number: - 146070W

A.P. Soni

Aakash Soni
~~Partner~~ Proprietor
Membership No:- 181196
Place: Gandhinagar

SONI AAKASH & CO. M. No.: 181196 FRN: 146070W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Odigma Consultancy Solutions Private Limited
CIN: U72900KA2011PTC057298

Malav Mehta
Director
DIN:01234736
Place: Gandhinagar

ODIGMA CONSULTANCY SOLUTIONS PVT. LTD.

Vishal Mehta
Director
DIN:03093563
Place: Gandhinagar

Odigma Consultancy Solutions Private Limited
Statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31,2020

Particulars	March 31 2020 Indian Rupees		March 31 2019 Indian Rupees	
A Operating activities				
Profit Before taxation		**24,22,573**		**(1,81,64,278)**
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:				
Depreciation /Amortization	5,13,373		1,83,916	
Amount written off	(27,002)		-	
(Profit)/Sale of Fixed Assets	-		(8,200)	
Interest and Other Borrowing Cost	2,97,114		68,770	
		7,83,485		**2,44,486**
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes		**32,06,058**		**(1,79,19,792)**
Working Capital Changes:				
Changes in trade payables	(4,69,07,030)		3,21,61,348	
Changes in other Liabilities	10,20,89,517		41,20,162	
Changes in other financial liabilities	12,54,76,835		1,85,122	
Changes in other financial assets	(13,01,58,938)		(53,776)	
Changes in trade receivables	(13,54,99,788)		(69,50,641)	
Changes in other current assets	(2,28,19,296)		(14,33,863)	
Changes in other current and non current liabilities and provisions	2,44,732		1,89,912	
Net Changes in Working Capital		(10,75,73,967)		2,82,18,264
Cash Generated from Operations		**(10,43,67,910)**		**1,02,98,472**
Direct Taxes paid (Net of Income Tax refund)		(51,54,717)		(83,25,914)
Net Cash from Operating Activities		**(10,95,22,627)**		**19,72,559**
B Cash Flow from Investing Activities				
Purchase and construction of fixed assets(tangible and intangible fixed assets and tangible assets under development)	(14,39,615)		(5,64,509)	
Proceeds from sale of Fixed Assets	35,837		12,100	
Net cash flow from Investing Activities		**(14,03,778)**		**(5,52,409)**
C Cash Flow from Financing Activities				
Issue of Share Capital	9,00,000			
Premium on Issue of Shares	109350000			
Interest paid	(2,97,115)		(68,770)	
Net Cash flow from Financing Activities		**10,99,52,885**		**(68,770)**
Net Increase/(Decrease) in cash & cash equivalents		**(9,73,520)**		**13,51,380**
Cash & Cash equivalent at the beginning of the period		16,86,636		3,35,257
Cash & Cash equivalent at the end of the period		**7,13,116**		**16,86,636**

1. The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (IND AS)-7 "Statement of Cash Flows" issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountant of India.

Particulars	Year ended March 31,2020		Year ended March 31,2019
2.Cash and cash equivalents comprise of: (Note 3)			
Balances with Banks	6,99,208		16,82,431
Cash on Hand	13,908		4,205
Cash and cash equivalents	**7,13,116**		**16,86,636**

As per our report of even date attached
For, Soni Aakash & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
FRN Number: - 146070W

Aakash Soni
~~Partner~~ Proprietor
Membership No:- 181196
Place: Gandhinagar
Date : June 01, 2020

SONI AAKASH & CO. M. No. 181196 FRN : 146070W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Odigma Consultancy Solutions Private Limited
CIN: U72900KA2011PTC057298

Malav Mehta
Director
DIN:01234736
Place: Gandhinagar
Date : June 01, 2020

Vishal Mehta
Director
DIN:03093563
Place: Gandhinagar
Date : June 01, 2020

ODIGMA CONSULTANCY SOLUTIONS PVT. LTD.

Odigma Consultancy Solutions Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

1. Company Overview and Significant Accounting Policies

a. Company overview

Odigma Consultancy Solutions Private Limited ('the Company') was incorporated on February 28, 2011 under the Companies Act, 1956. The Company is primarily engaged in business of IT Enable Services, Digital Advertisement Services, and other ancillary services.

b. Basis of preparation of financial statements

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values, the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') (to the extent notified). The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

The Company has adopted all the Ind AS standards and the adoption was carried out in accordance with Ind AS 101 - First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards. The transition was carried out from Indian Accounting Principles generally accepted in India as prescribed under Sec 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (IGAAP), which was the previous GAAP.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

c. Critical accounting estimates

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

1. Estimates and assumption

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

2. Defined benefit plans

The cost of the defined benefit plans and the present value of the obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. Discount rate has been determined by reference to market yields on the government bonds as at the balance sheet date. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables. Those mortality tables tend to change only at intervals in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the country.

Further details about defined benefit obligations are provided in Note 19.

3. Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

4. Property, plant and equipment

Refer Note 2.4 for the estimated useful life of Property, plant and equipment. The carrying value of Property, plant and equipment has been disclosed in Note 2.

5. Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those services.

d. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The following are the significant accounting policies applied by the company in preparing its financial statements:

1.1 Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is treated as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or

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- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.
The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

1.2 Foreign currencies

The company's financial statements are presented in INR, which is also the company's functional currency.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at the functional currency spot rate at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in statement of profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognized in OCI or statement of profit or loss are also recognized in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

1.3 Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability
  Or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market

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participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, as described below, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy, as explained above.

This note summaries accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

- Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortized cost)

1.4 Property, plant and equipment

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment's assets as recognized in its previous GAAP financial as deemed cost at the transition date, i.e., 1 April 2015.

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of Property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company recognizes such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly. All repair and maintenance costs are recognized in statement of profit or loss as incurred.

Capital work-in-progress comprises cost of fixed assets that are not yet installed and ready for their intended use at the balance sheet date.

Depreciation is calculated on a written down value basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as

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follows:

- Plant and equipment - 15 years
- Furniture & Fixtures - 10 years
- Computer, server & network - 3 to 6 years

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognized.

1.5 Leases

Company as a lessee

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the Company as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease unless the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases. Initial direct costs incurred specifically for an operating lease are deferred and charged to the statement of profit and loss over the lease term.

1.6 Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generated unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the asset. An impairment loss is reversed in the statement of profit and loss if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

1.7 Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

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1.8 Revenue Recognition

Rendering of services

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those services.

Revenue from Services is recognized upfront at the point in time when the service is delivered to the customer. In cases where continuous services are rendered, these service is recognized proportionally over the period.

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with the customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of customers. The Company presents revenue net of discounts and collection charges. Revenue also excludes taxes collected from customers.

Revenue from related parties is recognized based on transaction price which is at arm's length.

Contract assets are recognized when there is excess of revenue earned over billings on contracts. Contract assets are classified as unbilled revenue (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.

Excess billing over revenue ("contract liability") is recognized when there is billing in excess of revenues.

In accordance with Ind AS 37, the Company recognises an onerous contract provision when the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under a contract exceed the economic benefits to be received.

Contracts are subject to modification to account for changes in contract specification and requirements. The Company 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.

The Company disaggregates revenue from contracts with customers by offering.

The Company exercises judgement in determining whether the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time or over a period of time. The Company 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 as per contract.

Refer note 26(d) for impact on adoption of Ind AS 115.

Interest income

For all financial instruments measured at amortized cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortized cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of

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the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit or loss.

1.9 Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

a) Financial assets

(i) Initial recognition and measurement.

All financial assets, except investment in subsidiaries and joint ventures, are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Debt instruments at amortized cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through statement of profit and loss (FVTPL)
- **Debt instruments at amortized cost**:

A debt instrument is measured at amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

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

A debt instrument is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following criteria are met:

- the objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- the asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

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Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from the equity to statement of profit and loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

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

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income criteria, as at fair value through profit or loss. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of profit and loss.

- **Equity instruments:**

All equity investments in scope of Ind-AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

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

- **Investment in subsidiaries and associates:**

Investment in subsidiaries and associates is carried at cost in the standalone financial statements.

(iii) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or. where applicable. a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

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- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

(iv) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized is recognized as an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss.

b) Financial Liabilities

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings.

(ii) Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

- **Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss**

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term.

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Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind-AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risks are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

- **Loans and Borrowings**

After initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

This category generally applies to borrowings.

(iii) Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

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

c) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

1.10 Cash and cash equivalent

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, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

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1.11 Taxes

Tax expense comprises of current income tax and deferred tax.

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognized outside Statement of profit and loss is recognized outside Statement of profit and loss (either in other comprehensive income or equity). Current tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;

- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and interests in joint arrangements, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, except:

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;

- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside Statement of profit and loss is recognized outside Statement of profit and loss. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

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

The Company does not recognize tax credits in the nature of MAT credit as an asset since there is no convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which tax credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the future year in which the Company recognizes tax credits as an asset, the said asset will be created by way of tax credit to the Statement of profit and loss.

1.12 Retirement and other employee benefits

a) Short Term Employee Benefits

All employee benefits payable within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short term employee benefits. The undiscounted amount of short term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees is recognized during the year.

b) Post-Employment Benefits

(i) Defined benefit plan

Gratuity benefit scheme is a defined benefit plan. The present value of the obligation under such defined benefit plans is determined based on the actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method as at the date of the Balance sheet reduced by the fair value of any plan assets. The discount rate used for determining the present value of the obligation under defined benefit plan, are based on the market yields on Government securities as at the balance sheet date.

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognized immediately in the Balance Sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognized in profit or loss on the earlier of:

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- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the Company recognizes related restructuring costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognizes the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the Statement of profit and loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income

The Company has not invested in any fund for meeting liability.

1.13 Employee stock option schemes

The Employees Stock Option Scheme ('the Scheme') provides for grant of equity shares of Infibeam Avenues Limited *(formerly known as Infibeam Incorporation Limited)* (the holding company) to employees of the Company. The scheme provides that employees are granted an option to subscribe to equity share of the holding company that vest in a graded manner. The options may be exercised within specified period. The holding company follows the fair value method to account for its stock based employee compensation plans. The expense recognized in the Statement of profit and loss for a period represents the cost charged by the holding company net of cost recovered from fellow subsidiaries on proportionate basis.

1.14 Earnings per share

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders for the period by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders for the period by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the equity shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. the average market value of the outstanding equity shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented.

1.15 Segment reporting

Based on "Management Approach" as defined in Ind AS 108 -Operating Segments, the Chief Operating Decision Maker evaluates the Company's performance and allocates the resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments. Unallocable items includes general corporate income and expense items which are not allocated to any business segment.

Segment policies:
The Company prepares its segment information in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting the financial statements of the Company as a whole. Common allocable costs are allocated to each segment on an appropriate basis.

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1.16 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit or loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

Contingencies

Provision in respect of contingencies relating to claims, litigation, assessment, fines, penalties etc. are recognized when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount can be estimated reliably.

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets:

A contingent liability exists when there is a possible but not probable obligation, or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources, or a present obligation whose amount cannot be estimated reliably. Contingent liabilities do not warrant provisions, but are disclosed unless the possibility of outflow of resources is remote. Contingent assets are neither recognized nor disclosed in the financial statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and related income are recognized in the period in which the change occurs.

1.17 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

New and amended standards

The Company applied Ind AS 116 Leases for the first time. The nature and effect of the changes as a result of adoption of this new accounting standard is described below. Several other amendments apply for the first time for the year ending March 31, 2020, but do not have an impact on the financial statements of the Company.

(i) Ind AS 116 Leases

Ind AS 116 supersedes Ind AS 17 Leases including its appendices (Appendix C of Ind AS 17 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease, Appendix A of Ind AS 17 Operating Leases-Incentives and Appendix B of Ind AS 17 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease). The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to recognise most leases on the balance sheet. Lessor accounting under Ind AS 116 is substantially unchanged from Ind AS 17. Lessors will continue to classify leases as either operating or finance leases using similar principles as in Ind AS 17. Therefore, Ind AS 116 does not have an impact for leases where the Company is the lessor.

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These amendments have no impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company.

(ii) Appendix C to Ind AS 12 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatment

The appendix addresses the accounting for income taxes when tax treatments involve uncertainty that affects the application of Ind AS 12 and does not apply to taxes or levies outside the scope of Ind AS 12, nor does it specifically include requirements relating to interest and penalties associated with uncertain tax treatments. The Interpretation specifically addresses the following:

1. Whether an entity considers uncertain tax treatments separately
2. The assumptions an entity makes about the examination of tax treatments by taxation authorities
3. How an entity determines taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates
4. How an entity considers changes in facts and circumstances

The Company determines whether to consider each uncertain tax treatment separately or together with one or more other uncertain tax treatments and uses the approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty. In determining the approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty, the Company has considered, for example; (a) how it prepares its income tax filings and supports tax treatments; or (b) how the entity expects the taxation authority to make its examination and resolve issues that might arise from that examination.

The Company determined, based on its tax compliance, that it is probable that its tax treatments will be accepted by the taxation authorities. The Appendix did not have an impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company.

(iii) Amendments to Ind AS 109: Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation

Under Ind AS 109, a debt instrument can be measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, provided that the contractual cash flows are 'solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding' (the SPPI criterion) and the instrument is held within the appropriate business model for that classification. The amendments to Ind AS 109 clarify that a financial asset passes the SPPI criterion regardless of the event or circumstance that causes the early termination of the contract and irrespective of which party pays or receives reasonable compensation for the early termination of the contract.

These amendments have no impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company.

(iv) Amendments to Ind AS 19: Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement

The amendments to Ind AS 19 address the accounting when a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs during a reporting period. The amendments specify that when a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs during the annual reporting period, an entity is required to:

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(a) Determine current service cost for the remainder of the period after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement, using the actuarial assumptions used to remeasure the net defined benefit liability (asset) reflecting the benefits offered under the plan and the plan assets after that event.

(b) Determine net interest for the remainder of the period after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement using: the net defined benefit liability (asset) reflecting the benefits offered under the plan and the plan assets after that event; and the discount rate used to remeasure that net defined benefit liability (asset).

The amendments had no impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company as it did not have any plan amendments, curtailments, or settlements during the period.

(v) Amendments to Ind AS 28: Long-term interests in associates and joint ventures

The amendments clarify that an entity applies Ind AS 109 to long-term interests in an associate or joint venture to which the equity method is not applied but that, in substance, form part of the net investment in the associate or joint venture (longterm interests). This clarification is relevant because it implies that the expected credit loss model in Ind AS 109 applies to such long-term interests.

The amendments also clarified that, in applying Ind AS 109, an entity does not take account of any losses of the associate or joint venture, or any impairment losses on the net investment, recognised as adjustments to the net investment in the associate or joint venture that arise from applying Ind AS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures.

These amendments had no impact on the standalone financial statements as the Company is in compliance with the said amendment.

1.18 Annual Improvements to Ind AS 2018

(i) Ind AS 103 Business Combinations

The amendments clarify that, when an entity obtains control of a business that is a joint operation, it applies the requirements for a business combination achieved in stages, including remeasuring previously held interests in the assets and liabilities of the joint operation at fair value. In doing so, the acquirer remeasures its entire previously held interest in the joint operation. An entity applies those amendments to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 April 2019.

These amendments had no impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company as there is no transaction where joint control is obtained.

(ii) Ind AS 111 Joint Arrangements

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An entity that participates in, but does not have joint control of, a joint operation might obtain joint control of the joint operation in which the activity of the joint operation constitutes a business as defined in Ind AS 103. The amendments clarify that the previously held interests in that joint operation are not remeasured. An entity applies those amendments to transactions in which it obtains joint control on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after April 1, 2019.

These amendments had no impact on the standalone financial statements of the company as there is no transaction where a joint control is obtained.

(iii) Ind AS 12 Income Taxes

The amendments clarify that the income tax consequences of dividends are linked more directly to past transactions or events that generated distributable profits than to distributions to owners. Therefore, an entity recognises the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where it originally recognised those past transactions or events.

An entity applies the amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019. Since the Company's current practice is in line with these amendments, they had no impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company.

(iv) Ind AS 23 Borrowing Costs

The amendments clarify that an entity treats as part of general borrowings any borrowing originally made to develop a qualifying asset when substantially all of the activities necessary to prepare that asset for its intended use or sale are complete. The entity applies the amendments to borrowing costs incurred on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies those amendments. An entity applies those amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019. Since the Company's current practice is in line with these amendments, they had no impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company

1.19 Standards issued but not yet effective

There are no standards that are issued but not yet effective on March 31, 2020.

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Note 2 : Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Plant & machinery	Furniture & fixture	Office equipment	Computer, server & network	Capital Work in Progress	Total
Cost						
As at March 31, 2018	**37,081**	**1,78,603**	**1,91,619**	**14,13,422**	**-**	**18,20,725**
Additions	15,794	-	-	3,14,715	2,34,000	**5,64,509**
Deductions	-	-	-	(78,000)	-	**(78,000)**
As at March 31, 2019	**52,875**	**1,78,603**	**1,91,619**	**16,50,137**	**2,34,000**	**23,07,234**
Additions	-	11,67,299	1,93,000	3,13,316	-	**16,73,615**
Deductions	-	-	-	(35,837)	(2,34,000)	**(2,69,837)**
As at March 31, 2020	**52,875**	**13,45,902**	**3,84,619**	**19,27,616**	**-**	**37,11,012**
Depreciation						
As at March 31, 2018	**15,267**	**1,07,067**	**1,26,189**	**12,83,119**	**-**	**15,31,642**
Depreciation for the year	3,440	18,688	15,758	1,46,030	-	**1,83,916**
Deductions	-	-	-	(74,100)	-	**(74,100)**
As at March 31, 2019	**18,707**	**1,25,755**	**1,41,947**	**13,55,049**	**-**	**16,41,458**
Depreciation for the year	2,668	2,12,845	72,112	2,25,748	-	**5,13,373**
As at March 31, 2020	**21,375**	**3,38,600**	**2,14,059**	**15,80,797**	**-**	**21,54,831**
Net Block						
As at March 31, 2020	**31,500**	**10,07,301**	**1,70,560**	**3,46,820**	**-**	**15,56,181**
As at March 31, 2019	**34,168**	**52,847**	**49,672**	**2,95,089**	**2,34,000**	**6,65,776**

Net book value

Particulars	As at March 31,2020	As at March 31,2019
Property, plant and equipment	**15,56,181**	**4,31,776**
Capital work in progress	**-**	**2,34,000**

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Note 3 : Financial assets

3 (A) Trade receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	As at March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Trade receivables		
Unsecured, considered good*	15,88,42,954	2,33,43,166
Total Trade receivables	**15,88,42,954**	**2,33,43,166**

(i) Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 to 180 days

(ii) For amount dues and terms and conditions relating to Related Party Transactions, refer note 20

(iii) For explanation on Company's credit risk management process, refer note 25

3 (B) Cash and cash equivalent

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	As at March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Balance with Bank		
Current accounts	6,99,208	16,82,431
Cash on hand	13,908	4,205
Total cash and cash equivalents	**7,13,116**	**16,86,636**

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	As at March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Balance with Bank		
Current accounts	6,99,208	16,82,431
Cash on hand	13,908	4,205
	7,13,116	**16,86,636**

3 (C) Other financial assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	As at March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Current		
Security deposits	11,21,600	9,23,532
Unbilled revenue	13,06,50,000	6,89,130
Total other financial assets	**13,17,71,600**	**16,12,662**

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3 (D) Financial assets by category

Particulars	Cost	FVTPL	Amortised cost
As at March 31, 2020			
Trade receivables	-	-	15,88,42,954
Cash & cash equivalents	-	-	7,13,116
other financial assets	-	-	13,17,71,600
	-	-	**29,13,27,670**

Particulars	Cost	FVTPL	Amortised cost
As at March 31, 2019			
Trade receivables	-	-	2,33,43,166
Cash & cash equivalents	-	-	16,86,636
other financial assets	-	-	16,12,662
	-	-	**2,66,42,464**

For Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies, refer Note 25
Fair value disclosures for financial assets and liabilities are in Note 25 and fair value hierarchy disclosures for investment are in Note 25

Note 4 : Other current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	As at March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Current		
Advances to suppliers	2,48,756	1,79,400
Balance with government authority-GST	2,16,43,522	-
Reimbursement receivables from fellow subsidiary	25,40,281	14,33,863
	2,44,32,559	**16,13,263**
Total	**2,44,32,559**	**16,13,263**

Note 5 : Income tax assets (net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	As at March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Tax paid in advance (net of provision)	2,10,41,063	1,62,09,346
Total	**2,10,41,063**	**1,62,09,346**

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Note 6 : Equity share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	No. of shares	Indian Rupees	No. of shares	Indian Rupees
Authorised share capital				
Equity shares of Rs.10 each	1,00,000	10,00,000	10,000	1,00,000
Issued and subscribed share capital				
Equity shares of Rs.10 each	1,00,000	10,00,000	10,000	1,00,000
Subscribed and fully paid up				
Equity shares of Rs.10 each	1,00,000	10,00,000	10,000	1,00,000
Total	**1,00,000**	**10,00,000**	**10,000**	**1,00,000**

6.2. Terms/Rights attached to the equity shares

The Company has equity shares having a par value of Rs 10 per share. All equity shares rank equally with regard to dividend and share in the Company's residual assets in proportion of amount paid up. The equity shares are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time. Each holder of the equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

On winding up of Company, the holder of equity shares will be entitled to receive the residual assets of Company, remaining after distribution of all preferential amounts in proportion to number of equity shares held.

6.3. Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the Reporting period

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	No. of shares	Indian Rupees	No. of shares	Indian Rupees
At the beginning of the period	10,000	1,00,000	10,000	1,00,000
Add :				
Shares issued during the year	90,000	9,00,000	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the period	1,00,000	10,00,000	10,000	1,00,000

6.4 Number of Shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% Shares in the company

Name of the Shareholder	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	No. of shares	% of shareholding	No. of shares	% of shareholding
Infibeam Avenues Limited (formerly known as Infibeam Incorporation Limited)	1,00,000	100%	10,000	100%

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Note 7 : Other Equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	As at March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Securities premium		
Opening balance	-	-
Add: on issue of shares	10,93,50,000	-
Balance at the end of the year	**10,93,50,000**	-
Surplus in statement of profit and loss		
Opening balance	(1,76,83,605)	(41,30,753)
Add: profit for the year	11,21,352	(1,34,94,851)
Add / (Less): OCI for the year	(78,819)	(58,002)
Balance at the end of the year	**(1,66,41,073)**	**(1,76,83,605)**
Total Other equity	**9,27,08,927**	**(1,76,83,605)**

Securities premium reserve

Where the Company issues shares at a premium, whether for cash or otherwise, a sum equal to the aggregate amount of the premium received on those shares shall be transferred to "Securities Premium". The Company may issue fully paid-up bonus shares to its members out of the Securities Premium and the Company can use this reserve for buy-back of shares.

Note 8 : Financial liabilities

8 (A) Trade payable

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	As at March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Current		
Trade payables		-
(a) Outstanding dues of Micro, Small, Medium enterprise	10,44,000	26,42,145
(b) Outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro, Small, Medium enterprise	35,65,926	4,88,74,811
	46,09,926	5,15,16,956
Total	**46,09,926**	**5,15,16,956**

(i) Trade payables are not-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-90 days terms.

(ii) For disclosure required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act,2006, refer note 25

(iii) For explanation on Company's liability risk management process, refer note 25

8 (B) Other financial liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	As at March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Current		
Employee benefits payable	23,07,485	21,17,301
Provision for expenses	13,02,72,751	2,90,743
Reimbursement of Expense (Payable)	12,41,322	46,03,037
Creditors for expenses	3,06,240	11,29,151
Other financial liabilities	2,81,197	5,21,087
Creditors for capital goods	-	2,70,840
Total	**13,44,08,995**	**89,32,160**

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8 (C) Financial liabilities by category

Particulars	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost
March 31, 2020			
Trade payable	-	-	46,09,926
Other financial liabilities	-	-	13,44,08,995
Total Financial liabilities	-	-	**13,90,18,921**
March 31, 2019			
Trade payable	-	-	5,15,16,956
Other financial liabilities	-	-	89,32,160
Total Financial liabilities	-	-	**6,04,49,116**

For Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies, refer Note 2
Fair value disclosures for financial assets and liabilities are in Note 25

Note 9 : Provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	As at March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Non-current		
Provision for employee benefits (refer Note 20)		
Provision for gratuity	9,27,697	6,09,418
	9,27,697	**6,09,418**
Current		
Provision for employee benefits (refer Note 20)		
Provision for gratuity	1,15,853	1,10,581
	1,15,853	**1,10,581**
Total	**10,43,550**	**7,19,999**

Note 10 : Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	As at March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Current		
Advance from customers	10,59,98,825	9,07,030
Statutory dues payable	31,33,034	67,62,314
Excess billing over revenue	6,00,000	-
Total	**10,97,31,859**	**76,69,344**

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Note 11 : Revenue from operations

Particulars	2019-20 Indian Rupees	2018-19 Indian Rupees
Sale of services	57,28,32,250	29,49,82,985
Total	**57,28,32,250**	**29,49,82,985**

Note 12 : Other income

Particulars	2019-20 Indian Rupees	2018-19 Indian Rupees
Amount written off	27,002	-
Net foreign exchange gain	76,17,190	-
Profit on sale of fixed assets (net)	-	8,200
Interest income others	5,25,701	-
Other income	15	32,547
Total	**81,69,908**	**40,747**

Note 13 : Employee benefits expense

Particulars	2019-20 Indian Rupees	2018-19 Indian Rupees
Salaries and wages	2,14,23,769	2,06,87,756
Contribution to provident fund and other funds	5,77,694	3,26,801
Share based payments to employees	5,49,043	4,62,036
Total	**2,25,50,506**	**2,14,76,593**

Note 14 : Finance costs

Particulars	2019-20 Indian Rupees	2018-19 Indian Rupees
Interest expense - on statutory dues	2,97,114	68,770
Total	**2,97,114**	**68,770**

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Note 15 : Depreciation and amortization expense

Particulars	2019-20 Indian Rupees	2018-19 Indian Rupees
Depreciation on Tangible assets (Refer Note 2)	5,13,373	1,83,916
Total	**5,13,373**	**1,83,916**

Note 16 : Other expenses

Particulars	2019-20 Indian Rupees	2018-19 Indian Rupees
Bank charges	1,100	2,250
Communication expenses	50,823	66,082
Legal and consultancy expenses	2,57,150	95,225
Office expenses	3,96,774	2,72,005
Payments to auditors - statutory audit fees	1,20,000	1,50,000
Rent	22,15,494	28,07,093
Rate and taxes	2,96,522	6,95,674
Media buying expenses	3,80,70,563	5,59,54,798
Late Return Filling Fees	7,200	3,650
Mobile Advertisment Services Expense	51,31,19,000	23,08,00,000
Net foreign exchange loss	-	38,312
Electricity expenses	1,03,453	2,99,499
Repair & Maintainance Exp	61,525	-
Traveling expenses	2,86,334	79,320
Subscription expenses	2,32,654	1,94,823
Total	**55,52,18,592**	**29,14,58,731**

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Note 17 : (a) Contingent liabilities

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	Year ended March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Contingent liabilities not provided for		
a. Claims against Company not acknowledged as debts	-	-
b. Guarantees given by bank on behalf of the Company	-	-

Note 17 : (b) Capital commitment and other commitments

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	Year ended March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Capital commitments		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advance)	-	-

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Note 18 : Foreign Exchange Derivatives and Exposures not hedged

A. Foreign Exchange Derivatives: The Company does not have any foreign exchange derivatives

B. Exposure Not Hedged

Nature of exposure	Currency	Year ended March 31, 2020		Year ended March 31, 2019	
		Foreign Currency	Local Currency	Foreign Currency	Local Currency
Trade receivables	USD	18,50,000	13,99,80,250	-	-

Note 19 : Income tax

The major component of income tax expense for the years ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 are :

Particulars	2019-20 Indian Rupees	2018-19 Indian Rupees
Statement of Profit and Loss		
Current tax		
Current income tax	3,23,000	-
Deferred tax		
Deferred tax expense/ (credit)	9,78,221	(46,69,427)
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	13,01,221	(46,69,427)

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by domestic tax rate for the year ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019

A) Current tax

Particulars	2019-20 Indian Rupees	2018-19 Indian Rupees
Accounting profit before tax from continuing operations	24,22,573	(1,81,64,278)
Tax rate	26%	26%
Tax @ 26.0% (March 31, 2019: 26%) - **(A)**	6,29,869	(47,22,712)
Adjustment		
Non-deductable expenses (B)		
Non-deductable expenses	2,06,439	-
Carried Forward Loss-Set off	(8,36,308)	-
Provision for gratuity	(84,123)	-
Impact of tax paid under differential tax rate - MAT	-	(1,87,200)
Other (C)		47,22,712
Tax payable at special rate on book profit after set of depreciation	3,23,000	
Other comprehensive income	5,412	(27,733)
Tax benefits (D)		
Excess depreciation allowance	(13,784)	(20,109)
B/f Losses	10,70,716	(44,34,385)
	13,01,221	(46,69,427)

B) Deferred tax

Particulars	Balance Sheet		Statement of Profit and Loss	
	March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees	March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Other comprehensive income	(20,493)	(15,081)	5,412	(27,732)
Unabsorbed depreciation and business loss	48,66,260	59,36,976	10,70,716	(44,34,385)
Excess of amortization on fixed assets under income-tax law over amortization provided in accounts.				
Provision for gratuity	28,694	14,910	(13,784)	(20,110)
	2,71,323	1,87,200	(84,123)	(1,87,200)
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	51,45,784	61,24,005	9,78,221	(46,69,427)

Reflected in the balance sheet as follows

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Reconciliation of deferred tax assets / (liabilities), net		
Opening balance as of April 1	61,24,005	14,54,578
Tax income/(expense) during the year recognised in profit or loss	(9,57,728)	46,84,508
Tax income/(expense) during the year recognised in OCI	(20,493)	(15,081)
Closing balance as at March 31	51,45,784	61,24,005

The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

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Note 20 : Disclosure pursuant to Employee benefits

The Company makes contributions, determined as a specified percentage of employee salaries, in respect of qualifying employees towards provident fund and employee state insurance, which is a defined contribution plan. The Company has no obligations other than to make the specified contributions. The contribution is charged to the Statement of profit and loss as they accrue. The amount recognised as an expense towards contribution to provident fund and other funds for the year are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees.	As at March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees.
Provident Fund	5,44,720	2,92,014
ESIC	32,974	34,787
	5,77,694	3,26,801

The Company has following post employment benefits which are in the nature of defined benefit plans:
(a) Gratuity

The Company operates gratuity plan wherein every employee is entitled to the benefit as per scheme of the Company, for each completed year of service. The same is payable on retirement or termination whichever is earlier. The benefit vests only after five years of continuous service.

March 31, 2020 : Changes in defined benefit obligation and plan assets

	April 1, 2019	Gratuity cost charged to statement of profit and loss					Remeasurement gains/(losses) in other comprehensive income					Contributions	March 31, 2020
		Transfer in/(out)	Service cost	Net interest	Sub-total	Benefit paid	Return on plan	Demographic	Actuarial changes	Experience	Sub-total	by employer	
Gratuity													
Defined benefit obligation	7,19,999	-	1,99,532	45,200	2,44,732	-	-	(24)	(35,621)	1,14,464	78,819	-	10,43,550
Fair value of plan assets	-				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benefit liability	7,19,999	-	1,99,532	45,200	2,44,732	-	-	(24)	(35,621)	1,14,464	78,819	-	10,43,550
Total benefit liability	**7,19,999**	-	**1,99,532**	**45,200**	**2,44,732**	-	-	(24)	(35,621)	1,14,464	78,819	-	**10,43,550**

March 31, 2019 : Changes in defined benefit obligation and plan assets

	April 1, 2018	Gratuity cost charged to statement of profit and loss					Remeasurement gains/(losses) in other comprehensive income					Contributions	March 31, 2019
		Transfer in/(out)	Service cost	Net interest	Sub-total	Benefit paid	Return on plan	Demographic	Actuarial changes	Experience	Sub-total	by employer	
Gratuity													
Defined benefit obligation	4,72,085	-	1,57,451	32,461	1,89,912	-	-	-	20,306	37,696	58,002	-	7,19,999
Fair value of plan assets	-				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benefit liability	4,72,085	-	1,57,451	32,461	1,89,912	-	-	-	20,306	37,696	58,002	-	7,19,999
Total benefit liability	**4,72,085**	-	**1,57,451**	**32,461**	**1,89,912**	-	-	-	20,306	37,696	58,002	-	**7,19,999**

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Notes to the Financial Statements

The principal assumptions used in determining above defined benefit obligations for the Company's plans are shown below:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Discount rate	5.75%	6.80%
Future salary increase	8.00%	10.00%
Attrition rate	25% at younger ages reducing to 5% at older ages	25% at younger ages reducing to 5% at older ages
Morality rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Table	IALM(2006-08) published table of mortality rates
Retirement age	58 years	58 years

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as shown below:

Gratuity

Particulars	Sensitivity level	(increase) / decrease in defined benefit obligation (Impact)	
		Year ended March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	Year ended March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Gratuity			
Discount rate	0.5% increase	10,11,227	6,99,693
	0.5% decrease	10,78,007	7,41,557
Salary increase	0.5% increase	10,69,715	7,37,296
	0.5% decrease	10,15,467	7,04,110
Withdrawal rates	10% increase	10,26,913	7,08,701
	10% decrease	10,60,961	7,31,491

The followings are the expected future benefit payments for the defined benefit plan :

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	Year ended March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Gratuity		
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	1,15,853	1,10,581
Between 2 and 5 years	15,38,855	3,40,881
Beyond 5 years	4,10,885	3,10,631
Total expected payments	**20,65,593**	**7,62,093**

Weighted average duration of defined plan obligation (based on discounted cash flows)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020 Years	Year ended March 31, 2019 Years
Gratuity	6.38	5.94

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Note 21 : Related Party disclosures.

As per the Indian Accounting Standard on "Related Party Disclosures" (IND AS 24), the related parties of the Company are as follows :

Name of Related Parties and Nature of Relationship :

Relationship	Name of company/person
Holding Company	Infibeam Avenues Limited
Fellow Subsidiary Company	Infibeam Digital Entertainment Private Limited
	DRC Systems India Ltd *(formerly known as DRC Systems (India) Pvt Ltd)*
	NSI Infinium Global Limited *(formerly known as NSI Infinium Global Private Limited)* (Upto 28-02-2019)
Associate Company	NSI Infinium Global Limited *(formerly known as NSI Infinium Global Private Limited)* (From 01-03-2019)
Key Management Personnel	
Executive Director	Vishal Mehta
Non-executive Director	Malav Mehta

Related party transactions

Particulars	Year ending	Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Associate Company	Total
Reimbursement of expense receivables					
Infibeam Digital Entertainment Private Limited	31-03-2020		2,06,418		**2,06,418**
	31-03-2019		14,33,863		**14,33,863**
Reimbursement of expense payable					
Infibeam Avenues Limited	31-03-2020	4,72,267			**4,72,267**
	31-03-2019	14,15,652			**14,15,652**
NSI Infinium Global Limited	31-03-2020		-	7,92,168	**7,92,168**
	31-03-2019		30,18,349	-	**30,18,349**
Repayment of Reimbursement					
NSI Infinium Global Limited	31-03-2020		-		**-**
	31-03-2019		21,56,588		**21,56,588**
Advances for services paid					
Infibeam Digital Entertainment Private Limited	31-03-2020		10,00,000		**10,00,000**
	31-03-2019		-		**-**
Services taken					
Infibeam Avenues Limited	31-03-2020	53,84,82,442			**53,84,82,442**
	31-03-2019	14,57,38,804			**14,57,38,804**
NSI Infinium Global Limited	31-03-2020		-		**-**
	31-03-2019		12,08,00,000		**12,08,00,000**
Fresh issue of equity shares (incl premium)					
Infibeam Avenues Limited	31-03-2020	11,02,50,000			**11,02,50,000**
	31-03-2019	-			**-**
Loan taken					
Infibeam Avenues Limited	31-03-2020	1,31,29,184			**1,31,29,184**
	31-03-2019	-			**-**
Loan Repaid					
Infibeam Avenues Limited	31-03-2020	1,31,29,184			**1,31,29,184**
	31-03-2019	-	-		**-**
ESOP cost recovered					
Infibeam Avenues Limited	31-03-2020	5,49,043	-		**5,49,043**
	31-03-2019	-	-		**-**

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Particulars	Year ending	Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Associate Company	Total
Closing Balance					
Trade Payable					
Infibeam Avenues Limited	31-03-2020	64,294			64,294
	31-03-2019	4,50,82,541			4,50,82,541
Advance to Supplier					
Infibeam Digital Entertainment Private Limited	31-03-2020		10,00,000		10,00,000
	31-03-2019		-		-
Reimbursement Receivables					
Infibeam Digital Entertainment Private Limited	31-03-2020		15,40,281		15,40,281
	31-03-2019		14,33,863		14,33,863
Reimbursement Payable					
NSI Infinium Global Limited	31-03-2020		-	12,12,128	12,12,128
	31-03-2019		-	-	-
Trade receivable					
Infibeam Digital Entertainment Private Limited	31-03-2020		6,35,000		6,35,000
	31-03-2019		6,35,000		6,35,000
Provision for expense					
Infibeam Avenues Limited	31-03-2020	13,00,00,000			13,00,00,000
	31-03-2019	-			

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties
Transaction entered into with related party are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash.
There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables.
Commitments with related parties
The Company has not provided any commitment to the related party as at March 31, 2020 (March 31, 2019: Rs.Nil)

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Note 22 : Earning per share

Particulars	2019-20 Indian Rupees.	2018-19 Indian Rupees.
Earning per share (Basic and Diluted)		
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders	10,42,533	(1,35,52,853)
Total no. of equity shares at the end of the year	1,00,000	10,000
Weighted average number of equity shares		
For basic EPS	18,361	10,000
For diluted EPS	18,361	10,000
Nominal value of equity shares	10	10
Basic earning per share	57	(1,355)
Diluted earning per share	57	(1,355)
Weighted average number of equity shares		
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS	18,361	10,000
Effect of dilution: Employee stock options	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution	18,361	10,000

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Note 23 : Segment reporting

Geographical segments for the Company are secondary segments. Segment revenue is analysed based on the location of customers regardless of where the services are provided from. The following provides an analysis of the Company's sales by Geographical Markets. For management purpose, the Company operates in two principal geographical areas of the world, in India and other countries.

A. Information about geographical areas

The Company operates in two principal geographical areas of the world, in India and other countries.As the Company does not operate in more than one business segment, disclosures for primary segment as required under Ind AS 108 have not been given.

B. Unallocated items:
Domestic geographical segment includes certain assets which are common to both the geographical segment (i.e. India and Others). Non-current assets exclude financial instruments, deferred tax assets and tax assets.

C. Segment policies:
The Company prepares its segment information in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting the financial statements of the Company as a whole.

Particulars	Year ending	India	Others	Total
Revenue from operations and other operating revenue	31-03-2020	44,04,69,190	13,23,63,060	57,28,32,250
	31-03-2019	29,49,82,985	-	29,49,82,985
Carrying amount of segment non current assets	31-03-2020	-	-	2,77,43,028
	31-03-2019	-	-	2,29,99,127

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Note 24 : Operating Lease

The Company has taken commercial premises under operating leases. The leases period is of 1 year. These leasing arrangements are cancellable, and are renewable on a periodic basis by mutual consent on mutually accepted terms including escalation of lease rent. Total expense incurred under the cancellable operating lease agreement recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the year is Rs 2.22 million (previous year Rs 2.81 million)

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Notes to the Financial Statements
Note 25 : Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management
A. Accounting classification and fair values

As at 31 March 2020

Particulars	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	Amotised Cost	Fair value through Other comprehensive income	Fair value through Profit and loss	Total	Level 1 - Quoted price in active markets	Level 2 - Significant observable inputs	Level 3 - Significant unobservable inputs	Total
Financial assets								
Trade receivables	15,88,42,954	-	-	15,88,42,954	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	7,13,116	-	-	7,13,116	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	13,17,71,600	-	-	13,17,71,600	-	-	-	-
	29,13,27,670	-	-	29,13,27,670	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities								
Borrowings								
Trade payables	46,09,926	-	-	46,09,926	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	13,44,08,995	-	-	13,44,08,995	-	-	-	-
	13,90,18,921	-	-	13,90,18,921	-	-	-	-

As at 31 March 2019

Particulars	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	Amotised Cost	Fair value through Other comprehensive income	Fair value through Profit and loss	Total	Level 1 - Quoted price in active markets	Level 2 - Significant observable inputs	Level 3 - Significant unobservable inputs	Total
Financial assets								
Trade receivables	2,33,43,166	-	-	2,33,43,166	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	16,86,636	-	-	16,86,636	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	16,12,662	-	-	16,12,662	-	-	-	-
	2,66,42,464	-	-	2,66,42,464	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities								
Borrowings								
Trade payables	5,15,16,956	-	-	5,15,16,956	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	89,32,160	-	-	89,32,160	-	-	-	-
	6,04,49,116	-	-	6,04,49,116	-	-	-	-

Fair value hierarchy
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).

B. Financial risk management
The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:
• Credit risk ;
• Liquidity risk ; and
• Market risk

i. Risk management framework
The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company manages market risk through a treasury department, which evaluates and exercises independent control over the entire process of market risk management. The treasury department recommends risk management objectives and policies, which are approved by Board of Directors. The activities of this department include management of cash resources, borrowing strategies, and ensuring compliance with market risk limits and policies.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The audit committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The audit committee is assisted in its oversight role by internal audit. Internal audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the audit committee.

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ii. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and investments in debt securities.
The carrying amount of following financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure:

Cash and cash equiavalents

The company maintains its Cash and cash equivalents and Bank deposits with banks having good reputation, good past track record and high quality credit rating and also reviews their credit-worthiness on an on-going basis.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables of the company are typically unsecured. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals and periodic monitoring of the creditworthiness of customers to which company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. The company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers' financial condition and monitors the creditworthiness of its customers to which it grants credit terms in the normal course of business. The allowance for impairment of Trade receivables is created to the extent and as and when required, based upon the expected collectability of accounts receivables.

At March 31, 2020, the maximum exposure to credit risk for trade receivables by geographic region was as follows:

Particulars	**Carrying amount as at**	
	31 March 2020	**31 March 2019**
Domestic	1,88,62,704	2,33,43,166
Other regions	13,99,80,250	-
Total	**15,88,42,954**	**2,33,43,166**

Impairment

At March 31, 2020, the ageing of trade and other receivables that were not impaired was as follows.

Particulars	**Carrying amount**					
	31-March -20			**31-March -19**		
	Gross	**Less: Provision**	**Net**	**Gross**	**Less: Provision**	**Net**
Neither past due nor impaired						
Less than 6 Months	15,25,32,714	-	15,25,32,714	1,79,35,497	-	1,79,35,497
More than 6 Months	63,10,240	-	63,10,240	54,07,669	-	54,07,669
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**15,88,42,954**	-	**15,88,42,954**	**2,33,43,166**	-	**2,33,43,166**

The above receivables which are past due but not impaired are assessed on individual case to case basis and relate to a number of independent third party customers from whom there is no recent history of default. These financial assets were not impaired as there had not been a significant change in credit quality and the amounts were still considered recoverable based on the nature of the activity of the customer portfolio to which they belong and the type of customers. There are no other classes of financial assets that are past due but not impaired except for Trade receivables as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 25 : Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (contd.)

iii. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. The Company's objective is to, at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

Particulars	On demand	Total	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	more than 5 years
Year ended March 31, 2020						
Trade payables		46,09,926	11,72,136	24,15,989	10,21,800	-
Other financial liabilities		13,44,08,995	13,36,20,263	4,19,960	3,68,772	-
		13,90,18,921	**13,47,92,399**	**28,35,949**	**13,90,572**	
Year ended March 31, 2019						
Trade payables		5,15,16,956	4,99,49,687	14,97,379	69,890	-
Other financial liabilities		89,32,160	76,55,191	18,038	12,58,930	-
		6,04,49,116	**5,76,04,878**	**15,15,417**	**13,28,820**	

(a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company transacts business in local currency and in foreign currency, primarily in USD. The Company has foreign currency receivables and is, therefore, exposed to foreign exchange risk. The Company does not use any derivative instruments to hedge its risks associated with foreign currency fluctuations.

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD rates to the functional currency of respective entity, with all other variables held constant. The Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material. The impact on the Company's profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities.

	Change in USD rate	Effect on profit before tax
March 31, 2020	+5%	63,96,838
	-5%	(63,96,838)
March 31, 2019	+5%	-
	-5%	-

Note 26 : Capital management

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

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions or its business requirements. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings less cash and short-term deposits (including other bank balance).

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees.	Year ended March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees.
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	-	-
Less: cash and cash equivalent (including other bank balance)	(7,13,116)	(16,86,636)
Net debt	**(7,13,116)**	**(16,86,636)**
Equity share capital (Note 6)	10,00,000	1,00,000
Other equity (Note 7)	(1,66,41,073)	(1,76,83,605)
Total capital	**(1,56,41,073)**	**(1,75,83,605)**
Capital and net debt	**(1,63,54,188)**	**(1,92,70,241)**
Gearing ratio	**0%**	**0%**

Note 27 : Dues to micro and small suppliers

The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has issued an office memorandum dated August 26, 2008 which recommends that the Micro and Small Enterprises should mention in their correspondence with its customers the Entrepreneurs Memorandum Number as allocated after filing of the Memorandum in accordance with the 'Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006' ('the MSMED Act') accordingly, the disclosure in respect of the amounts payable to such enterprises as at March 31, 2020 has been made in the financial statements based on information received and available with the Company. Further in view of the Management, the impact of interest, if any, that may be payable in accordance with the provisions of the Act is not expected to be material. The Company has not received any claim for interest from any supplier as at the balance-sheet date.

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Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees.	As at March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees.
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of accounting year;	10,44,000	26,42,145
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, 2006 (27 of 2006), along with the amounts of the payment made supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year;	-	-
the amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (whic h has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006;	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of accounting year; and	-	-
the amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006.	-	-

Explanation.- The terms 'appointed day', 'buyer', 'enterprise', 'micro enterprise', 'small enterprise' and 'supplier', shall have the same meaning as assigned to them under clauses (b), (d), (e), (h), (m) and (n) respectively of section 2 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.".

On basis of information and records available with the Company, the above disclosures are made in respect of amount due to the micro and small enterprises, which have been registered with the relevant competent authorities. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

Note 28 : Pursuant to Employees Stock Option Scheme (ESOP) establiehed by the holding company i.e. Infibeam Avenues Limited (formrly known as Infibeam Incorporation Limited), stock options were granted to the employees of the company. The ESOP cost is being recovered over the period of vesting by the holding company. Consequently, cost of Rs. 5,49,043 (previous year Rs. 4,62,036) has been recovered in current year. The cost recovered for the year is net of reversals on account of vested and unvested lapses relating to employees who have resigned during the year.

Note 29 : Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 115 "Revenue from contract with customers":

a. Disaggregation of revenue
The table below presents disaggregated revenue from contract with customers for the year ended March 31, 2020 by offerings.

i) Revenue by offerings

Particulars		Year ended March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees.	Year ended March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees.
Checkout Web Services		5,59,59,190	6,18,82,985
E-Commerce Related Web Services		51,68,73,060	23,31,00,000
Total		57,28,32,250	29,49,82,985

Checkout Web Services
It comprises revenue from enabling eCommerce websites to sell products and services online, and accept payments in real time.

E-Commerce Related Web Services
These primarily include a comprehensive suite of E-Commerce related web services comprising of digital advertising and related services.

ii) The Company believes that this disaggregation best depicts how the nature, amount, timing of its revenues and cash flows are affected by industry, market and other economic factors.

b) Transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligation

The aggregate value of performance obligations that are completely or partially unsatisfied as of March 31, 2020 is Nil Which is expected to be recognize as revenue within the next one year. Remaining performance obligation estimates are subject to change and are affected by several factors, including changes in the scope of contracts, periodic revalidations, and adjustments for currency.

c) Changes in contract assets are as follows:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
	Indian Rupees.	Indian Rupees.
Balance at the beginning of the year	6,89,130	6,95,846
Revenue recognised during the year	13,06,50,000	6,89,130
Invoices raised during the year	6,89,130	6,95,846
Balance at the end of the year	13,06,50,000	6,89,130

Note 30 : World Health Organisation (WHO) declared outbreak of Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) a global pandemic on March 11, 2020. Consequent to this, Government of India declared lockdown on 24-03-2020 which has impacted the business activities of the Company. On account of this, the Company has prepared cash flow projections and also, assessed the recoverability of receivables, contract assets, factored assumptions used in annual impairment testing of goodwill and intangible assets having indefinite useful life, using the various internal and external information up to the date of approval of these financial statements. On the basis of evaluation and current indicators of future economic conditions, the Company expects to recover the carrying amount of these assets and does not anticipate any impairment to these financial and nonfinancial assets. The Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

Note 31 : Prior year comparatives

Previous year figures have been regrouped or reclassed wherever necessary to make them comparable with those of the current year.

As per our report of even date
For, Soni Aakash & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
FRN Number: - 146070W

A.P. Soni

Aakash Soni
Proprietor
Membership No:- 181196
Place: Gandhinagar
Date : June 01, 2020

SONI AAKASH & CO. M. No. 181196 FRN : 146070W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Odigma Consultancy Solutions Private Limited
CIN: U72900KA2011PTC057298

Malav Mehta
Director
DIN:01234736
Place: Gandhinagar
Date : June 01, 2020

Vishal Mehta
Director
DIN:03093563
Place: Gandhinagar
Date : June 01, 2020

ODIGMA CONSULTANCY SOLUTIONS PVT. LTD.

RAJPARA ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants

D -1107, The First, Near Hotel ITC Narmada, Behind Keshavbaug Party Plot, Vastrapur, Ahmedabad-380 015. Phone: 079-4849 3366. E mail: admin@carajpara.com
carajpara.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of
INFIBEAM LOGISTICS PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS Financial Statements of **INFIBEAM LOGISTICS PRIVATE LIMITED** which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of Cash Flow, the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Ind AS Financial Statements based on our audit. We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS Financial Statements are free from material misstatement.

RAJPARA ASSOCIATES Ahmedabad Chartered Accountant

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the Ind AS Financial Statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the Ind AS Financial Statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Ind AS Financial Statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS Financial Statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Ind AS, of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March, 2020, and its financial performance including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), as amended, issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "**Annexure A**" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

2. As required by section 143 (3) of the Act, we report 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;

   b. in our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;

   c. the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Cash Flow Statement and statement of changes in equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

   d. in our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS Financial Statements comply with the Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rule issued thereunder;

   e. On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of

RAJPARA ASSOCIATES
Ahmedabad
Chartered Accountant

Section 164 (2) of the Act.

f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in **"Annexure B"**.

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, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

   i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
   ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
   iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For Rajpara Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN 113428W

Chandramaulin J. Rajpara
Partner
M. No. 046922

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 01/06/2020
UDIN: 20046922AAAABY9871

RAJPARA ASSOCIATES Ahmedabad Chartered Accountant

ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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

(i) In respect of its fixed assets:

(a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets;

(b) The company has carried out physical verification of its tangible fixed assets at regular intervals.

(c) No immovable property is held by the company and accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (i) (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(ii) The company being in the service industry only and is not dealing in goods, accordingly, the provisions of clauses 3(ii) of the Order in relation to physical verification of inventory are not applicable to the Company.

(iii) The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnership or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clauses 3(iii) (a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 In respect of loans, investments, guarantees, and security.

(v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted deposits from the public within the meaning of Section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules framed thereunder.

(vi) In respect of the activities of the Company, maintenance of cost records has not been prescribed by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013.

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

(a) The company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales tax, wealth tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues applicable to it.

(b) According to the records of the company, there are no disputed statutory dues for income tax or sales tax or wealth tax or service tax or duty of customs or duty of excise or value added tax or cess.

RAJPARA ASSOCIATES Ahmedabad Chartered Accountant

(viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of dues to banks, financial institutions or Government. The Company has not issued any debentures.

(ix) Company has not taken any term loan from bank or financial institutions. Also company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (ix) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(x) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

(xi) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, no managerial remuneration has been paid or provided. Therefore, the provision of clause 3 (xi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3 (xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) In our opinion, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 and the details have been disclosed in the Ind AS Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debenture during the year under review and therefore provisions of para 3 (xiv) is not applicable to company.

(xv) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(xvi) In our opinion, the company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xvi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

For Rajpara Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN 113428W

Chandramaulin J. Rajpara
Partner
M. No. 046922

RAJPARA ASSOCIATES Ahmedabad Chartered Accountant

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 01/06/2020
UDIN: 20046922AAAABY9871

ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(Referred to in clause (f) of paragraph 2 under 'Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Infibeam Logistics Private Limited** as of March 31, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

RAJPARA ASSOCIATES Ahmedabad Chartered Accountant

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2020, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For Rajpara Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN 113428W

Chandramaulin J. Rajpara
Partner
M. No. 046922

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 01/06/2020
UDIN: 20046922AAAABY9871

RAJPARA ASSOCIATES Ahmedabad Chartered Accountants

Infibeam Logistics Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	As at March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
ASSETS			
I. Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	6,14,99,893	31,84,17,347
Other Intangible assets	6	2,62,81,858	3,62,94,882
Intangible assets under development	6	-	-
Other non-current assets	8	29,59,70,240	-
Income tax assets (net)	9	5,18,665	15,49,949
Total non-current assets		38,42,70,656	35,62,62,178
II.Current assets			
Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	7	4,52,627	1,77,46,236
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	7	1,58,885	3,10,827
(iii) Bank balance other than (ii) above	7	-	-
(iv) Others financial assets	7	6,83,442	12,84,446
Other current assets	8	51,86,891	6,58,89,365
Total current assets		64,81,845	8,52,30,874
Total Assets		39,07,52,501	44,14,93,052
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	10	37,50,99,900	37,50,99,900
Other equity	11	(3,28,00,974)	(6,67,72,431)
Total equity		34,22,98,926	30,83,27,469
LIABILITIES			
I. Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	13	2,75,467	2,75,467
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	25	71,80,006	1,08,34,401
Total non-current liabilities		74,55,473	1,11,09,868
II.Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	12	2,75,40,000	10,78,00,000
(ii) Trade payables	12		
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	12	-	-
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	12	24,68,547	52,53,118
(iii) Other financial liabilities	12	16,35,525	24,08,876
Other current liabilities	14	77,09,366	65,81,718
Provisions	13	12,003	12,003
Current tax liabilities (net)	15	16,32,661	-
Total current liabilities		4,09,98,102	12,20,55,715
Total equity and liabilities		39,07,52,501	44,14,93,052
Summary of significant accounting policies	1-4		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date
For, Rajpara Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm's Registration No. 113428W

Rajpara

Chandramaulin Rajpara
Partner
Membership No.046922
Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 01/06/2020

RAJPARA ASSOCIATES Ahmedabad Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Infibeam Logistics Private Limited
CIN: U63090GJ2013PTC074135

INFIBEAM LOGISTICS PRIVATE LIMITED AHMEDABAD

Malav A Mehta
Director
DIN: 01234736
Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 01/06/2020

Vishal A Mehta
Director
DIN: 03093563
Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 01/06/2020

Infibeam Logistics Private Limited
Statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2020

Particulars	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	Year ended March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Income			
Revenue from operations	16	17,99,93,545	2,56,54,942
Other income	17	5,78,291	7,70,232
Total income (I)		18,05,71,836	2,64,25,174
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	18	40,30,565	1,04,98,371
Finance costs	19	36,696	-
Depreciation and amortisation expense	20	12,35,26,264	2,77,56,195
Other expenses	21	2,08,87,243	2,55,82,880
Total expenses (II)		14,84,80,768	6,38,37,446
Profit before tax (III) = (I-II)		3,20,91,068	(3,74,12,272)
Tax expense			
Current tax		17,74,006	-
Deferred tax		(36,54,395)	1,06,25,667
Total tax expense (IV)		(18,80,390)	1,06,25,667
Profit for the year (V) = (III-IV)		3,39,71,457	(4,80,37,939)
Other comprehensive income			
A. Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Re-measurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans	11	-	8,17,761
Income tax effect			
Total other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax (VI)		-	8,17,761
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax (V+VI)		3,39,71,457	(4,72,20,178)
Earning per equity share [nominal value per share Rs.10/-]			
Basic	28	0.91	(4.94)
Diluted	28	0.91	(4.94)
Summary of significant accounting policies	1-4		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date
For, Rajpara Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm's Registration No. 113428W

Chandrumaulin Rajpara
Partner
Membership No.046922
Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 01/06/2020

For and on behalf of the board of directors of Infibeam Logistics Private Limited
CIN: U63090GJ2013PTC074135

Malav A Mehta
Director
DIN: 01234736
Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 01/06/2020

Vishal A Mehta
Director
DIN: 03093563
Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 01/06/2020

RAJPARA ASSOCIATES Ahmedabad Chartered Accountant

INFIBEAM LOGISTICS PRIVATE LIMITED AHMEDABAD

Infibeam Logistics Private Limited
Statement of changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2020

A. Equity share capital

Particulars	Amount
	Note 10
As at April 1, 2018	**1,00,000**
Issue of Equity Share capital	37,49,99,900
As at March 31, 2019	**37,50,99,900**
Issue of Equity Share capital	-
As at March 31, 2020	**37,50,99,900**

B. Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus	Total other equity
	Retained Earnings	
	Note 11	Note 11
Balance as at April 1, 2018	**(1,95,52,253)**	**(1,95,52,253)**
Profit for the year	(4,80,37,939)	(4,80,37,939)
other comprehensive income for the year	8,17,761	8,17,761
Total comprehensive income for the year	**(4,72,20,178)**	**(4,72,20,178)**
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**(6,67,72,431)**	**(6,67,72,431)**
Balance as at April 1, 2019	**(6,67,72,431)**	**(6,67,72,431)**
Profit for the year	**3,39,71,457**	**3,39,71,457**
other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	**3,39,71,457**	**3,39,71,457**
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**(3,28,00,974)**	**(3,28,00,974)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For, Rajpara Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm's Registration No. 113428W

Chandramaulin Rajpara
Partner
Membership No.046922
Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 01/06/2020

RAJPARA ASSOCIATES Ahmedabad Chartered Accountant

For and on behalf of the board of directors of Infibeam Logistics Private Limited
CIN: U63090GJ2013PTC074135

Malav A Mehta
Director
DIN: 01234736
Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 01/06/2020

Vishal A Mehta
Director
DIN: 03093563
Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 01/06/2020

INFIBEAM LOGISTICS PRIVATE LIMITED AHMEDABAD

Infibeam Logistics Private Limited

Statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2020

	Particulars	March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees		March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees	
A	**Operating activities**				
	Profit Before taxation		**3,20,91,068**		**(3,74,12,272)**
	Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:				
	Depreciation /Amortization	12,35,26,264		2,77,56,195	
	Bad Debts written off	1,40,52,926		5,19,556	
	Loss on Sale of Fixed Assets	2,69,730		-	
			13,78,48,919		2,82,75,751
	Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes		16,99,39,987		(91,36,521)
	Working Capital Changes:				
	Increase in trade payables	(27,84,571)		(71,59,333)	
	Changes in other current liabilities	19,86,958		(9,43,52,804)	
	Changes in trade receivables	32,40,683		94,38,886	
	(Increase) /decrease in other current assets	6,13,03,478		(5,76,34,530)	
	Decrease in other current and non current liabilities and provisions	-		3,00,790	
	Net Changes in Working Capital		6,37,46,549		(14,94,06,991)
	Cash Generated from Operations		**23,36,86,536**		**(15,85,43,512)**
	Direct Taxes paid (Net of Income Tax refund)		(7,42,722)		6,14,818
	Net Cash from Operating Activities (A)		**23,29,43,814**		**(15,79,28,694)**
B	**Cash Flow from Investing Activities**				
	Sale / (Purchase and construction) of fixed assets(tangible and intangible fixed assets and intangible assets under development including capital advances)	(15,28,35,756)		(32,47,83,083)	
	Net cash flow from Investing Activities (B)		**(15,28,35,756)**		**(32,47,83,083)**
C	**Cash Flow from Financing Activities**				
	Issue of Share Capital	-		37,49,99,900	
	Changes in short term borrowings	(8,02,60,000)		10,78,00,000	
	Net Cash flow from Financing Activities (C)		**(8,02,60,000)**		**48,27,99,900**
	Net Increase/(Decrease) in cash & cash equivalents		**(1,51,941)**		**88,123**
	Cash & Cash equivalent at the beginning of the year		3,10,827		2,22,704
	Cash & Cash equivalent at the end of the year		**1,58,886**		**3,10,827**

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	Year ended March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Cash and cash equivalents comprise of: (Note 7)		
Balances with Banks	99,385	2,51,327
Cash on Hand	59,500	59,500
Cash and cash equivalents	**1,58,885**	**3,10,827**

As per our report of even date attached
For, Rajpara Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm's Registration No. 113428W

Chandramaulin Rajpara
Partner
Membership No.046922
Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 01/06/2020

RAJPARA ASSOCIATES Ahmedabad Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Infibeam Logistics Private Limited
CIN: U63090GJ2013PTC074135

Malav A Mehta
Director
DIN: 01234736
Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 01/06/2020

Vishal A Mehta
Director
DIN: 03093563
Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 01/06/2020

INFIBEAM LOGISTICS PRIVATE LIMITED AHMEDABAD

Infibeam Logisitcs Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Currency: Indian Rupees)

1. Company overview

   Infibeam Logistics Private Limited ('the Company') was incorporated on March 22, 2013 under the Companies Act, 1956. The Company is a service company and its principal activities comprise of Logistic E-commerce Services.

2. Basis of preparation of financial statements

   These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values, the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') (to the extent notified). The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

   The Company has adopted all the Ind AS standards and the adoption was carried out in accordance with Ind AS 101 - First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards. The transition was carried out from Indian Accounting Principles generally accepted in India as prescribed under Sec 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (IGAAP), which was the previous GAAP.

   Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

3. Critical accounting estimates

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

   a. Estimates and assumption

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

   b. Defined benefit plans

   The cost of the defined benefit plans and the present value of the obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. Discount rate has been determined by reference to market yields on the government

RAJPARA ASSOCIATES Ahmedabad Chartered Accountant

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

Further details about defined benefit obligations are provided in Note 25.

c. Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. During the year, considering the above factors, no deferred tax assets is recognized.

d. Intangible asset including intangible asset under development

Intangible development costs are capitalised as and when technical and commercial feasibility of the asset is demonstrated, future economic benefits are probable. The costs which can be capitalized include the salary and ESOP cost of employees that are directly attributable to development of the asset for its intended use. Research and maintenance costs are expensed as incurred. Intangible assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Refer Note 4.5 for the estimated useful life of Intangible assets. The carrying value of Intangible assets has been disclosed in Note 6.

e. Property, plant and equipment

Refer Note 4.4 for the estimated useful life of Property, plant and equipment. The carrying value of Property, plant and equipment has been disclosed in Note 5.

f. Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those services.

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The following are the significant accounting policies applied by the company in preparing its financial statements

4.1 Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is treated as current when it is:

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

RAJPARA ASSOCIATES Chartered Accountants Ahmedabad

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.
The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

4.2 Foreign currencies

The company's financial statements are presented in INR, which is also the company's functional currency.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at the functional currency spot rate at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in statement of profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or statement of profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

4.3 Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability

  Or

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- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, as described below, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy, as explained above.

This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

- Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost)

4.4 Property, plant and equipment

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment's assets as recognised in its previous GAAP financial as deemed cost at the transition date, i.e., 1 April 2015.

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Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of Property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company recognises such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly. All repair and maintenance costs are recognised in statement of profit or loss as incurred.

Capital work-in-progress comprises cost of fixed assets that are not yet installed and ready for their intended use at the balance sheet date.

Depreciation is calculated on a written down value basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

- Plant and equipment - 5 to 10 years
- Furniture & Fixtures - 10 years
- Building - 30 years
- Vehicles - 8 years
- Computer & Peripherals - 3 to 6 years

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

4.5 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost include acquisition and other incidental cost related to acquiring the intangible asset.

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Intangible development costs are capitalised as and when technical and commercial feasibility of the asset is demonstrated, future economic benefits are probable. The costs which can be capitalized include the salary and ESOP cost of employees that are directly attributable to development of the asset for its intended use.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

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Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

Amortisation

Period of Amortisation of Intangibles is calculated as follows:

- Internally generated /Acquired Computer Software – 5 years

Intangible assets under development

Expenditure incurred on acquisition /construction of intangible assets which are not ready for their intended use at balance sheet date are disclosed under Intangible assets under development. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually.

4.6 Leases

Company as a lessee

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the Company as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease unless the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases. Initial direct costs incurred specifically for an operating leases are deferred and charged to the statement of profit and loss over the lease term.

4.7 Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generated unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the asset. An impairment loss is reversed in the statement of profit and loss if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

4.8 Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they

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occur.

4.9 Revenue Recognition

Rendering of services

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those services.

Revenue from Services is recognized upfront at the point in time when the service is delivered to the customer.

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with the customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of customers. The Company presents revenue net of discounts and collection charges. Revenue also excludes taxes collected from customers.

Revenue from related parties is recognized based on transaction price which is at arm's length.

Contract assets are recognised when there is excess of revenue earned over billings on contracts. Contract assets are classified as unbilled revenue (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.

Excess billing over revenue ("contract liability") is recognized when there is billing in excess of revenues.

In accordance with Ind AS 37, the Company recognises an onerous contract provision when the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under a contract exceed the economic benefits to be received.

Contracts are subject to modification to account for changes in contract specification and requirements. The Company 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.

The Company disaggregates revenue from contracts with customers by geography.

The Company exercises judgement in determining whether the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time or over a period of time. The Company 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 as per contract.

Refer note 32(d) for impact on adoption of Ind AS 115.

Rental income

Rental income arising from operating leases is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in other income in the statement of profit or loss due to its nature.

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4.10 Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

a) Financial assets

(i) Initial recognition and measurement.

All financial assets, except investment in subsidiaries and joint ventures, are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through statement of profit and loss (FVTPL)
- Debt instruments at amortised cost:

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

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

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

A debt instrument is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following criteria are met:

- the objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- the asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative

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gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to statement of profit and loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

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

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income criteria, as at fair value through profit or loss. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

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

- Equity instruments:

All equity investments in scope of Ind-AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

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

- Investment in subsidiaries and associates:

Investment in subsidiaries and associates is carried at cost in the standalone financial statements.

(iii) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or. where applicable. a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither

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transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

(iv) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognised is recognized as an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss.

b) Financial Liabilities

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings.

(ii) Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

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Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind-AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risks are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

- Loans and Borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

This category generally applies to borrowings.

(iii) Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

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

c) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

4.11 Cash and cash equivalent

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, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

4.12 Taxes

Tax expense comprises of current income tax and deferred tax.

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside Statement of profit and loss is recognised outside Statement of profit and loss (either in other comprehensive income or equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;

- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and interests in joint arrangements, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;

- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

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The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

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

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

The Company does not recognizes tax credits in the nature of MAT credit as an asset since there is no convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which tax credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the future year in which the Company recognizes tax credits as an asset, the said asset will be created by way of tax credit to the Statement of profit and loss.

4.13 Retirement and other employee benefits

a) Short Term Employee Benefits

All employee benefits payable within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short term employee benefits. The undiscounted amount of short term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees is recognised during the year.

b) Post-Employment Benefits

(i) Defined benefit plan

Gratuity benefit scheme is a defined benefit plan. The present value of the obligation under such defined benefit plans is determined based on the actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method as at the date of the Balance sheet reduced by the fair value of any plan assets. The discount rate used for determining the present value of the obligation under defined benefit plan, are based on the market yields on Government securities as at the balance sheet date.

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the Balance Sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss in subsequent periods.

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Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the Statement of profit and loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income

The Company has not invested in any fund for meeting liability.

4.14 Employee stock option schemes

The Employees Stock Option Scheme ('the Scheme') provides for grant of equity shares of Infibeam Avenues Limited (*formerly known as Infibeam Incorporation Limited*) (the holding company) to employees of the Company. The scheme provides that employees are granted an option to subscribe to equity share of the holding company that vest in a graded manner. The options may be exercised within specified period. The holding company follows the fair value method to account for its stock based employee compensation plans. The expense recognised in the Statement of profit and loss for a period represents the cost charged by the holding company net of cost recovered from fellow subsidiaries on proportionate basis.

4.15 Earnings per share

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders for the period by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders for the period by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the equity shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. the average market value of the outstanding equity shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented.

4.16 Segment reporting

Based on "Management Approach" as defined in Ind AS 108 -Operating Segments, the Chief Operating Decision Maker evaluates the Company's performance and allocates the resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments. Unallocable items includes general corporate income and expense items which are not allocated to any business segment.

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Segment policies:
The Company prepares its segment information in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting the financial statements of the Company as a whole. Common allocable costs are allocated to each segment on an appropriate basis.

4.17 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit or loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Contingencies
Provision in respect of contingencies relating to claims, litigation, assessment, fines, penalties etc. are recognised when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount can be estimated reliably.

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets:
A contingent liability exists when there is a possible but not probable obligation, or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources, or a present obligation whose amount cannot be estimated reliably. Contingent liabilities do not warrant provisions, but are disclosed unless the possibility of outflow of resources is remote. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and related income are recognised in the period in which the change occurs.

4.18 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

New and amended standards

The Company applied Ind AS 116 Leases for the first time. The nature and effect of the changes as a result of adoption of this new accounting standard is described below. Several other amendments apply for the first time for the year ending March 31, 2020, but do not have an impact on the financial statements of the Company.

(i) Ind AS 116 Leases

Ind AS 116 supersedes Ind AS 17 Leases including its appendices (Appendix C of Ind AS 17 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease, Appendix A of Ind AS 17 Operating Leases-Incentives and Appendix B of Ind AS 17 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal

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Form of a Lease). The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to recognise most leases on the balance sheet. Lessor accounting under Ind AS 116 is substantially unchanged from Ind AS 17. Lessors will continue to classify leases as either operating or finance leases using similar principles as in Ind AS 17. Therefore, Ind AS 116 does not have an impact for leases where the Company is the lessor.

These amendments have no impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company.

(ii) Appendix C to Ind AS 12 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatment

The appendix addresses the accounting for income taxes when tax treatments involve uncertainty that affects the application of Ind AS 12 and does not apply to taxes or levies outside the scope of Ind AS 12, nor does it specifically include requirements relating to interest and penalties associated with uncertain tax treatments. The Interpretation specifically addresses the following:

1. Whether an entity considers uncertain tax treatments separately
2. The assumptions an entity makes about the examination of tax treatments by taxation authorities
3. How an entity determines taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates
4. How an entity considers changes in facts and circumstances

The Company determines whether to consider each uncertain tax treatment separately or together with one or more other uncertain tax treatments and uses the approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty. In determining the approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty, the Company has considered, for example; (a) how it prepares its income tax filings and supports tax treatments; or (b) how the entity expects the taxation authority to make its examination and resolve issues that might arise from that examination.

The Company determined, based on its tax compliance, that it is probable that its tax treatments will be accepted by the taxation authorities. The Appendix did not have an impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company.

(iii) Amendments to Ind AS 109: Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation

Under Ind AS 109, a debt instrument can be measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, provided that the contractual cash flows are 'solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding' (the SPPI criterion) and the instrument is held within the appropriate business model for that classification. The amendments to Ind AS 109 clarify that a financial asset passes the SPPI criterion regardless of the event or circumstance that causes the early termination of the contract and irrespective of which party pays or receives reasonable compensation for the early termination of the contract.

These amendments have no impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company.

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(iv) Amendments to Ind AS 19: Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement

The amendments to Ind AS 19 address the accounting when a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs during a reporting period. The amendments specify that when a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs during the annual reporting period, an entity is required to:

(a) Determine current service cost for the remainder of the period after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement, using the actuarial assumptions used to remeasure the net defined benefit liability (asset) reflecting the benefits offered under the plan and the plan assets after that event.

(b) Determine net interest for the remainder of the period after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement using: the net defined benefit liability (asset) reflecting the benefits offered under the plan and the plan assets after that event; and the discount rate used to remeasure that net defined benefit liability (asset).

The amendments had no impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company as it did not have any plan amendments, curtailments, or settlements during the period.

(v) Amendments to Ind AS 28: Long-term interests in associates and joint ventures

The amendments clarify that an entity applies Ind AS 109 to long-term interests in an associate or joint venture to which the equity method is not applied but that, in substance, form part of the net investment in the associate or joint venture (longterm interests). This clarification is relevant because it implies that the expected credit loss model in Ind AS 109 applies to such long-term interests.

The amendments also clarified that, in applying Ind AS 109, an entity does not take account of any losses of the associate or joint venture, or any impairment losses on the net investment, recognised as adjustments to the net investment in the associate or joint venture that arise from applying Ind AS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures.

These amendments had no impact on the standalone financial statements as the Company is in compliance with the said amendment.

4.19 Annual Improvements to Ind AS 2018

(i) Ind AS 103 Business Combinations

The amendments clarify that, when an entity obtains control of a business that is a joint operation, it applies the requirements for a business combination achieved in stages, including remeasuring previously held interests in the assets and liabilities of the joint operation at fair value. In doing so, the acquirer remeasures its entire previously held interest in the joint operation. An entity applies those amendments to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 April 2019.

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These amendments had no impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company as there is no transaction where joint control is obtained.

(ii) Ind AS 111 Joint Arrangements

An entity that participates in, but does not have joint control of, a joint operation might obtain joint control of the joint operation in which the activity of the joint operation constitutes a business as defined in Ind AS 103. The amendments clarify that the previously held interests in that joint operation are not remeasured. An entity applies those amendments to transactions in which it obtains joint control on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after April 1, 2019.

These amendments had no impact on the standalone financial statements of the company as there is no transaction where a joint control is obtained.

(iii) Ind AS 12 Income Taxes

The amendments clarify that the income tax consequences of dividends are linked more directly to past transactions or events that generated distributable profits than to distributions to owners. Therefore, an entity recognises the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where it originally recognised those past transactions or events.

An entity applies the amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019. Since the Company's current practice is in line with these amendments, they had no impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company.

(iv) Ind AS 23 Borrowing Costs

The amendments clarify that an entity treats as part of general borrowings any borrowing originally made to develop a qualifying asset when substantially all of the activities necessary to prepare that asset for its intended use or sale are complete. The entity applies the amendments to borrowing costs incurred on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies those amendments. An entity applies those amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019. Since the Company's current practice is in line with these amendments, they had no impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company

4.20 Standards issued but not yet effective

There are no standards that are issued but not yet effective on March 31, 2020.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 5 : Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Plant & machinery	Furniture & fixture	Building	Vehicle	Office equipment	Computer & Peripharal	Total	CWIP
Cost								
As at March 31, 2018	**3,23,943**	**33,05,446**	**1,66,10,430**	-	-	-	**2,02,39,819**	**42,12,063**
Additions	2,86,71,172	-	42,12,063	6,39,06,207	10,15,98,827	12,12,76,395	31,96,64,664	-
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**42,12,063**
As at March 31, 2019	**2,89,95,115**	**33,05,446**	**2,08,22,493**	**6,39,06,207**	**10,15,98,827**	**12,12,76,395**	**33,99,04,483**	-
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deductions	(2,87,00,126)	-	-	-	(10,15,98,827)	(12,12,76,395)	(25,15,75,348)	
As at March 31, 2020	**2,94,989**	**33,05,446**	**2,08,22,493**	**6,39,06,207**	-	-	**8,83,29,135**	-
Depreciation for the year						-	-	-
As at March 31, 2018	**1,33,944**	**11,61,010**	**5,04,729**	-	-	-	**17,99,683**	-
Depreciation for the year	32,93,814	8,83,975	18,26,078	78,914	34,05,693	1,01,98,980	1,96,87,453	
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
As at March 31, 2019	**34,27,758**	**20,44,985**	**23,30,807**	**78,914**	**34,05,693**	**1,01,98,980**	**2,14,87,136**	-
Depreciation for the year	85,30,373	4,95,552	17,57,336	1,99,09,029	3,26,30,509	5,01,90,441	11,35,13,240	
Deductions	(1,17,45,511)	-	-	-	(3,60,36,202)	(6,03,89,421)	(10,81,71,134)	
As at March 31, 2020	**2,12,620**	**25,40,537**	**40,88,143**	**1,99,87,943**	-	-	**2,68,29,242**	-
Net Block								
As at March 31, 2020	**82,369**	**7,64,909**	**1,67,34,350**	**4,39,18,264**	-	-	**6,14,99,893**	-
As at March 31, 2019	**2,55,67,357**	**12,60,461**	**1,84,91,686**	**6,38,27,293**	-	**11,10,77,415**	**31,84,17,347**	-

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Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 6 : Other intangible assets and intangible assets under development

Intangible assets	Computer Software	Intangible assets under development	Total
<u>Cost</u>			
As at March 31, 2018	**2,22,83,274**	**2,07,66,636**	**5,91,53,073**
Additions	2,93,26,878	38,23,451	3,31,50,329
Capitalized	-	(2,45,90,087)	(2,45,90,087)
As at March 31, 2019	**5,16,10,152**	**-**	**6,77,13,315**
Additions			-
Capitalized			-
As at March 31, 2020	**5,16,10,152**	**-**	**6,77,13,315**
<u>**Amortisation and Impairment**</u>			
As at March 31, 2018	**72,46,528**	**-**	**2,33,49,691**
Amortisation for the year	80,68,742	-	80,68,742
Deductions			
As at March 31, 2019	**1,53,15,270**	**-**	**3,14,18,433**
Amortisation for the year	1,00,13,024	-	1,00,13,024
Deductions			
As at March 31, 2020	**2,53,28,294**	**-**	**4,14,31,457**
Net Block			
As at March 31, 2020	**2,62,81,858**	**-**	**2,62,81,858**
As at March 31, 2019	**3,62,94,882**	**-**	**3,62,94,882**

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Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 7 : Financial assets

7 Trade receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	As at March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Trade receivables		
Unsecured, considered good	4,52,627	1,77,46,236
Total Trade and other receivables	**4,52,627**	**1,77,46,236**

(i) Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 to 180 days
(ii) For amount dues and terms and conditions relating to Related Party Transactions, refer note 27
(iii) For explanation on Company's credit risk management process, refer note 30

7 Cash and cash equivalent

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	As at March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Balance with Bank		
Current accounts	99,385	2,51,327
Cash on hand	59,500	59,500
Total cash and cash equivalents	**1,58,885**	**3,10,827**
Total cash and cash equivalents	**1,58,885**	**3,10,827**

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	As at March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Balance with Bank		
Current accounts	99,385	2,51,327
Cash on hand	59,500	59,500
	1,58,885	**3,10,827**
	1,58,885	**3,10,827**

7 Other financial assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	As at March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Current		
Security deposits	-	1,18,710
Unbilled revenue'	6,83,442	11,65,736
	6,83,442	**12,84,446**
Total other financial assets	**6,83,442**	**12,84,446**

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7 Financial assets by category

Particulars	Cost	FVOCI	FVTPL	Amortised Cost
March 31, 2020				
Trade receivables	-	-	-	4,52,627
Cash & cash equivalents	-	-	-	1,58,885
other financial assets	-	-	-	6,83,442
Total Financial assets	-	-	-	**12,94,954**

Particulars	Cost	FVOCI	FVTPL	Amortised Cost
March 31, 2019				
Trade receivables	-	-	-	1,77,46,236
Cash & cash equivalents	-	-	-	3,10,827
other financial assets	-	-	-	12,84,446
Total Financial assets	-	-	-	**1,93,41,509**

For Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies, refer Note 30
Fair value disclosures for financial assets and liabilities and fair value hierarchy disclosures for investment are in Note 30.

Note 8 : Other current / non-current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	As at March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Non-current		
Capital Advances	29,59,70,240	-
	29,59,70,240	-
Current		
Advance to suppliers	38,003	35,01,080
Balances with Government Authorities	49,28,763	6,14,02,046
Capital Advances	-	7,70,240
Prepaid expenses	4,125	-
Other Current Asset	2,16,000	2,16,000
	51,86,891	**6,58,89,365**
Total	**30,11,57,131**	**6,58,89,365**

Note 9 : Income tax assets (net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	As at March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Tax paid in advance (net of provision)	5,18,665	15,49,949
Total	**5,18,665**	**15,49,949**

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Note 10 : Equity share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	No. of shares	Indian Rupees	No. of shares	Indian Rupees
Authorised share capital				
Equity shares of Rs.10 each	3,75,10,000	37,51,00,000	3,75,10,000	37,51,00,000
Issued and subscribed share capital				
Equity shares of Rs.10 each	3,75,09,990	37,50,99,900	3,75,09,990	37,50,99,900
Subscribed and fully paid up				
Equity shares of Rs.10 each	3,75,09,990	37,50,99,900	3,75,09,990	37,50,99,900
Total	**3,75,09,990**	**37,50,99,900**	**3,75,09,990**	**37,50,99,900**

10.1. Terms/Rights attached to the equity shares

The Company has equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 per share. All equity shares rank equally with regard to dividend and share in the Company's residual assets in proportion of amount paid up. The equity shares are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time. Each holder of the equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

On winding up of Company, the holder of equity shares will be entitled to receive the residual assets of Company, remaining after distribution of all preferential amounts in proportion to number of equity shares held.

10.2. Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the Reporting period

Particulars	0		As at March 31, 2019	
	No. of shares	Indian Rupees	No. of shares	Indian Rupees
At the beginning of the period	3,75,09,990	37,50,99,900	10,000	1,00,000
Add :				
Shares issued during the year (including unpaid calls In previous year)	-	-	3,74,99,990	37,49,99,900
Outstanding at the end of the period	3,75,09,990	37,50,99,900	3,75,09,990	37,50,99,900

10.3. Number of Shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% Shares in the company

Name of the Shareholder	0		As at March 31, 2019	
	No. of shares	% of shareholding	No. of shares	% of shareholding
Infibeam Avenues Limited	3,75,09,990	100.00	3,75,09,990	100.00

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Note 11 : Other Equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	As at March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Surplus in statement of profit and loss		
Balance as per last financial statements	**(6,67,72,431)**	**(1,95,52,253)**
Add: profit for the year	**3,39,71,457**	**(4,80,37,939)**
Add / (Less): OCI for the year	**-**	**8,17,761**
	(3,28,00,974)	**(6,67,72,431)**
Balance at the end of the year	**(3,28,00,974)**	**(6,67,72,431)**
Total Other equity	(3,28,00,974)	(6,67,72,431)

Note 12 : Financial liabilities

12 Borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	As at March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Borrowings		
Current portion		
Unsecured		
Loans from holding company**	2,75,40,000	10,78,00,000
	2,75,40,000	10,78,00,000
Total	**2,75,40,000**	**10,78,00,000**

**The above loans are unsecured, repayable on demand, interest free and the same has been taken for the purpose of business operations. (Refer note 27)

12 Trade payable

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	As at March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Current		
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	24,68,547	52,53,118
	24,68,547	52,53,118
Total	**24,68,547**	**52,53,118**

(i) Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-90 days terms.
(ii) For disclosure required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act,2006, refer note 32
(iii) For explanation on Company's liability risk management process, refer note 30

12 Other financial liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	As at March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Current		
Other payables	12,94,820	20,78,771
Advance Security Deposit	1,88,251	1,77,651
Creditors for capital goods	1,52,454	1,52,454
	16,35,525	24,08,876
Total	**16,35,525**	**24,08,876**

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12 (d) Financial liabilities by category

Particulars	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost
March 31, 2020			
Borrowings			2,75,40,000
Trade payable			24,68,547
Other financial liabilities			16,35,525
Total Financial liabilities			**3,16,44,073**
March 31, 2019			
Borrowings			10,78,00,000
Trade payable			52,53,118
Other financial liabilities			24,08,876
Total Financial liabilities			**11,54,61,995**

For Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies, refer Note 30.

Fair value disclosures for financial assets and liabilities and fair value hierarchy disclosures for investment are in Note 30.

Note 13 : Provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	As at March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Long-term		
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for gratuity	2,75,467	2,75,467
	2,75,467	**2,75,467**
Short-term		
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for gratuity	12,003	12,003
	12,003	**12,003**
Total	**2,87,470**	**2,87,470**

Note 14 : Other current / Non-current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	As at March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Current		
Advance from customers	23,31,658	-
Statutory dues including provident fund and tax deducted at Source	24,035	2,90,911
COD Payable	60,287	60,287
Employee benefits payable	12,884	5,67,082
Provision for expenses	52,80,503	57,71,434
	77,09,366	**66,89,714**
Less:		
Allowance for Advance from customers	-	1,07,996
	-	**1,07,996**
Total	**77,09,366**	**65,81,718**

Note 15 : Current tax liabilities (net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	As at March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Provision for Taxation (net of advance tax)	16,32,661	-
Total	**16,32,661**	**-**

Note 16 : Revenue from operations

Particulars	2019-20 Indian Rupees	2018-19 Indian Rupees
Sale of services	17,99,93,545	2,56,54,942
Total	**17,99,93,545**	**2,56,54,942**

Note 17 : Other income

Particulars	2019-20 Indian Rupees	2018-19 Indian Rupees
Interest income on others	82,398	1,24,565
Miscellaneous Income	1,66,513	-
Rent Income	9,000	1,08,000
Net foreign exchange gain	2,86,650	5,37,667
No longer payable	33,730	-
Total	**5,78,291**	**7,70,232**

Note 18 : Employee benefits expense

Particulars	2019-20 Indian Rupees	2018-19 Indian Rupees
Salaries and wages	38,93,698	98,54,965
Contribution to provident fund and other funds	1,23,923	5,95,343
Staff welfare expenses	12,944	48,063
Total	**40,30,565**	**1,04,98,371**
^Salaries,wages and bonus (net of capitalisation)		
Salaries,wages and bonus	38,93,698	1,36,78,416
less : Cost capitalised	-	(38,23,451)
Salaries,wages and bonus cost for the year	**38,93,698**	**98,54,965**

Note 19 : Finance costs

Particulars	2019-20 Indian Rupees	2018-19 Indian Rupees
Interest expense - on statutory dues	36,696	-
Total	**36,696**	**-**

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Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 20 : Depreciation and amortization expense

Particulars	2019-20 Indian Rupees	2018-19 Indian Rupees
Depreciation on tangible assets (Refer Note 5)	11,35,13,240	1,96,87,453
Amortization on intangible assets (Refer Note 6)	1,00,13,024	80,68,742
Total	**12,35,26,264**	**2,77,56,195**

Note 21 : Other expenses

Particulars	2019-20 Indian Rupees	2018-19 Indian Rupees
Communication expenses	-	24,477
Legal and consultancy expenses	2,61,100	5,60,560
Office expenses	320	56,389
Payments to auditors - statutory audit fees	70,000	70,000
Office rent	27,93,150	13,62,240
Rate and taxes	35,420	36,76,961
Airfreight & freight expense	29,57,558	1,76,53,865
Housekeeping expense	87,450	1,52,760
Electricity expenses	55,880	2,32,977
Bad debts written off	1,40,52,926	5,19,556
Traveling expenses	74,363	5,69,855
Loss on sale of fixed assets	2,69,730	-
Printing & stationery expense	-	18,331
Security expense	2,16,968	6,51,892
Repairs and maintenance	12,375	17,937
Miscellaneous expenses	5	15,080
Total	**2,08,87,243**	**2,55,82,880**

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Note 22 : Contingent liabilities

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	Year ended March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Contingent liabilities not provided for		
a. Claims against Company not acknowledged as debts	-	-
b. Guarantees given by bank on behalf of the Company	-	-

Note 23 : Capital commitment and other commitments

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	Year ended March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Capital commitments		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advance)	-	-

Note 24 : Foreign Exchange Derivatives and Exposures not hedged

A. Foreign Exchange Derivatives: The Company does not have any foreign exchange derivatives

B. Exposure Not Hedged

Nature of exposure	Currency	Year ended March 31, 2020		Year ended March 31, 2019	
		Foreign currency	Local currency (INR)	Foreign currency	Local currency (INR)
Trade receivables	USD	-	-	1,30,000	89,14,789

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Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 25 : Income tax
The major component of income tax expense for the years ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 are :

Particulars	2019-20 Indian Rupees	2018-19 Indian Rupees
Statement of Profit and Loss		
Current tax		
Current income tax	17,74,006	-
Deferred tax		
Deferred tax expense/ (credit)	(36,54,395)	1,06,25,667
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	(18,80,390)	1,06,25,667

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by domestic tax rate for the year ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019.

A) Current tax

Particulars	2019-20 Indian Rupees	2018-19 Indian Rupees
Accounting profit before tax from continuing operations	3,20,91,068	(3,74,12,272)
Tax Rate	26%	26%
Tax @26 % (March 31, 2019: 26%) - **(A)**	83,43,678	-
Adjustment		
Non-deductable expenses (B)	1,91,51,638	-
Employee benefit payable	14,86,135	(14,11,393)
Other (C)		
Tax benefits (C)		
B/f Losses	(2,57,21,310)	-
Excess of amortization of fixed assets under income-tax law over amortization provided in accounts	(51,40,530)	1,20,37,060
	(18,80,389)	1,06,25,667
		-

B) Deferred tax

Particulars	Balance Sheet		Statement of Profit and Loss	
	March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees	March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Provision for employee benefits	(74,742)	14,11,393	14,86,135	14,11,393
Excess of amortization on fixed assets under income-tax law over amortization provided in accounts.	(71,05,264)	(1,22,45,794)	(51,40,530)	(1,20,37,060)
Deferred tax expense/(income)			**(36,54,395)**	**(1,06,25,667)**
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	**(71,80,006)**	**(1,08,34,401)**		
Reflected in the balance sheet as follows				
Deferred tax assets	-	-		
Deferred tax liabilities	(71,80,006)	(1,08,34,401)		
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	**(71,80,006)**	**(1,08,34,401)**		

Particulars	March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Reconciliation of deferred tax assets / (liabilities), net		
Opening balance as of April 1	(1,08,34,401)	(2,08,734)
Tax income/(expense) during the year recognised in profit or loss	36,54,395	(1,06,25,667)
Tax income/(expense) during the year recognised in OCI	-	-
Closing balance as at March 31	**(71,80,006)**	**(1,08,34,401)**

The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 26 : Disclosure pursuant to Employee benefits

Amount of Rs 0.12 Million. (March 31, 2019: Rs.0.60 million) is recognised as expenses and included in Note No. 18 "Employee benefit expense"

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	As at March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Provident Fund	34,938	2,21,307
ESIC	88,985	3,74,036
	1,23,923	5,95,343

The Company has following post employment benefits which are in the nature of defined benefit plans:

(a) Gratuity

The Company operates gratuity plan wherein every employee is entitled to the benefit as per scheme of the Company, for each completed year of service. The same is payable on retirement or termination whichever is earlier. The benefit vests only after five years of continuous service.

March 31, 2020 : Changes in defined benefit obligation and plan assets

	April 1, 2019	Gratuity cost charged to statement of profit and loss				Benefit paid	Remeasurement gains/(losses) in other comprehensive income					Contributions by employer	March 31, 2020
		Transfer in/(out) obligation	Service cost	Net interest expense	Sub-total included in statement of profit and loss		Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	Experience adjustments	Sub-total included in OCI		
Gratuity													
Defined benefit obligation	2,87,470	-			-	-	-	-			-	-	2,87,470
Fair value of plan assets	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benefit liability	2,87,470		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,87,470
Total benefit liability	**2,87,470**		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**2,87,470**

March 31, 2019 : Changes in defined benefit obligation and plan assets

(Rs.)

	April 1, 2018	Gratuity cost charged to statement of profit and loss				Benefit paid	Remeasurement gains/(losses) in other comprehensive income					Contributions by employer	March 31, 2019
		Transfer in/(out) obligation	Service cost	Net interest expense	Sub-total included in statement of profit and loss		Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	Experience adjustments	Sub-total included in OCI		
Gratuity													
Defined benefit obligation	8,04,441	-	2,43,617	57,173	3,00,790	-	-		10,821	(8,28,582)	(8,17,761)	-	2,87,470
Fair value of plan assets			-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Benefit liability	8,04,441		2,43,617	57,173	3,00,790	-	-	-	10,821	(8,28,582)	(8,17,761)	-	**2,87,470**
Total benefit liability	**8,04,441**		**2,43,617**	**57,173**	**3,00,790**	-	-	-	**10,821**	**(8,28,582)**	**(8,17,761)**	-	**2,87,470**

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The principal assumptions used in determining above defined benefit obligations for the Company's plans are shown below:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Discount rate	-	6.80%
Future salary increase	-	10.00%
Attrition rate	-	25% at younger ages reducing to 5% at older ages
Morality rate	-	IALM(2006-08) published table of mortality rates
Retirement age	-	58 years

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as shown below:

Gratuity

Particulars	Sensitivity level	(increase) / decrease in defined benefit obligation (Impact) Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
		Indian Rupees	Indian Rupees
Gratuity			
Discount rate	0.5% increase	-	2,76,649
	0.5% decrease	-	2,99,055
Salary increase	0.5% increase	-	2,97,937
	0.5% decrease	-	2,77,418

The followings are the expected future benefit payments for the defined benefit plan :

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
	Indian Rupees	Indian Rupees
Gratuity		
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	-	12,003
Between 2 and 5 years	-	1,25,444
Beyond 5 years	-	1,44,563
	-	**2,82,010**
Total expected payments	-	**2,82,010**

Weighted average duration of defined plan obligation (based on discounted cash flows)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
	Years	Years
Gratuity	-	1.66

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Infibeam Logistics Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 27 : Related Party disclosures.

As per the Indian Accounting Standard on "Related Party Disclosures" (IND AS 24), the related parties of the Company are as follows :

Name of Related Parties and Nature of Relationship :

Sr.No	Relationship	Name of company/person
1	Holding Company	Infibeam Avenues Limited
2	Fellow Subsidiary	NSI Infinium Global Limited *(formerly known as NSI Infinium Global Private Limited)* (upto 28-02-2019)
	Fellow Subsidiary	DRC Systems India Limited *(formerly known as DRC Systems India Private Limited)*
	Fellow Subsidiary	Sine Qua Non Solutions Pvt. Ltd.
3	Associate Company	NSI Infinium Global Limited *(formerly known as NSI Infinium Global Private Limited)* (from 01-03-2019)
4	Key Management Personnel	Mr. Malav A. Mehta
		Mr. Vishal A. Mehta
5	Company under the control of Key Management Personnel	Infinium Motors Private Limited

Related party transactions

Particulars	Year ending	Enterprises over which KMP is able to exercise significant influence	Holding company	Associate company	Fellow subsidiary	Total
Payable for Breckages & Damages						
NSI Infinium Global Limited	31-Mar-20	-	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	-	-	5,81,235	5,81,235
Reimbursement of expenses to (amount payable)						
NSI Infinium Global Limited	31-Mar-20	-	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	-	-	20,682	20,682
Infibeam Avenues Limited	31-Mar-20	-	56,829	-	-	56,829
	31-Mar-19	-	2,20,933	-	-	2,20,933
Security Deposit Towards Services Repaid						
Infibeam Avenues Limited	31-Mar-20	-	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	4,70,00,000	-	-	4,70,00,000
Loan Taken						
Infibeam Avenues Limited	31-Mar-20	-	7,34,00,000	-	-	7,34,00,000
	31-Mar-19	-	42,88,00,000	-	-	42,88,00,000
Repayment Loan Taken						
Infibeam Avenues Limited	31-Mar-20	-	15,36,60,000	-	-	15,36,60,000
	31-Mar-19	-	32,10,00,000	-	-	32,10,00,000
Services Given						
NSI Infinium Global Limited	31-Mar-20	-	-	23,63,628	-	23,63,628
	31-Mar-19	-	-	-	1,72,20,420	1,72,20,420
Sine Qua Non Solutions Private Limited	31-Mar-20	-	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	-	-	1,65,633	1,65,633
Services Given (Rent)						
NSI Infinium Global Limited	31-Mar-20	-	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	-	-	99,000	99,000
Services Taken						
Infibeam Avenues Limited	31-Mar-20	-	12,00,000	-	-	12,00,000
	31-Mar-19	-	12,00,000	-	-	12,00,000

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Chartered Accountant

Particulars	Period ending	Enterprises over which KMP is able to exercise significant influence	Holding company	Associate company	Fellow subsidiary	Total
Purchase of Fixed Assets						
Infinium Motors Private Limited	31-Mar-20	-	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	6,39,06,207	-	-	-	6,39,06,207
Closing balances						
Sundry Debtors						
NSI Infinium Global Limited	31-Mar-20	-	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	-	19,57,535	-	19,57,535
DRC Systems India Limited	31-Mar-20	-	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	-	-	48,60,000	48,60,000
Advance from customer						
NSI Infinium Global Limited	31-Mar-20	-	-	22,31,034	-	22,31,034
	31-Mar-19	-	-	-	-	-
Sundry Creditors						
Infibeam Avenues Limited	31-Mar-20	-	8,58,762	-	-	8,58,762
	31-Mar-19	-	15,16,933	-	-	15,16,933
Loan Taken						
Infibeam Avenues Limited	31-Mar-20	-	2,75,40,000	-	-	2,75,40,000
	31-Mar-19	-	10,78,00,000	-	-	10,78,00,000
Other liability						
NSI Infinium Global Limited	31-Mar-20	-	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	-	60,287	-	60,287
Unbilled Revenue						
NSI Infinium Global Limited	31-Mar-20	-	-	3,62,557	-	3,62,557
	31-Mar-19	-	-	-	-	-

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

1) Transaction entered into with related party are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables.

Commitments with related parties

The Company has not provided any commitment to the related party as at March 31, 2020

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Infibeam Logistics Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 28 : Earning per share

Particulars	2019-20 Indian Rupees.	2018-19 Indian Rupees.
Earing per share (Basic and Diluted)		
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders	3,39,71,457	(4,72,20,178)
Total no. of equity shares at the end of the year	3,75,09,990	3,75,09,990
Weighted average number of equity shares		
For basic EPS	3,75,09,990	95,64,792
For diluted EPS	3,75,09,990	95,64,792
Nominal value of equity shares	10	10
Basic earning per share	0.91	(4.94)
Diluted earning per share	0.91	(4.94)
Weighted average number of equity shares		
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS	3,75,09,990	95,64,792
Effect of dilution: Employee stock options	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution	3,75,09,990	95,64,792

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Note 29 : Operating Lease

The Company has taken a commercial premises under operating leases. The leases period is of 1 year. This leasing arrangement is cancellable, and are renewable on a periodic basis by mutual consent on mutually accepted terms including escalation of lease rent. Total expense incurred under the cancellable operating lease agreement recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the year is Rs.27,93,150 (previous year Rs.13,62,240)

Infibeam Logistics Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 30 : Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management
A. Accounting classification and fair values

As at 31 March 2020

Particulars	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	Amotised Cost	Fair value through		Total	Level 1 - Quoted price in active markets	Level 2 - Significant observable inputs	Level 3 - Significant unobservable inputs	Total
		Other comprehensive income	Profit and loss					
Financial assets								
Trade receivables	4,52,627	-	-	4,52,627	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	1,58,885	-	-	1,58,885	-	-	-	-
Bank balances other cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	6,83,442	-	-	6,83,442	-	-	-	-
				-	-	-	-	-
	12,94,954	-	-	**12,94,954**	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities								
Borrowings	2,75,40,000	-	-	2,75,40,000	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	24,68,547	-	-	24,68,547	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	16,35,525	-	-	16,35,525	-	-	-	-
	3,16,44,073	-	-	**3,16,44,073**	-	-	-	-

As at 31 March 2019

Particulars	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	Amotised Cost	Fair value through		Total	Level 1 - Quoted price in active markets	Level 2 - Significant observable inputs	Level 3 - Significant unobservable inputs	Total
		Other comprehensive income	Profit and loss					
Financial assets								
Trade receivables	1,77,46,236	-	-	1,77,46,236				-
Cash and cash equivalents	3,10,827	-	-	3,10,827				-
Bank balances other cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-				-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	12,84,446	-	-	12,84,446				-
				-				-
	1,93,41,509	-	-	**1,93,41,509**	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities								
Borrowings	10,78,00,000	-	-	10,78,00,000	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	52,53,118	-	-	52,53,118				-
Other financial liabilities	24,08,876	-	-	24,08,876				
	11,54,61,995	-	-	**11,54,61,995**	-	-	-	

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Fair value hierarchy
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).

B. Financial risk management
The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:
• Credit risk ;
• Liquidity risk ; and
• Market risk

i. Risk management framework
The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company manages market risk through a treasury department, which evaluates and exercises independent control over the entire process of market risk management. The treasury department recommends risk management objectives and policies, which are approved by Board of Directors. The activities of this department include management of cash resources, borrowing strategies, and ensuring compliance with market risk limits and policies.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The audit committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The audit committee is assisted in its oversight role by internal audit. Internal audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the audit committee.

ii. Credit risk
Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and investments in debt securities.
The carrying amount of following financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure:

Cash and cash equiavalents
The company maintains its Cash and cash equivalents and Bank deposits with banks having good reputation, good past track record and high quality credit rating and also reviews their credit-worthiness on an on-going basis.

Trade receivables
Trade receivables of the company are typically unsecured. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals and periodic monitoring of the creditworthiness of customers to which company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. The company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers' financial condition and monitors the creditworthiness of its customers to which it grants credit terms in the normal course of business. The allowance for impairment of Trade receivables is created to the extent and as and when required, based upon the expected collectability of accounts receivables. The company has no concentration of credit risk as the customer base is geographically distributed in India.

The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade receivables by geographic region was as follows:

Particulars	Carrying amount as at	
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Domestic	4,52,627	88,32,180
Other regions	-	89,14,056
	4,52,627	1,77,46,236

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Impairment

The ageing of trade and other receivables that were not impaired was as follows.

Particulars	Carrying amount					
	31-Mar-20			31-Mar-19		
	Gross	Less: Provision	Net	Gross	Less: Provision	Net
Neither past due nor impaired						
Less than 180 days	1,39,898	-	1,39,898	27,77,957	-	27,77,957
More than 180 days	3,12,729	-	3,12,729	1,49,68,278.98	-	1,49,68,279
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4,52,627	**-**	**4,52,627**	**1,77,46,236**	**-**	**1,77,46,236**

The above receivables which are past due but not impaired are assessed on individual case to case basis and relate to a number of independent third party customers from whom there is no recent history of default. These financial assets were not impaired as there had not been a significant change in credit quality and the amounts were still considered recoverable based on the nature of the activity of the customer portfolio to which they belong and the type of customers. There are no other classes of financial assets that are past due but not impaired except for Trade receivables as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019

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Infibeam Logistics Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 30 : Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (contd.)

iii. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. The Company's objective is to, at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

Particulars	On demand	Total	Less than 1 Year	More than 1 Year		
Year ended March 31, 2020						
Interest bearing borrowings*						
Trade payables		24,68,547	13,19,994	11,48,554	-	-
Other financial liabilities#		-	-	-		
		24,68,547	13,19,994	11,48,554	-	-
Year ended March 31, 2019						
Interest bearing borrowings*						
Trade payables		52,53,118	50,67,130	1,85,988		
Other financial liabilities#		-	-	-		
		52,53,118	50,67,130	1,85,988	-	-

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company transacts business in local currency and in foreign currency, primarily in USD. The Company has foreign currency trade payables and receivables and is, therefore, exposed to foreign exchange risk. The Company does not use any derivative instruments to hedge its risks associated with foreign currency fluctuations.

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD rates to the functional currency of respective entity, with all other variables held constant. The Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material. The impact on the Company's profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities.

	Change in USD rate	Effect on profit before tax
March 31, 2020	+5%	-
	-5%	-
March 31, 2019	+5%	4,45,703
	-5%	(4,45,703)

Note 31 : Capital management

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

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions or its business requirements. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings less cash and short-term deposits (including other bank balance).

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	Year ended March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings		
Less: cash and cash equivalent (including other bank balance) (Note 7)	-	-
Net debt	-	-
Equity share capital (Note 10)	37,50,99,900	37,50,99,900
Other equity (Note 11)	(3,28,00,974)	(6,67,72,431)
Total capital	34,22,98,926	30,83,27,469
Capital and net debt	34,22,98,926	30,83,27,469
Gearing ratio	0%	0%

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current period.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2020, March 31, 2019.

Infibeam Logistics Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 32 : Dues to micro and small suppliers

The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has issued an office memorandum dated August 26, 2008 which recommends that the Micro and Small Enterprises should mention in their correspondence with its customers the Entrepreneurs Memorandum Number as allocated after filing of the Memorandum in accordance with the 'Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006' ('the MSMED Act') accordingly, the disclosure in respect of the amounts payable to such enterprises as at March 31, 2020 has been made in the financial statements based on information received and available with the Company. Further in view of the Management, the impact of interest, if any, that may be payable in accordance with the provisions of the Act is not expected to be material. The Company has not received any claim for interest from any supplier as at the balance-sheet date.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	As at March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of accounting year;	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year;	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyod the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act;	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of accounting year; and	-	-
The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding period, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act.	-	-

On basis of information and records available with the Company, the above disclosures are made in respect of amount due to the micro, small and medium enterprises, which have been registered with the relevant competent authorities. The above information takes into account only those suppliers who have submitted their registration details or has responded to the inquiries made by the Company for this purpose.

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Ahmedabad
Chartered Accountant

Note 33 : Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 115 "Revenue from contract with customers":

a. Disaggregation of revenue

The table below presents disaggregated revenue from contract with customers for the year ended March 31, 2020 by offerings.

i) Revenue by offerings

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Checkout Web Services	17,99,93,545
Total	**17,99,93,545**

Checkout Web Services

It comprises revenue from enabling eCommerce websites to sell products and services online, and accept payments in real time.

ii) The Company believes that this disaggregation best depicts how the nature, amount, timing of its revenues and cash flows are affected by industry, market and other economic factors.

b) Transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligation

The aggregate value of performance obligations that are completely or partially unsatisfied as of March 31, 2020 is Rs. Nil which is expected to be recognize as revenue within the next one year. Remaining performance obligation estimates are subject to change and are affected by several factors, including changes in the scope of contracts, periodic revalidations, and adjustments for currency.

c) Changes in contract assets are as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Balance at the beginning of the year	11,65,736	11,42,981
Revenue recognised during the year	21,23,303	11,45,684
Invoices raised during the year	17,60,746	5,22,325
Reversal of balance at the beginning of the year	8,44,851	6,00,604
Balance at the end of the year	**6,83,442**	**11,65,736**

Note 34: World Health Organisation (WHO) declared outbreak of Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) a global pandemic on March 11, 2020. Consequent to this, Government of India declared lockdown on 24-03-2020 which has impacted the business activities of the Company. On account of this, the Company has prepared cash flow projections and also, assessed the recoverability of receivables, contract assets, factored assumptions used in annual impairment testing of goodwill and intangible assets having indefinite useful life, using the various internal and external information up to the date of approval of these financial statements. On the basis of evaluation and current indicators of future economic conditions, the Company expects to recover the carrying amount of these assets and does not anticipate any impairment to these financial and nonfinancial assets. The Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

Note 35: Previous year figures have been regrouped or recast wherever necessary to make them comparable with those of current year.

As per our report of even date attached
For, Rajpara Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm's Registration No. 113428W

Chandramaulin Rajpara
Partner
Membership No.046922
Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 01/06/2020

RAJPARA ASSOCIATES Ahmedabad Chartered Accountant

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Infibeam Logistics Private Limited
CIN: U63090GJ2013PTC074135

Malav A Mehta
Director
DIN: 01234736
Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 01/06/2020

Vishal A Mehta
Director
DIN: 03093563
Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 01/06/2020

INFIBEAM LOGISTICS PRIVATE LIMITED AHMEDABAD

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of **Avenues Infinite Private Limited**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Avenues Infinite Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended on that date and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2020, and its financial performance (including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date..

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 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 is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

SGCO & CO. LLP
FRN-112081W/W100184
MUMBAI
Chartered Accountants

Emphasis of Matter

As stated in Note No. 16, during the year, the Holding Company has gifted to the Company 1830 equity shares out of 2745 equity shares having face value of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up of NSI Infinium Global Private Limited at Rs. 3,30,687/- per share aggregating to Rs. 60,51,57,210/- on the basis of last allotment of shares and the same has been credited to Other Equity. As per the management there is no change in fair value of the same as at 31st March, 2020. We have relied upon the management in respect of the same. Our report is not modified in this regard.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the management / Board's Report but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the 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 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 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 report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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MUMBAI
Chartered Accountants

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

2. As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also :

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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.

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

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

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

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3. 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.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1 As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "Annexure A", a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2 As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

(a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

(b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

(c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS standalone financial statements comply with the Indian accounting standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

(f) The matter described in the Emphasis of Matter paragraph above, in our opinion, may not have an adverse impact on the functioning of the Company.

(g) As per Circular no. G.S.R. 583 (E), dated June 13th 2017 the clause (i) of the section 143(3) of the Act regarding the internal financial control is not applicable to the Company.

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

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

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

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

3 In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, being a private limited company provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act are not applicable to the company.

For S G C O & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No 112081W/W100184

S G C O & CO. LLP
FRN-112081W/
W100184
MUMBAI
Chartered Accountants

Suresh Murarka
Partner
Mem. No. 44739
UDIN : 20044739AAAACP7387

Place: Mumbai
Date: 4th June, 2020

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Annexure referred to in Paragraph 1 under the heading "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" in our Independent Auditor's Report to the members of **Avenues Infinite Private Limited** for the year ended 31st March, 2020.

As required by the Companies (Auditors Report) Order, 2016 and according to the information and explanations given to us during the course of the audit and on the basis of such checks of the books and records as were considered appropriate we report that:

(i) a) Since the Company does not have any Fixed asset, the paragraph 3 (i) (a) (b) of the said Order is not applicable to the Company.

b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the company, the company do not have any immovable property. Hence Clause 3(i) (c) of the said order is not applicable to the company

(ii) Since the Company does not have any Inventory, the paragraph 3 (ii) of the said Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any Loan, secured or unsecured, to any party covered in the registered maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013.

b) In view of our comments in para (iii) (a) above, clauses 3 (iii) (a), (b) and (c) of the said Order are not applicable to the Company.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, section 185 and section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable, since the Company has not granted any loan nor made any investments during the year.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public in accordance with the provisions of sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the rules framed there under.

(vi) The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act, for the Company.

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(vii) a) According to the records of the Company, amount deducted/accrued in the books of accounts in respect of the undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, income-tax, sales tax, value added tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, service tax, cess and other material statutory dues to the extent applicable to the Company, have been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no undisputed amount payable in respect of such statutory dues which have remained outstanding as at 31st March 2020 for a period more than six months from the date they became payable..

b) According to the records of the Company, there are no dues of Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Goods and Service Tax and Value Added Tax which have not been deposited on account of any dispute with the relevant authorities.

(viii) As the company does not have any borrowings from any banks or financial institutions or Government; nor it has not issued debentures as at the balance sheet date, the provisions of Clause 3(viii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(ix) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer, further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(ix) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(x) According to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.

(xi) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records, the Company has not provided for managerial remuneration. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xi) of the order is not applicable.

(xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examinations of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the Ind AS financial statements as required by applicable accounting standards.

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(xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.

(xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(xvi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

For S G C O & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No 112081W/W100184

S G C O & Co. LLP
FRN-112081W/
W100184
MUMBAI
Chartered Accountants

Suresh Murarka
Partner
Mem. No. 44739
UDIN : 20044739AAAACP7387

Place: Mumbai
Date: 4th June, 2020

Avenues Infinite Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31-Mar-20	As at 31-Mar-19
ASSETS			
Non - Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
Investments	2	60,51,57,210	-
Total Non - Current Assets		**60,51,57,210**	**-**
Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
Trade receivables	3	13,00,000	-
Cash and cash equivalents	4	1,76,483	57,641
Total Current Assets		**14,76,483**	**57,641**
Total Assets		**60,66,33,693**	**57,641**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity Share Capital	5	2,00,00,000	2,00,00,000
Other Equity	6	58,46,99,705	(2,17,71,756)
Total Equity		**60,46,99,705**	**(17,71,756)**
LIABILITIES			
Non - Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Long Term Borrowings	7	15,31,038	16,29,520
Total Non - Current Liabilities		**15,31,038**	**16,29,520**
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Trade payables	8	1,38,950	69,550
Other Current Liabilities	9	8,000	1,30,326
Income Tax Liabilities	10	2,56,000	-
Total Current Liabilities		**4,02,950**	**1,99,876**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**60,66,33,693**	**57,641**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements

In terms of our report of even date
For S G C O & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.112081W/W100184

Suresh Murarka
Partner
Mem. No. 44739
Place : Mumbai
Date: 4th June, 2020

S G C O & Co. LLP FRN-112081W/ W100184 MUMBAI Chartered Accountants

AVENUES INFINITE PVT. LTD. Sai Bazar, Level One, Stn. Rd., Santacruz (W), Mumbai-400 054

For and on behalf of the Board
Avenues Infinite Private Limited

V-V-Patel

Varini Patel
Director
DIN : 00934912
Place : Mumbai
Date: 4th June, 2020

Vishwas Patel
Director
DIN : 00934823
Place : Mumbai
Date: 4th June, 2020

Avenues Infinite Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the Year ended March 31, 2020

Particulars	Note No.	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
Income			
Revenue from Operations	11	13,00,000	
Other income	12	1,24,426	1,24,086
		14,24,426	**1,24,086**
Expenses			
Finance costs	13	1,46,738	1,34,238
Other expenses	14	1,58,670	55,233
Total expenses		**3,05,408**	**1,89,471**
Profit/(loss) before tax		**11,19,019**	**(65,385)**
Tax expense:			
Current Tax		2,56,000	
Deferred tax		-	-
Total tax expenses		**2,56,000**	**-**
Profit/(loss) for the year		**8,63,019**	**(65,385)**
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income for the Year, net of tax		**-**	**-**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		**8,63,019**	**(65,385)**
Earnings per equity share:	15		
Equity shares of Par value of Rs. 10 each			
Basic		0.43	(0.03)
Diluted		0.43	(0.03)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements

In terms of our report of even date
For S G C O & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants

Suresh Murarka
Partner
Mem. No. 44739
Place : Mumbai
Date: 4th June, 2020

S G C O & CO. LLP FRN-112081W/ W100184 MUMBAI Chartered Accountants

For & on Behalf of Board of Directors
Avenues Infinite Private Limited

V.V Patel

Varini Patel
Director
DIN : 00934912
Place : Mumbai
Date: 4th June, 2020

Vishwas Patel
Director
DIN : 00934823
Place : Mumbai
Date: 4th June, 2020

AVENUES INFINITE PVT. LTD. Sai Bazar, Level One, Stn. Rd., Santacruz (W), Mumbai-400 054.

Avenues Infinite Private Limited
Cash Flow Statement For the year ended March 31, 2020

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
A. Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Net Profit/(Loss) before taxation	11,19,019	(65,385)
Adjustments for:		
Amortisation of deferred liability of financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	(1,24,426)	(1,24,086)
Interest expense on unwinding of financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	1,46,738	1,34,238
Operating Profit before Working Capital changes	11,41,330	(55,233)
Adjustments for :		
(Increase) / Decrease in trade receivables	(13,00,000)	-
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payable	69,400	18,400
Increase/(Decrease) in other current liabilities	2,100	5,900
CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS	(87,170)	(30,932)
Income tax Paid	-	-
Net Cash inflow from/ (outflow) from Operating activities	**(87,170)**	**(30,932)**
B. Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Net Cash inflow from/ (outflow) from Investing activities	-	-
C. Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Increase/(Decrease) in long term borrowings (Unsecured)	2,06,012	-
Net Cash inflow from/ (outflow) from Financing activities	**2,06,012**	-
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**1,18,842**	**(30,932)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	**57,641**	**88,574**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**1,76,483**	**57,641**

Note :

1. Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year consists of cash in hand and balances with banks are as follows :

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Cash in Hand	662	362
Balances with Banks	1,75,821	57,279
	1,76,483	**57,641**

Reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the balance sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities

Particulars	31.03.2019	Cash flows	Notional Interest on Interest free loans	Equity components of loan taken from Parent Company	31.03.2020
Long-term borrowings	16,29,520	2,06,012	1,46,738	4,51,232	15,31,038
Total Liabilities from financing activities	**16,29,520**	**2,06,012**	**1,46,738**	**4,51,232**	**15,31,038**

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Avenues Infinite Private Limited
Cash Flow Statement For the year ended March 31, 2020

2. The Cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Indian Accounting Standard - 7 ('Ind AS 7') on Cash Flow Statement prescribed in Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015, notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

3. Previous year's figures have been regrouped and rearranged wherever necessary in order to conform to current year's figures.

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

In terms of our report of even date
For S G C O & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.112081W/W100184

S G C O & Co. LLP FRN-112081W/ W100184 MUMBAI Chartered Accountants

Suresh Murarka
Partner
Mem. No. 44739

Place : Mumbai
Date: 4th June, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board
Avenues Infinite Private Limited

V.V. Patel

Varini Patel
Director
DIN : 00934912

Place : Mumbai
Date: 4th June, 2020

Vishwas Patel
Director
DIN : 00934823

Place : Mumbai
Date: 4th June, 2020

AVENUES INFINITE PVT. LTD. Sai Bazar, Level One, Stn. Rd., Santacruz (W), Mumbai-400 054.

Avenues Infinite Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year ended 31 March 2020

a) Equity share capital

Particulars	Number	Amount in Rs.
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and paid		
As at 1 April 2018	**20,00,000**	**2,00,00,000**
Issue of equity shares	-	
As at 31 March 2019	**20,00,000**	**2,00,00,000**
Issue of equity shares	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	**20,00,000**	**2,00,00,000**

b) Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus	Other Component of Equity	Total equity attributable to equity holders
	Retained earnings		
As at 31 March 2018	**(2,17,06,371)**		**(2,17,06,371)**
Profit/ (loss) for the year	(65,385)		(65,385)
As at 31 March 2019	**(2,17,71,756)**		**(2,17,71,756)**
Profit/ (loss) for the year	8,63,019		8,63,019
Gift in Equity of NSI Infinium Global Private Limited (Refer Note 16)		60,51,57,210	60,51,57,210
Equity components of loan taken from Parent Company		4,51,232	4,51,232
As at 31 March 2020	**(2,09,08,737)**	**60,56,08,442**	**58,46,99,705**

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Avenues Infinite Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the Year ended 31 March 2020

Note 1 Significant Accounting Policies

i Basis of Preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared to comply in all material respects with the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention with the exception of certain financial assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value, on an accrual basis of accounting.

All the assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current, wherever applicable, as per the operating cycle of the Company as per the guidance set out in Schedule III to the Act. Operating cycle for the business activities of the Company covers the duration of the project/ contract/ service including the defect liability period, wherever applicable, and extends upto the realisation of receivables (including retention monies) within the credit period normally applicable to the respective project.

ii Accounting Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements, in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS, requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities as at the date of financial statements and the results of operation during the reported period. Although these estimates are based upon management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results could differ from these estimates which are recognised in the period in which they are determined.

Estimates and assumptions

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

Deferred tax assets

In assessing the realisability of deferred income tax assets, management considers whether some portion or all of the deferred income tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred income tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which the temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the scheduled reversals of deferred income tax liabilities, projected future taxable income, and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. Based on the level of historical taxable income and projections for future taxable income over the periods in which the deferred income tax assets are deductible, management believes that the Company will realize the benefits of those deductible differences. The amount of the deferred income tax assets considered realizable, however, could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry forward period are reduced.

Defined benefit plans

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

iii Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost of acquisition including attributable interest and finance costs, if any, till the date of acquisition/ installation of the assets less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Subsequent expenditure relating to Property, Plant and Equipment is capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred. The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the financial statements, either on disposal or when retired from active use and the resultant gain or loss are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

iv Depreciation

Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment of the company has been provided as per the useful lives of the respective item of Property, Plant and Equipment.

v Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

a Financial Assets

Initial Recognition

In the case of financial assets, not recorded at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent Measurement

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

Financial Assets at Amortised Cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held within a business model with an objective to hold these assets 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. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate ("EIR") method. Impairment gains or losses arising on these assets are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value

Financial assets are measured at fair value through OCI if these financial assets are held within a business model with an objective to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows or to sell these 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. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial asset not measured at amortised cost or at fair value through OCI is carried at FVPL.

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Impairment of Financial Assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies the expected credit loss ("ECL") model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on financial assets and credit risk exposures.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables. Simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recognised as income/ expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

De-recognition of Financial Assets

The Company de-recognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity.

If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognizes its retained interest in the assets 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.

b Equity Instruments and Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity Instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments which are issued for cash are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Equity instruments which are issued for consideration other than cash are recorded at fair value of the equity instrument.

Investments in equity

All the equity investments are measured at fair value, with value changes recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

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Financial Liabilities

1) Initial Recognition

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at FVPL, loans and borrowings and payables as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

2) Subsequent Measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below

Financial liabilities at FVPL

Financial liabilities at FVPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at FVPL. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognised less cumulative amortisation. Amortisation is recognised as finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the settlement or redemption of borrowings is recognised over the term of the borrowings in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

3) De-recognition of Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are de-recognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as de-recognition of the original liability and recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

c Offsetting Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

vi Employee Benefits

a Defined Contribution Plan

Contributions to defined contribution schemes such as provident fund, employees' state insurance, labour welfare are charged as an expense based on the amount of contribution required to be made as and when services are rendered by the employees. The above benefits are classified as Defined Contribution Schemes as the Company has no further obligations beyond the monthly contributions.

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b Defined Benefit Plan

The Company also provides for gratuity which is a defined benefit plan, the liabilities of which is determined based on valuations, as at the balance sheet date, made by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. Re-measurement, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, in respect of gratuity are recognised in the OCI, in the period in which they occur. Re-measurement recognised in OCI are not reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss in subsequent periods. Past service cost is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year of plan amendment or curtailment. The classification of the Company's obligation into current and non-current is as per the actuarial valuation report.

c Short-term Benefits

Short-term employee benefits such as salaries, wages, performance incentives etc. are recognised as expenses at the undiscounted amounts in the Statement of Profit and Loss of the period in which the related service is rendered. Expenses on non-accumulating compensated absences is recognised in the period in which the absences occur.

vii Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Balance Sheet comprises of cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three month or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

viii Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised when it is earned and no significant uncertainty exists as to its realization or collection.
Interest is recognised on a time proportion basis taking in to account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable.

ix Income Tax

Income tax comprises of current and deferred income tax. Income tax is recognised as an expense or income in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent it relates to items directly recognised in equity or in OCI.

a Current Income Tax

Current income tax is recognised based on the estimated tax liability computed after taking credit for allowances and exemptions in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961. Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

b Deferred Income Tax

Deferred tax is determined by applying the Balance Sheet approach. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for all deductible temporary differences between the financial statements' carrying amount of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax base. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted tax rates or tax rates that are substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognised in the period that includes the enactment date. Deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date to reassess realisation.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Minimum Alternative Tax ("MAT") credit is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent it is probable that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

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x Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation. Provisions (excluding gratuity and compensated absences) are determined based on management's estimate required to settle the obligation at the Balance Sheet date. In case the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects 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. These are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current management estimates.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed in respect of possible obligations that arise from past events, whose existence would be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. A contingent liability also arises, in rare cases, where a liability cannot be recognised because it cannot be measured reliably.

Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements.

xi) Borrowing Cost

d Borrowing Cost are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred except the borrowing cost attributable to be acquisition/ constructions of a qualifying assets which are capitalised as a part of the cost of the assets, up to date, the assets are ready for its intended use.

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Avenues Infinite Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Note 2 : Investments

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-20	As at 31-Mar-19
Investment in Equity Shares 1830 shares of NSI Infinium Global Private Limited @ Rs.330687/- per share *(Refer note 16)*	60,51,57,210	-
Total Investment	**60,51,57,210**	-

Note 3 : Trade receivables

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-20	As at 31-Mar-19
Trade receivables	13,00,000	
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	**13,00,000**	-

Note 4 : Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-20	As at 31-Mar-19
Balances with Banks		
- In current accounts	1,75,821	57,279
Cash on Hand	662	362
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	**1,76,483**	**57,641**

Note 5 : Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-20	As at 31-Mar-19
Authorized Capital 2,000,000 Equity Shares of Rs 10/- each	2,00,00,000	2,00,00,000
	2,00,00,000	**2,00,00,000**
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up Capital 2,000,000 Equity Shares of Rs 10/- each fully paid up	2,00,00,000	2,00,00,000
	2,00,00,000	**2,00,00,000**

b. Terms & Conditions

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holder 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. Reconciliation of the equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year :

Particulars	Equity Shares			
	As on 31st March 2020		As on 31st March 2019	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	20,00,000	2,00,00,000	20,00,000	2,00,00,000
Shares Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	20,00,000	2,00,00,000	20,00,000	2,00,00,000

d. Details of Shareholder's holding more than 5% shares in the company:

Name of the Shareholder	Equity Shares			
	As on 31st March 2020		As on 31st March 2019	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Infibeam Avenues Limited	2,00,000	100.00%	2,00,000	100.00%

e. Shares held by holding company :

Name of the Shareholder	As on 31st March 2020		As on 31st March 2019	
	Equity Shares		Equity Shares	
	Number of shares	% holding	Number of shares	% holding
Infibeam Avenues Limited	2,00,000	100.00%	2,00,000	100.00%

Note 6 : Other Equity

Particulars	Other Component of Equity	Reserves and surplus	Other comprehensive income	Total equity attributable to equity holders
		Retained earnings		
As at 31 March 2018	-	**(2,17,06,371)**	-	**(2,17,06,371)**
Profit/ (loss) for the year		(65,385)	-	(65,385)
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-
As at 31 March 2019	-	**(2,17,71,756)**	-	**(2,17,71,756)**
Profit/ (loss) for the year		8,63,019	-	8,63,019
Gift in Equity of NSI Infinium Global Private Limited (Refer Note 16)	60,51,57,210			60,51,57,210
Equity components of loan taken from Parent Company	4,51,232			4,51,232
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	**60,56,08,442**	**(2,09,08,737)**	-	**58,46,99,705**

Note 7 : Long Term Borrowings

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-20	As at 31-Mar-19
Unsecured Loan from Related parties	15,31,038	16,29,520
Total Non Current Borrowings	**15,31,038**	**16,29,520**

Note 8 : Trade payables

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-20	As at 31-Mar-19
Trade Payables		
Due to Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (Refer note below)	1,21,250	69,550
Due to Others	17,700	-
Total Trade Payables	**1,38,950**	**69,550**

Notes : The information regarding dues to Micro Small and Medium Enterprises have been determined on the basis of information available with the company.

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Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of accounting	1,21,250	69,550
The interest due and remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of accounting period;	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer under MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the due date during each accounting period;	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period (where the principal has been paid but interest under the MSMED Act, 2006 not paid);	-	-
The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23.	-	-

Note:

Interest paid or payable by the company on the aforesaid principal amount has been waived by the concerned suppliers.

Note 9 : Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Current Liabilities		
Deferred liabilities on financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	0	1,24,426
Duties and Taxes Payable	8,000	5,900
Total Current Liabilities	**8,000**	**1,30,326**

Note 10 : Income Tax Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Provision for Tax	2,56,000	
	2,56,000	**-**

Note 11 : Revenue from Operations

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-20	Year Ended 31-Mar-19
Revenues from operation	13,00,000	
Total Other Income	**13,00,000**	**-**

Note 12 : Other income

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-20	Year Ended 31-Mar-19
Amortisation of deferred liability of financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	1,24,426	1,24,086
Total Other Income	**1,24,426**	**1,24,086**

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Note 13 : Finance costs

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-20	Year Ended 31-Mar-19
Interest expense on unwinding of financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	1,46,738	1,34,238
Finance Cost expensed in Profit or Loss	**1,46,738**	**1,34,238**

Note 14 : Other expenses

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-20	Year Ended 31-Mar-19
Professional Consultancy Charges	59,000	-
Auditors Remuneration	72,750	42,775
Miscellaneous Expenses	26,920	12,458
Total Other expenses	**1,58,670**	**55,233**

Details of Payment to Auditors

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-20	Year Ended 31-Mar-19
Payment to Auditors		
As Auditor :		
Audit Fee (including GST)	53,100	36,875
In other capacities :		
Other Services (including GST)	19,650	5,900
Total Payment to Auditors	**72,750**	**42,775**

Note 15 : Earnings per equity share:

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-20	Year Ended 31-Mar-19
i) Weighted average number of Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each	20,00,000	20,00,000
a) Number of shares at the beginning and end of the period	20,00,000	20,00,000
c) Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period	20,00,000	20,00,000
d) Weighted average number of Potential Equity shares outstanding during the year	-	-
e) Total number of Potential Equity Share for calculating Diluted Earning Per share	20,00,000	20,00,000
ii) Net Profit \ (Loss) after tax available for equity shareholders	8,63,019	(65,385)
iii) Basic Earning per share (in Rs.)	0.43	(0.03)
iv) Diluted Earning per share (in Rs.)	0.43	(0.03)

Note 16 : During the year, the Holding Company has gifted to the Company 1830 equity shares out of 2745 equity shares having face value of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up of NSI Infinium Global Private Limited at Rs. 3,30,687/- per share aggregating to Rs. 60,51,57,210/- on the basis of last allotment of shares and the same has been credited to Other Equity. As per the management there is no change in fair value of the same as at 31st March, 2020.

Note 17 : Since company does not have any employee, no provision for Employee Benefits as required by Ind AS-19 "Employee Benefit" is required to be made.

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Avenues Infinite Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Note 18 : Related Party disclosures

The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year :

i) List of related parties

Name of the Party	Relationship
Vishwas Ambalal Patel	Director
Varini Vishwas Patel	Director
Vishal Ajitbhai Mehta	Director
Malav Ajitbhai Mehta	Director up to date of 29.03.2018 / Relative of Director
Infibeam Avenues Limited	Holding Company

ii) Transactions with Related Parties :

Name of Party	Nature of Transaction	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Infibeam Avenues Limited	Loan taken	19,82,270	-
	Interest on Loan		-
Malav Mehta	Interest on Loan	-	1,42,363
	Loan Repayment	8,86,254	-
Vishwas Ambalal Patel	Interest on Loan	-	1,42,363
	Loan Repayment	8,90,004	-

iii) Balance Outstanding of Related Parties :

Name of Party	Receivable / Payable	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Infibeam Avenues Limited	Loan Payable	19,82,270	-
Malav Mehta	Loan Payable	-	8,86,254
Vishwas Ambalal Patel	Loan Payable	-	8,90,004

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Note 19 Financial instruments

The fair value of the financial assets are included at amounts at which the instruments could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value:

(a) Fair value of cash and short term deposits, trade and other short term receivables, trade payables, other current liabilities, approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments

(b) Financial instruments with fixed and variable interest rates are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates and individual credit worthiness of the counterparty. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken to account for the expected losses of these receivables.

A Financial instruments by category

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at 31 March 2020 were as follows:

Amount in Rs.

Particulars	Refer note	Amortised cost	Financial assets/ liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		Financial assets/ liabilities at fair value through OCI		Total carrying value	Total fair value
			Designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory	Designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory		
Assets:								
Investments	2		-	60,51,57,210	-	-	60,51,57,210	60,51,57,210
Cash and cash equivalents	4	1,76,483	-	-	-	-	1,76,483	1,76,483
Liabilities:								
Long Term Borrowings	7	15,31,038	-	-	-	-	15,31,038	15,31,038
Trade payables	8	1,38,950	-	-	-	-	1,38,950	1,38,950

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Avenues Infinite Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at 31 March 2019 were as follows:

Amount in Rs.

Particulars	Refer note	Amortised cost	Financial assets/ liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		Financial assets/ liabilities at fair value through OCI		Total carrying value	Total fair value
			Designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory	Designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory		
Assets:								
Cash and cash equivalents	4	57,641	-	-	-	-	57,641	57,641
Liabilities:								
Long Term Borrowings	7	16,29,520	-	-	-	-	16,29,520	16,29,520
Trade payables	8	69,550	-	-	-	-	69,550	69,550

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Avenues Infinite Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Note 20 : Financial Risk Management

a) Credit risk :

The Company has held its entire cash balances in cash or bank accounts and the Company does not foresee any credit risk.

b) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time, or at a reasonable price. The Company's management is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement . The management monitors the company's net liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities:

Particulars					Amount in Rs.
As at 31 March 2020	**On demand**	**Less than 1 year**	**1 - 5 years**	**More than 5 years**	**Total**
Borrowings	-	-	15,31,038	-	**15,31,038**
Trade payables	1,38,950	-	-	-	**1,38,950**
Total	**1,38,950**	**-**	**15,31,038**	**-**	**16,69,988**
As at 31 March 2019					
Borrowings	-	-	16,29,520	-	**16,29,520**
Trade payables	69,550	-	-	-	**69,550**
Total	**69,550**	**-**	**16,29,520**	**-**	**16,99,070**

C) Market Risk

The Company has no foreign currency exposure and does not have hedge position in currency market, thus the

Note 21 Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The Company strives to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern so that they can maximise returns for the shareholders and benefits for other stake holders. The aim to maintain an optimal capital structure and minimise cost of capital.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or adjust the dividend payment to shareholders (if permitted). Consistent with others in the industry, the Company monitors its capital using the gearing ratio which is total debt divided by total capital plus total debts.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Total debts	15,31,038	16,29,520
Total equity	60,46,99,705	(17,71,756)
Total debts to equity ratio (Gearing ratio)	**0.25%**	**-1145.65%**

Note 22 : Figures for previous period have been re-grouped, reclassified and re-arranged, wherever necessary to conform to current year's classification.

In terms of our report of even date
For S G C O & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.112081W/W100184

Suresh Murarka
Partner
Mem. No. 44739

Place : Mumbai
Date: 4th June, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board
Avenues Infinite Private Limited

V.V Patel

Varini Patel
Director
DIN : 00934912

Place : Mumbai
Date: 4th June, 2020

Vishwas Patel
Director
DIN : 00934823

Place : Mumbai
Date: 4th June, 2020

VAVIAN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Dubai - U.A.E.

Financial Statements & Auditor's Report
for the period ended 31st March 2020

THAKKAR
Chartered Accountants
P. O. Box : 6871, Dubai
United Arab Emirates

تــــاكــــر
محـــاسبــون قـــانـونيـــون
ص.ب : ٦٨٧١، دبـــي
الإمارات العربية المتحدة

VAVIAN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Dubai - U.A.E.

Financial Statements & Auditor's Report
for the period ended 31st March 2020

Registered Address:
P O Box 114429,
Dubai – U.A.E.

VAVIAN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Dubai – U.A.E.

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THAKKAR
Chartered Accountants

تـــاكـــر
محـاسبـون قـانـونيـون

ص.ب : ٦٨٧١، دبـي - الإمـارات العـربيـة المـتـحـدة - هاتـف : ٣٩٣٩٠٥٣، فـاكـس : ٣٩٣٩٠٥٤
P. O. Box : 6871, Dubai - United Arab Emirates - Tel. : 3939053, Fax : 3939054
E-mail : thakkars@emirates.net.ae

M/s. VAVIAN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
P O Box 114429,
Dubai - U.A.E.

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **VAVIAN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED** the ("Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as of **March 31, 2020**, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in shareholders' equity and statement cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's Internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Cont'd

Auditor's Report to the Shareholders of M/s. VAVIAN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED, Dubai – United Arab Emirates, - continued (page 2 of 2)

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of **VAVIAN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED, Dubai - United Arab Emirates** as of **March 31, 2020**, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

We obtained all the information which we considered as necessary for our audit. According to the information available to us, we are not aware of any contraventions during the period of applicable law which may have material effect on the financial position of the company and the results of its operation for the year then ended.

THAKKAR Chartered Accountants
Dubai – UAE

May 28, 2020

تـــاكــــر
محاسبون قانونيون
THAKKAR
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
P.O.Box: 6871, Dubai-U.A.E.

VAVIAN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
P O Box 114429, Dubai - UAE

Statement of Financial Position as on March 31, 2020
Figures in UAE Dirhams

	NOTES	31.03.2020	31.03.2019
ASSETS			
Current Assets :			
Cash & bank balances	3	65,466	68,251
Trade debtors & other receivables	4	-	33,504
Loan and Advances	5	1,724,307	-
Total Current Assets		**1,789,773**	**101,755**
Non-Current Assets			
Intangible assets	6	4,360,909	5,839,299
Investments	7	100,000	100,000
Total Non-Current Assets		**4,460,909**	**5,939,299**
Total Assets		**6,250,682**	**6,041,053**
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Non-Current Liabilities :			
Loan taken	8	-	2,468,565
Total Non-Current Liabilities		-	**2,468,565**
Current Liabilities :			
Trade creditors & other payables	10	3,375	4,725
Total Current Liabilities		**3,375**	**4,725**
Total Liabilities		**3,375**	**2,473,290**
EQUITY :			
Shareholders' funds	11	6,247,307	3,567,763
Total Liabilities & Equity		**6,250,682**	**6,041,053**

Annexed schedule of notes forms an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on page 3 to 12 were approved and singed by Directors on 27th May, 2020.

For VAVIAN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED **Auditors' Report on Page 1 & 2**

Authorized Signatory

VAVIAN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
P O Box 114429, Dubai - UAE

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2020
Figures in UAE Dirhams

	NOTES	01.04.2019 to 31.03.2020	01.04.2018 to 31.03.2019
Gross revenue		-	2,202,930
Less : Direct expenses		-	-
Gross Total Income		-	2,202,930
Less : General & Administrative Expenses :			
Depreciation & amortization		1,478,390	1,476,000
Other overheads	14	25,867	38,876
		(1,504,256)	(1,514,876)
Net profit / (loss) for the year		**(1,504,256)**	**688,054**

Annexed schedule of notes forms an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on page 3 to 12 were approved and singed by Directors on 27th May, 2020.

For VAVIAN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Auditors' Report on Page 1 & 2

Authorized Signatory

فافيان انترناشونال ليمتد
Reg. No. 189495
Dubai - U.A.E.
VAVIAN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

VAVIAN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
P O Box 114429, Dubai - UAE

Statement of changes in Shareholders' Equity as on March 31, 2020
Figures in UAE Dirhams

	Share capital	Retained earning	Share Premium	Total
As at April 1, 2018	10,000	2,869,710	-	2,879,710
During the period	-	-	-	-
Net profit for the period	-	688,054	-	688,054
As at March 31, 2019	**10,000**	**3,557,763**	**-**	**3,567,763**
As at April 1, 2019	10,000	3,557,763	-	3,567,763
During the period	3,800		-	3,800
Net profit / (loss) for the period		(1,504,256)	-	(1,504,256)
Share premium			4,180,000	4,180,000
As at March 31, 2020	**13,800**	**2,053,507**	**4,180,000**	**6,247,307**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

For VAVIAN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Authorized Signatory

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Reg. No. 189495
Dubai - U.A.E.
VAVIAN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

VAVIAN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
P O Box 114429, Dubai - UAE

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2020
Figures in UAE Dirhams

		31.03.2020	31.03.2019
I. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES :-			
Net profit / (loss) for the year		(1,504,256)	688,054
Adjustment :-			
Depreciation		-	-
Amortization on intangible assets		1,478,390	1,476,000
Operating profit (loss) before working capital changes		**(25,867)**	**2,164,054**
(Increase) \ decrease in trade debtors & other receivables		33,504	186,996
Increase \ (decrease) in trade creditors & other payables		(1,350)	(7,375,275)
Net cash flow from (used) in operating activities	**(A)**	**6,287**	**(5,024,225)**
II. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES :-			
Issue of share capital		3,800	-
Share premium		4,180,000	-
Increase \ (decrease) in due to related parties fund		(4,192,872)	2,083,365
Net cash flow from (used) in financing activities	**(B)**	**(9,072)**	**2,083,365**
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUI	**(A+B)**	**(2,785)**	**(2,940,860)**
Cash & bank balance at beginning		68,251	3,009,111
Cash & bank equivalents at the end of the year.		**65,466**	**68,251**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

FOR VAVIAN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Authorized Signatory

VAVIAN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
P O Box 114429, Dubai - UAE

Notes to the Financial Statements
Figures in UAE Dirhams

1) **Establishment and operations**

M/S. VAVIAN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED, is registered with Dubai Creative Clusters Authority, Dubai, as a Limited Liability Company under the Private Companies Regulations 2003 issued under Law No. (1) of 2000 & repealed by Law No. 15 of 2014 establishing the DUBAI Creative Clusters Authority. (Registration & License No. 93697)

M/S. VAVIAN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED, is dealing in business of E commerce solutions, Software consultancy, Customer Service, Developer, Solution Provider, Support

2) **Significant accounting policies**

Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). These financial statements are presented in United Arab Emirates Dirhams (AED) since that is the currency of the country in which the Company is domiciled. A summary of the significant accounting polices, which have been adopted consistently, is set out below:

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the amounts derived from the services provided within the company's ordinary activities.

Trade debtors

Accounts receivable are unsecured, unconfirmed but considered good and recoverable as per management. Bad debts are written off as they arise.

Depreciation

Fixed assets are depreciated on straight line method and percentages charges are as follows:-

Office equipments & furnitures	20%
Computer server and networks	20%

We have relied upon the physical verification conducted by management

Intangible assets

Expenditure on intangible assets amortized by management over their useful life of 5 years. Where in indication of impairment exists the carrying amount of intangible asset is assessed and written down to its recoverable amount.

Employees' end of service benefits

End of service benefits is accrued in accordance with the term of employment of the company's employees at the balance sheet date, having regard to the requirements of UAE Labour Law. During the period provision not provided.

Foreign currency transactions

Transaction in foreign currencies are converted into UAE dirhams at the rates ruling when entered into. Foreign currency balance have been converted into UAE dirhams at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Resultant gains and losses are reflected in the profit & loss account.

Investment

Investment in subsidiaries or in other entities is carried at cost in the standalone financial statement.

Figures are rounded off to the nearest UAE dirhams.

		31.03.2020	31.03.2019
3)	**Cash & bank balances**		
	Cash on hand	9200	9,200
	Bank balances :		
	Bank Balance	56266	59,051
		65,466	**68,251**
4)	**Trade debtors & other receivables**		
	Deposit recoverable	-	33,504
		-	**33,504**
5)	**Loan and Advances**		
	Avenues World FZ LLC	**1,724,307**	-
		1,724,307	-

6) **Intangible Assets (Computer Software)**
For the period as on March 31, 2020

	Intangible Assets
COST :	
As on 01-04-2018	7,315,299
Additions	-
As on 01-04-2019	**7,315,299**
Additions	
As on 31-03-2020	**7,315,299**
AMORTIZATION :	
As on 01-04-2018	-
For the period	1,476,000
As on 01-04-2019	**1,476,000**
For the period	1,478,390
As on 31-03-2020	**2,954,390**
NET BOOK VALUE :	
As on 01-04-2018	7,315,299
As on 01-04-2019	5,839,299
As on 31-03-2020	**4,360,909**

7) **Investments**	**31.03.2020**	**31.03.2019**
Investment in Avenues World FZ LLC (100 Shares of AED 1000 Each)	100,000	100,000
	100,000	**100,000**

8) **Loan taken**

Vian International Limited	-	1,672,200
Avenues World FZ LLC	-	796,365
	-	**2,468,565**

9) **Related party transactions**

The Company enters into transactions with other companies that fall within the definition of a related party contained in International Accounting Standard 24: Related Party Disclosures. Such transactions are in normal course of business at terms agreed between parties. Related parties comprise subsidiaries and companies under common ownership and/or common management control. At the reporting date, trade and non-trade balances with related parties as folows.

Name of Related Parties and Nature of Relationship

Holding Company	Infibeam Avenues Limited
Wholly owned subsidiary company	Avenues World FZ LLC
KMP	Milind Bhalekhar (upto 30/06/18)

The significant related party transactions during the year are as follows:

	31.03.2020	31.03.2019
LoanTaken		
1) Avenues World FZ LLC		415,731
Loan Given		
1) Milind Bhalekhar		38,070
2) Avenues World FZ LLC	2,718,208	
Loan Given received back		
1) Milind Bhalekhar		
2) Avenues World FZ LLC	197,536	
Closing balances		
Avenues World FZ LLC	**1,724,307**	**796,365**

10) **Trade creditors & other payables**

Creditors for Services		
Provision for expenses	3,375	4,725
	3,375	**4,725**

11) **Share holders funds**

Share capital account	13,800	10,000
Share premium	4,180,000	-
Retained Earnings	2,053,507	3,557,763
	6,247,307	**3,567,763**

12) **Share capital**

The share capital comprised 10,000 share of AED. 1/- each fully paid by following shareholders :-

1) Infibeam Avenues Limited, India 100%

Share capital

The share capital comprised 10,000 share of AED. 1/- each fully paid by following shareholders :-

	% holding	No of Shares
1) Milind Bhalekar (From 01/04/2018 to 30/06/2018)	100%	10,000
2) Infibeam Global EMEA FZ LLC (From 01/07/2018 to 13/02/2019)	100%	10,000
3) Infibeam Avenues Limited (From 14/02/2019 to 31/03/2019)	100%	10,000
4) Infibeam Avenues Limited Fresh Issues 3800 Shares of AED.1/-each fully paid on 17/07/2019	100%	3,800

As on 14/02/2019, holding company Infibeam Avenued Limited of Infibeam Global EMEA FZ LLC has passed the board resolution to acquire the 100% shareholding of Vavian International Limited (hereinafter referred as VIL). Now VIL has become the subsidiary company of Infibeam Avenues Limited w.e.f. 14/02/2019. Financial and operational control of VIL is also given to Infibeam Avenues Limited from Infibeam Global EMEA FZ LLC.

Infibeam Global EMEA FZ LLC acquired the shares from Mr Milind Bhalekar on 26th June.2018 but the financial and opearional control was given as on 1st July, 2018 to Infibeam Global EMEA FZ LLC.

13) **Financial instruments**

(a) Significant accounting policies

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognized, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in Note 2 to the financial statements.

(b) Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities approximate the carrying values in the statement of financial position as of March 31, 2020.

	31.03.2020	31.03.2019
14) Other overheads		
Audit Fees	6,750	4,725
Banks charges	7,675	7,040
Legal & Professional Fees	11,441	27,111
	25,867	**38,876**

15) Financial risk management objectives

The Company has set financial risk management policies. These policies set out the Company's overall business strategies and its risk management philosophy. The Company's overall financial risk management program seeks to minimize potential adverse effects of financial performance of the Company. The management provides principles for overall financial risk management and policies covering specific areas, such as market risk (including foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. Reviews are undertaken to ensure that the Company's policy guidelines are complied with.

There has been no change to the Company's exposure to these financial risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk.

(a) Foreign currency risk management

There is no significant foreign currency risk in respect of the Company's financial assets and liabilities.

(b) Interest rate risk management

The Company is not exposed to interest rate risk as the Company does not have any interest bearing financial assets or liabilities as of March 31, 2020.

(c) Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the management, which has built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves and continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. The Company also has access to related party funds to further reduce its liquidity risk.

(d) Capital risk management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing the return to shareholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from the previous year.

The capital structure of the Company consists of cash and cash equivalents and equity comprising issued capital, retained earnings and the statement of changes in shareholders' equity, respectively.

16) Previous Years' Financial Figures

Closing Balances of previous year, i.e. 31st March, 2019 are also audited.

For VAVIAN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Authorized Signatory

فافيان انترناشونال ليمتد
Reg. No. 189495
Dubai - U.A.E.
VAVIAN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

AVENUES WORLD FZ LLC

Dubai - U.A.E.

Financial Statements & Auditor's Report
for the period ended 31st March 2020

Registered Address:
P O Box 500416,
Dubai – U.A.E.

AVENUES WORLD FZ LLC
Dubai – U.A.E.

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M/s. AVENUES WORLD FZ LLC
P O Box 500416,
Dubai - U.A.E.

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **AVENUES WORLD FZ LLC** the ("Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as of **March 31, 2020**, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in shareholders' equity and statement cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of thé entity's Internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Cont'd

Auditor's Report to the Shareholders of M/s. AVENUES WORLD FZ LLC, Dubai – United Arab Emirates, - continued (page 2 of 2)

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of **AVENUES WORLD FZ LLC, Dubai - United Arab Emirates** as of **March 31, 2020**, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

We obtained all the information which we considered as necessary for our audit. According to the information available to us, we are not aware of any contraventions during the period of applicable law which may have material effect on the financial position of the company and the results of its operation for the year then ended.

THAKKAR Chartered Accountants
Dubai – UAE

May 28, 2020

تـــاكـــر
مـحـاسبون قانونـيون
THAKKAR
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
P.O.Box: 6871, Dubai-U.A.E.

AVENUES WORLD FZ LLC
P O Box 500416, Dubai - UAE

Statement of Financial Position as of March 31, 2020
Figures in UAE Dirhams

	NOTES	31.03.2020	31.03.2019
ASSETS			
Current Assets:			
Cash & bank balances	3	6,152,696	4,097,750
Trade debtors & other receivables	4	10,783,862	3,595,914
Total Current Assets		**16,936,557**	**7,693,664**
Non-Current Assets			
Tangible assets	5	128,193	146,653
Total Non-Current Assets		**128,193**	**146,653**
Total Assets		**17,064,750**	**7,840,317**
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Non-Current Liabilities:			
Loan from related party	6	1,724,307	969,371
Total Non-Current liabilities		**1,724,307**	**969,371**
Current Liabilities:			
Trade creditors & other payables	7	11,279,391	7,028,762
Total Current Liabilities		**11,279,391**	**7,028,762**
Equity:			
Shareholders' funds	8	4,061,052	(157,817)
Total Liabilities & Equity		**17,064,750**	**7,840,317**

Annexed schedule of notes forms an integral part of these financial statements.

The Financial Statements approved and signed by the Directors on 27th May, 2020.

For AVENUES WORLD FZ LLC

Auditors' Report on page 1 & 2

Authorized Signatory

افنيوس وورلد منطقة حرة - ذ.م.م.
Lic. No. : 92485
Dubai - UAE
Avenues World FZ - LLC

AVENUES WORLD FZ LLC
P O Box 500416, Dubai - UAE

Statement of Comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2020
Figures in UAE Dirhams

	NOTES	01.04.2019 to 31.03.2020	01.04.2018 to 31.03.2019
Gross revenue		15,733,587	10,987,594
Less : Direct expenses	9	(7,774,171)	(8,665,740)
Gross Total Income		7,959,416	2,321,855
Add: Indirect Income	10	220,791	12,195
Less : General & Administrative Expenses :			
Salaries & allowances		1,399,291	1,110,462
Rent		152,121	148,285
Trade license and visa Expense		20,300	8,762
Depreciation		23,172	6,942
Other overheads	11	2,307,531	408,411
		(3,902,415)	(1,682,861)
Profit for the year before Prior Period Items		4,277,792	651,188
Less : Prior Period Expenses :		58,922	-
Net Profit for the year		**4,218,869**	**651,188**

Annexed schedule of notes forms an integral part of these financial statements.

The Financial Statements approved and signed by the Directors on 27th May, 2020.

For AVENUES WORLD FZ LLC

Auditors' Report on page 1 & 2

Authorized Signatory

افينيوس وورلد منطقة حرة - ذ.م.م
Llc. No. : 92485
Dubai - UAE
Avenues World FZ - LLC

AVENUES WORLD FZ LLC
P O Box 500416, Dubai - UAE

Statement of changes in Shareholders' Equity for the year end March 31, 2020
Figures in UAE Dirhams

	Share capital	Retained earning	Total
As at April 1, 2018	100,000	(909,005)	(809,005)
Net profit for the period	-	651,188	651,188
As at March 31, 2019	**100,000**	**(257,817)**	**(157,817)**
As at April 1, 2019	100,000	(257,817)	(157,817)
Net profit for the period	-	4,218,869	4,218,869
As at March 31, 2020	**100,000**	**3,961,052**	**4,061,052**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

For AVENUES WORLD FZ LLC

Authorized Signatory

افينيوس وورلد منطقة حرة - ذ.م.م
Lic. No. : 92485
Dubai - UAE
Avenues World FZ - LLC

AVENUES WORLD FZ LLC
P O Box 500416, Dubai - UAE
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2020
Figures in UAE Dirhams

		31.03.2020	31.03.2019
I. CASH FLOW FORM OPERATING ACTIVITIES :-			
Net profit / loss for the year		4,218,869	651,188
Adjustment :-			
Profit on Sale of Investment		-	(12,195)
Depreciation		23,172	6,942
Operating profit (loss) before working capital changes		**4,242,041**	**645,935**
(Increase) / Decrease in trade debtor & other receivable		(7,187,948)	(1,344,678)
Increase / (Decrease) in trade creditors & other payables		4,250,629	1,325,224
Net cash flow from (used) in operating activities	**(A)**	**1,304,722**	**626,481**
II. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES :-			
Purchase of fixed assets (Net)		(4,712)	(117,374)
Profit on Sale of Investment		-	12,195
Net cash flow from (used) in investing activities	**(B)**	**(4,712)**	**(105,179)**
II. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES :-			
Increase \ (decrease) in due to related parties fund		754,937	(115,973)
Net cash flow from (used) in financing activities	**(C)**	**754,937**	**(115,973)**
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALEN (A+B+C)		**2,054,947**	**405,330**
Cash & bank balance at beginning		4,097,750	3,692,421
Cash & bank equivalents at the end of the year.		**6,152,696**	**4,097,750**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

For AVENUES WORLD FZ LLC

Authorized Signatory

افينيوس وورلد منطقة حرة - ذ.م.م
Llc. No. : 92485
Dubai - UAE
Avenues World FZ - LLC

Notes to the Financial Statements
Figures in UAE Dirhams

1) Establishment and operations

M/S. AVENUES WORLD FZ LLC., is registered with Dubai Creative Clusters Authority, Dubai, as a Limited Liability Company under the Private Companies Regulations 2003 issued under Law No. (1) of 2000 & repealed by Law No. 15 of 2014 establishing the DUBAI Creative Clusters Authority. (Registration & License No. 93697)

M/S. AVENUES WORLD FZ LLC, is dealing in business of Software consultancy, Customer Service, Developer, Solution Provider, Support Service Provider.

2) Significant accounting policies

Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). These financial statements are presented in United Arab Emirates Dirhams (AED) since that is the currency of the country in which the Company is domiciled. A summary of the significant accounting polices, which have been adopted consistently, is set out below:

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the amounts derived from the services provided within the company's ordinary activities.

Trade debtors

Accounts receivable are unsecured, unconfirmed but considered good and recoverable as per management. Bad debts are written off as they arise.

Depreciation

Fixed assets are depreciated on written down value Method.
We have relied upon the physical verification conducted by management

Employees' end of service benefits

End of service benefits is accrued in accordance with the term of employment of the company's employees at the balance sheet date, having regard to the requirements of UAE Labour Law. During the period provision not pfovided.

Foreign currency transactions

Transaction in foreign currencies are converted into UAE dirhams at the rates ruling when entered into. Foreign currency balance have been converted into UAE dirhams at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Resultant gains and losses are reflected in the profit & loss account.

Figures are rounded off to the nearest UAE dirhams.

	31.03.2020	31.03.2019
3) Cash & bank balances		
Cash on hand	18,499	9,206
Bank balances :		
Bank Balance	6,134,196	4,088,544
	6,152,696	**4,097,750**
4) Trade debtors & other receivables		
Deposit recoverable	25,000	25,000
Prepaid expenses	98,390	50,158
Other Current Asset	719,974	1,029,653
Trade Receivables	9,940,498	2,491,103
	10,783,862	**3,595,914**

5) **Property, plant and equipments**
For the period as on March 31, 2020

	Office Furniture	Computers	Vehicles	Total
COST :				
As on 01-04-2018	46,690	18,853	-	65,543
Additions	-	9,165	108,209	117,374
As on 31-03-2019	**46,690**	**28,018**	**108,209**	**182,917**
Additions	-	4,712	-	4,712
As on 31-03-2020	**46,690**	**32,730**	**108,209**	**187,629**
DEPRECIATION :				
As on 01-04-2018	12,389	16,933	-	29,322
For the period	4,507	2,287	148	6,942
As on 31-03-2019	**16,896**	**19,220**	**148**	**36,264**
For the period	4,519	5,090	13,563	23,172
As on 31-03-2020	**21,415**	**24,310**	**13,711**	**59,437**
NET BOOK VALUE :				
As on 31-03-2019	29,794	8,798	108,061	146,653
As on 31-03-2020	25,275	8,420	94,498	128,193

6) **Related party transactions**

The Company enters into transactions with other

Name of Related Parties and Nature of Relationship

Holding company	Vavian International	Vavian International
KMP	Milind Bhalekar	Milind Bhalekar

The significant related party transactions during the year are as follows:

	31.03.2020	**31.03.2019**
Issue of share capital		
1) Vavian International Ltd	100,000	100,000
Loan Given		
1) Vavian International Ltd	-	415,731
Loan Taken		
1) Vavian International Ltd	2,718,208	
Repayment of Loan Taken		
1) Milind Bhalekar	34,357	115,973
2) Vavian International Ltd	197,536	
Closing balances		
Other Current Assets		
1) Vavian International Ltd	-	796,365
Loan taken From Related Party		
1) Milind Bhalekar	-	969,371
2) Vavian International Ltd	1,724,307	

7) **Trade creditors & other payables**

Creditors for Services	11,096,868	6,899,771
Salary payable	116,750	92,400
Provision for expenses	-	6,532
Other Current Liability	25,000	20,000
VAT Payable	40,772	10,059
	11,279,390	**7,028,762**

8) **Share holders funds**

Share capital account	100,000	100,000
Retained Earnings:		
Op. Balance	(257,817)	(909,005)
Profit for the year	4,218,869	651,188
Cl. Balance	3,961,052	(257,817)
	4,061,052	**(157,817)**

Share capital

The share capital comprised 100 share of AED. 1,000/- each fully paid by following

1) Vavian International	100,000	100,000

9) Direct expenses

Bank commission	6,919,849	7,329,791
Recharge Coupens for Go Recharge	854,322	1,335,948
	7,774,171	**8,665,740**

10) Indirect income

Other Income	220,791	12,195
	220,791	**12,195**

11) Other overheads

Audit Fees	7,750	5,250
Telephone expenses	76,969	64,281
Banks charges	9,131	14,734
Travelling & conveyance	54,961	42,535
Agent fees	3,738	8,306
Post & Courier	5,190	2,000
Legal & Professional Fees	54,093	87,785
Insurance	51,294	21,076
Office expenditure	20,798	86,111
Business Promotion Expenses	1,963,197	69,449
Baddebts	2,860	-
Repair & Maintainance	55,187	3,903
Printing & Stationery	2,363	-
Preliminary Exp Written Off	-	2,982
	2,307,531	**408,411**

12) Financial instruments

(a) Significant accounting policies

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognized, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in Note 2 to the financial statements.

(b) Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities approximate the carrying values in the statement of financial position as of March 31, 2020.

13) Financial risk management objectives

The Company has set financial risk management policies. These policies set out the Company's overall business strategies and its risk management philosophy. The Company's overall financial risk management program seeks to minimize potential adverse effects of financial performance of the Company. The management provides principles for overall financial risk management and policies covering specific areas, such as market risk (including foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. Reviews are undertaken to ensure that the Company's policy guidelines are complied with.

There has been no change to the Company's exposure to these financial risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk.

(a) Foreign currency risk management
There is no significant foreign currency risk in respect of the Company's financial assets and liabilities.

(b) Interest rate risk management
The Company is not exposed to interest rate risk as the Company does not have any interest bearing financial assets or liabilities as of March 31, 2020.

(c) Liquidity risk management
Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the management, which has built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves and continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. The Company also has access to related party funds to further reduce its liquidity risk.

(d) Capital risk management
The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing the return to shareholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from the previous

The capital structure of the Company consists of cash and cash equivalents and equity comprising issued capital, retained earnings and the statement of changes in shareholders' equity, respectively.

14) Previous Years' Financial Figures
Closing Balances of previous year, i.e. 31st March, 2019 is as per Audit Finanical statement.

For AVENUES WORLD FZ LLC

Authorized Signatory

افينيوس وورلد منطقة حرة - ذ.م.م
Llc. No. : 92485
Dubai - UAE
Avenues World FZ - LLC

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF INFIBEAM DIGITAL ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone IND AS financial statements of **INFIBEAM DIGITAL ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020, the Profit and Loss Statement (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as 'standalone IND AS 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 state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2020, the loss and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis of for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards on auditing specified under section 143 (10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the *auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the code of ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the 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 is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

PATEL & MEHTA
FRN No. 125480W
AHMEDABAD
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. 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 the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Assessment of impact of COVID 19 on continuity of operations

On account of prevalent financial, economic and health crises caused due to global pandemic – COVID-19, having impacted the assumptions used for the continuity of operations. The Company has prepared detailed revival projections and believes it has sufficient financial support and the expected cash to be generated from operations to meet its operational financial obligations for the following twelve months.

As a part of our audit we have, carried out the following procedures:

a) Obtained an understanding of the process and testing the operating effectiveness of the cash flow forecast based on assumptions and inputs to the model used to estimate the future cash flows.
b) We discussed the potential changes in key drivers as compared to previous year / actual performance with management and considering impact of COVID-19 in order to evaluate whether the inputs and assumptions used in the cash flow forecasts were suitable.
c) We tested the arithmetical accuracy of the models.

Information other than the financial statements and auditors' 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 Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the 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 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 report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

1. Management's Responsibility For The Standalone Ind As Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') with respect to the preparation of these standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Act.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease

operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. Those Board of Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

2. 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 an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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

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

Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the 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.

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.

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 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 financial statements.

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.

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FRN No.
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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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

(a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

(b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books

(c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Cash Flow Statement and the statement of changes in equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the company as on 31st March, 2020, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

(f) Since the Company's turnover as per last audited financial statements is less than Rs.50 Crores and its borrowings from banks and financial institutions at any time during the year is less than Rs.25 Crores, the Company is exempted from getting an audit opinion with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the company and the operating effectiveness of such controls vide notification dated June 13, 2017; and

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AHMEDABAD
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(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:

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

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

iii. There were not amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For Patel & Mehta
Chartered Accountant
(Firm's Registration No. 125480W)

PATEL & MEHTA
FRN No. 125480W
AHMEDABAD
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Snehal Thakkar
Partner
Membership No. 118491
Ahmedabad
Date: 28/05/2020
UDIN : 20118491AAAABL8848

"Annexure A" to the Auditors' Report

The Annexure referred to in Independent Auditor's Report to the members of the Company on the Ind AS standalone financial statement for the year ended 31st March 2020, we report that:

1) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets;

   (b) The Fixed Assets have been physically verified by the management in a phased manner, designed to cover all the items over a period of three years, which in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the company and nature of its business. Pursuant to the program, a portion of the fixed asset has been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies between the books records and the physical fixed assets have been noticed.

   (c) According to information and explanations given to us, Company does not have any immovable property. Accordingly, paragraph 3(i)(c) of the order is not applicable.

2) The Company is a service company, primarily engaged in the business of selling of digital services, software development, online advertisement & ticketing for entertainment events and technological solutions and services. Accordingly, it does not hold any physical inventories. Thus, paragraph 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

3) The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability partnerships or other parties covered in the Register maintained under section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (iii) (a) to (C) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

4) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not given any loan, made any investment, given any guarantee, or provided any security under Section 185 and 186 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iv) of the order is not applicable.

5) The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public and therefore, the provisions of the clause 3 (v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

6) The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act, for any of the services rendered by the company.

7) (a) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account, and records, the Company has been generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Sales tax, Service Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value added Tax, Cess and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the above were in arrears as at March 31, 2020 for a period of more than six months from the date on when they become payable.

   b) According to the information and explanation given to us, there are no dues of income tax, sales tax, service tax, Goods and Service Tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax outstanding on account of any dispute.

PATEL & MEHTA
FRN No. 125480W
AHMEDABAD
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

8) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any loans or borrowings from banks, government, financial institutions or dues to debenture holders during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(viii) of the order is not applicable to the company.

9) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer including debt instruments and term Loans. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (ix) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

10) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

11) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not paid / provided for managerial remuneration. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xi) of the order is not applicable.

12) In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3 (xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

13) In our opinion, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 and the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

14) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

15) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

16) The company is not required to be registered under section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For Patel & Mehta
Chartered Accountant
(Firm's Registration No. 125480W)

PATEL & MEHTA
FRN No. 125480W
AHMEDABAD
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Snehal Thakkar
Partner
Membership No. 118491
Ahmedabad
Date: 28/05/2020
UDIN : 20118491AAAABL8848

Infibeam Digital Entertainment Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	As at March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
ASSETS			
I. Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	17,759	17,759
Other intangible assets	6	211,17,388	377,79,002
Other non-current assets	8	30,000	30,000
Income tax assets (net)	9	18,67,176	26,30,003
Total non-current assets		230,32,323	404,56,764
II.Current assets			
Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	7	39,67,120	41,59,427
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	7	1,57,250	1,57,250
Other current assets	8	11,13,301	24,92,798
Total current assets		52,37,671	68,09,475
Total Assets		282,69,994	472,66,239
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	10	425,00,000	425,00,000
Other equity	11	(1142,63,155)	(1162,91,949)
Total equity		(717,63,155)	(737,91,949)
LIABILITIES			
I.Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade payables	12		
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises			-
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		16,84,102	124,97,439
(ii) Other financial liabilities	12	833,48,822	935,29,610
Other current liabilities	13	150,00,225	150,31,140
Total current liabilities		1000,33,149	1210,58,188
Total equity and liabilities		282,69,994	472,66,239

Summary of significant accounting policies 1-4

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date
For Patel & Mehta
Chartered Accountant
Firm Registration No. 125480W

Snehal Thakkar
Partner
Membership No: 118491
Ahmedabad
Date : May 28,2020

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Infibeam Digital Entertainment Private Limited
CIN: U72200GJ2012PTC070882

Vishal Mehta
Director
DIN : 03093563
Ahmedabad
Date : May 28,2020

Roopkishan Dave
Director
DIN: 02800417
Ottawa,USA
Date : May 28,2020

INFIBEAM DIGITAL ENTERTAINMENT PVT LTD.

Infibeam Digital Entertainment Private Limited
Statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2020

Particulars	Notes	Year ended March 31,2020 Indian Rupees	Year ended March 31,2019 Indian Rupees
Income			
Revenue from operations	14	1,00,000	393,34,484
Other income	15	200,82,177	1,146
Total income (I)		**201,82,177**	**393,35,630**
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	16	1,050	58,01,390
Finance costs	17	6,434	55,612
Depreciation and amortisation expense	18	166,61,614	96,85,709
Other expenses	19	14,84,285	508,13,227
Total expenses (II)		**181,53,383**	**663,55,938**
Profit before tax (III) = (I-II)		**20,28,794**	**(270,20,308)**
Tax expense			
Current tax	23	-	-
Deferred tax	23	-	
Total tax expense (IV)		-	-
Profit for the year (V) = (III-IV)		**20,28,794**	**(270,20,308)**
Other comprehensive income			
A. Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Re-measurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans	11	-	-
Income tax effect	23	-	-
Total other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax (VI)		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax (V+VI)		**20,28,794**	**(270,20,308)**
Earning per equity share [nominal value per share Rs.10/- (March 31, 2019: Rs.10/-)]			
Basic	26	0.48	(6.36)
Diluted	26	0.48	(6.36)
Summary of significant accounting policies	1 - 4		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date
For Patel & Mehta
Chartered Accountant
Firm Registration No. 125480W

Snehal Thakkar
Partner
Membership No: 118491
Ahmedabad
Date : May 28,2020

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
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Date : May 28,2020

INFIBEAM DIGITAL ENTERTAINMENT PVT. LTD.

Infibeam Digital Entertainment Private Limited
Statement of changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2020

A. Equity share capital

Indian Rupees

Balance	Amount Note 10
As at March 31, 2018	425,00,000
Issue of Equity Share capital	-
As at March 31, 2019	425,00,000
Issue of Equity Share capital	
As at March 31, 2020	425,00,000

B. Other equity

Indian Rupees

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		Total other equity
	Share Application Money	Retained Earnings	
	Note 11	Note 11	Note 11
Balance as at April 1, 2018	150,00,000	(892,71,641)	(742,71,641)
Repaid during the year	(150,00,000)	-	(150,00,000)
Loss for the year	-	(270,20,308)	(270,20,308)
Balance as at March 31,2019	-	(1162,91,949)	(1162,91,949)
Balance as at April 1, 2019	-	(1162,91,949)	(1162,91,949)
Profit for the year		20,28,794	20,28,794
Balance as at March 31,2020	-	(1142,63,155)	(1142,63,155)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date
For Patel & Mehta
Chartered Accountant
Firm Registration No. 125480W

Snehal Thakkar
Partner
Membership No: 118491
Ahmedabad
Date : May 28,2020

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
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CIN: U72200GJ2012PTC070882

Vishal Mehta
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DIN : 03093563
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Date : May 28,2020

Roopkishan Dave
Director
DIN: 02800417
Ottawa,USA
Date : May 28,2020

INFIBEAM DIGITAL ENTERTAINMENT PVT. LTD.

Infibeam Digital Entertainment Private Limited
Statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2020

Particulars	March 31,2020 Indian Rupees		March 31,2019 Indian Rupees	
A Operating activities				
Profit / (Loss) before tax		20,28,794		(270,20,308)
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:				
Depreciation /Amortization	166,61,614		96,85,709	
Interest income	(78,333)		(760)	
Amount written off	(70,988)		56,323	
Liability no longer payable	(199,32,856)		-	
		(34,20,563)		97,41,272
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes		(13,91,769)		(172,79,036)
Working Capital Changes:				
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	(18,00,481)		124,97,439	
Changes in other current liabilities	(30,915)		118,87,170	
Changes in other financial liabilities	7,39,212		74,56,219	
Changes in other non current assets	-		6,30,000	
Changes in trade receivables	1,92,307		27,70,505	
Changes in other current assets	14,52,360		(12,88,835)	
Decrease in other current and non current liabilities and provisions	-		(10,49,324)	
Net Changes in Working Capital		5,52,484		329,03,173
Cash Generated from Operations		(8,39,285)		156,24,137
Direct Taxes paid (Net of income tax refund)		(7,62,827)		17,59,840
Net Cash from Operating Activities (A)		(76,458)		138,64,297
B Cash Flow from Investing Activities				
Net cash flow from Investing Activities (B)		-		-
C Cash Flow from Financing Activities				
Interest income	76,458		760	
Proceeds from Share Application Money	-		(150,00,000)	
Net Cash flow from Financing Activities (C)		76,458		(149,99,240)
Net Increase/(Decrease) in cash & cash equivalents		0		(11,34,943)
Cash & Cash equivalent at the beginning of the year		1,57,250		12,92,192
Cash & Cash equivalent at the end of the year		1,57,250		1,57,250
		(0)		(0)

The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (IND AS) - 7 "Statement of Cash Flows" issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	Year ended March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Cash and cash equivalents comprise of: (Note 7)		
Balances with Banks	-	-
Cash on Hand	1,57,250	1,57,250
Cash and cash equivalents	1,57,250	1,57,250

As per our report of even date
For Patel & Mehta
Chartered Accountant
Firm Registration No. 125480W

Snehal Thakkar
Partner
Membership No: 118491
Ahmedabad
Date : May 28,2020

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Infibeam Digital Entertainment Private Limited
CIN: U72200GJ2012PTC070882

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DIN : 03093563
Ahmedabad
Date : May 28,2020

Roopkishan Dave
Director
DIN: 02800417
Ottawa,USA
Date : May 28,2020

INFIBEAM DIGITAL ENTERTAINMENT PVT. LTD.

Infibeam Digital Entertainment Private Limited
Notes to the financials statement for the year ended March 31, 2020

1. Corporate Information

Infibeam Digital Entertainment Private Limited was incorporated on June 25, 2012 as per the Companies Act, 1956. The Company is engaged in the business of sale of digital products (like music applications), organising entertainment events, online ticketing and advertisement for entertainment events.

2. Basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values, the provisions of the Companies Act , 2013 (`Act') (to the extent notified) and guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

The Company has adopted all the Ind AS standards and the adoption was carried out in accordance with Ind AS 101 First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards. The transition was carried out from Indian Accounting Principles generally accepted in India as prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (IGAAP), which was the previous GAAP.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments),

The financial statements are presented in INR. These financial statements are the separate financial statements of the Company.

3. Critical accounting estimates

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

3.1. Estimates and assumption

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

3.2. Defined benefit plans

The cost of the defined benefit plans and the present value of the obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. Discount rate has been determined by reference to market yields on the government bonds as at the balance sheet date. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables. Those mortality tables tend to change only at intervals in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the country.

Further details about defined benefit obligations are provided in Note 25.

3.3. Taxes

Income-tax expense comprises current tax (i.e. amount of tax for the period determined in accordance with the income-tax law) and deferred tax charge or credit (reflecting the tax effects of timing differences between accounting income and taxable income for the period). Income-tax expense is recognised in profit or loss except that tax expense related to items recognised directly in reserves is also recognised in those reserves. Current tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to (recovered from) the taxation authorities, using the applicable tax rates and tax laws.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of timing differences between taxable income and accounting income i.e. differences that originate in one period and are capable of reversal in one or more subsequent periods. The deferred tax charge or credit and the corresponding deferred tax liabilities or assets are recognised using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent there is reasonable certainty that the assets can be realised in future; however, where there is unabsorbed depreciation or carried forward loss under taxation laws, deferred tax assets are recognised only if there is a virtual certainty supported by convincing evidence that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed as at each balance sheet date and written down or written-up to reflect the amount that is reasonably/virtually certain (as the case may be) to be realized.

3.4. Intangible asset including intangible asset under development

Intangible development costs are capitalised as and when technical and commercial feasibility of the asset is demonstrated, future economic benefits are probable. The costs which can be capitalized include the salary and ESOP cost of employees that are directly attributable to development of the asset for its intended use. Research costs are expensed as incurred. Intangible assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Refer Note 4.4 for the estimated useful life of Intangible assets. The carrying value of Intangible assets has been disclosed in Note 6.

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3.5. Property, plant and equipment

Refer Note 4.4 for the estimated useful life of Property, plant and equipment. The carrying value of Property, plant and equipment has been disclosed in Note 5.

3.6. Revenue recognition

Revenue from the services rendered is recognized proportionally over the period in which the services are rendered as per the rates and terms agreed with the customer.

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The following are the significant accounting policies applied by the company in preparing its financial statements:

4.1. Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is treated as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

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

4.2. Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability

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Or

- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, as described below, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.
For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy, as explained above.

This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

- Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost)

4.3. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and

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borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of Property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company recognises such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly. All repair and maintenance costs are recognised in statement of profit or loss as incurred. Capital work-in-progress comprises cost of fixed assets that are not yet installed and ready for their intended use at the balance sheet date.

Depreciation is calculated on a written down value basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

- Plant and equipment - 5 to 10 years
- Computer & Peripherals - 3 to 6 years

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

4.4. Intangible Assets

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its intangible assets as recognised in its previous GAAP financial as deemed cost at the transition date, i.e., 1 April 2015. Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost include acquisition and other incidental cost related to acquiring the intangible asset.

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Intangible development costs are capitalised as and when technical and commercial feasibility of the asset is demonstrated, future economic benefits are probable. The costs which can be capitalized include the salary and ESOP cost of employees that are directly attributable to development of the asset for its intended use.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

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Amortisation

Period of amortisation of internally generated intangibles is 5 years and period of acquired intangibles ranges between 3 years to 10 years.

Intangible assets under development

Expenditure incurred on acquisition /construction of intangible assets which are not ready for their intended use at balance sheet date are disclosed under Intangible assets under development.

4.5. Leases

Company as a lessee

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the Company as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease unless the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases. Initial direct costs incurred specifically for an operating lease are deferred and charged to the statement of profit and loss over the lease term.

4.6. Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generated unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the asset. An impairment loss is reversed in the statement of profit and loss if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

4.7. Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those services.

Rendering of services

Revenue from Services is recognised upfront at the point in time when the service is delivered to the customer. Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with the customer

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and excludes amounts collected on behalf of customers. The Company presents revenue net of discounts and collection charges. Revenue also excludes taxes collected from customers.
Revenue from holding company / fellow-subsidiaries is recognised based on transaction price which is at arm's length.

Contract assets are recognised when there is excess of revenue earned over billings on contracts. Contract assets are classified as unbilled revenue (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.

Excess billing over revenue ("contract liability") is recognised when there is billing in excess of revenues.

In accordance with Ind AS 37, the Company recognises an onerous contract provision when the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under a contract exceed the economic benefits to be received.

Contracts are subject to modification to account for changes in contract specification and requirements. The Company 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.

The Company disaggregates revenue from contracts with customers by offering and geography.

The Company exercises judgement in determining whether the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time or over a period of time. The Company 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 as per contract.

Interest income

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit or loss.

4.8. Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

a) Financial assets

(i) Initial recognition and measurement.

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All financial assets, except investment in subsidiaries and joint ventures, are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through statement of profit and loss (FVTPL)

(iii) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or. where applicable. a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

(iv) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognised is recognized as an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss.

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b) Financial Liabilities

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings.

(ii) Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

- **Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss**

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind-AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risks are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

(iii) Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

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

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c) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

4.9. Cash and cash equivalent

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, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

4.10. Taxes

Tax expense comprises of current income tax and deferred tax.

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside Statement of profit and loss is recognised outside Statement of profit and loss (either in other comprehensive income or equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;

- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and interests in joint arrangements, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;

- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

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

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

4.11. Retirement and other employee benefits

a) Short Term Employee Benefits

All employee benefits payable within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short term employee benefits. The undiscounted amount of short term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees is recognised during the year.

b) Post-Employment Benefits

(i) Defined benefit plan

Gratuity benefit scheme is a defined benefit plan. The present value of the obligation under such defined benefit plans is determined based on the actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method as at the date of the Balance sheet reduced by the fair value of any plan assets. The discount

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rate used for determining the present value of the obligation under defined benefit plan, are based on the market yields on Government securities as at the balance sheet date.

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the Balance Sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the Statement of profit and loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income

The Company has not invested in any fund for meeting liability.

4.12. Earnings per share

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders for the period by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders for the period by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the equity shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. the average market value of the outstanding equity shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented.

4.13. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit or loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Contingencies

Provision in respect of loss contingencies relating to claims, litigation, assessment, fines, penalties etc. are recognised when it is probable that a liability has been incurred, and the amount can be estimated reliably.

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets:

A contingent liability exists when there is a possible but not probable obligation, or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources, or a present obligation whose amount cannot be estimated reliably. Contingent liabilities do not warrant provisions, but are disclosed unless the possibility of outflow of resources is remote. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and related income are recognised in the period in which the change occurs.

4.14 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

New and amended standards

The Company applied Ind AS 116 Leases for the first time. The nature and effect of the changes as a result of adoption of this new accounting standard is described below. Several other amendments apply for the first time for the year ending March 31, 2020, but do not have an impact on the financial statements of the Company.

(i) Ind AS 116 Leases

Ind AS 116 supersedes Ind AS 17 Leases including its appendices (Appendix C of Ind AS 17 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease, Appendix A of Ind AS 17 Operating Leases-Incentives and Appendix B of Ind AS 17 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease). The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to recognise most leases on the balance sheet. Lessor accounting under Ind AS 116 is substantially unchanged from Ind AS 17. Lessors will continue to classify leases as either operating or finance leases using similar principles as in Ind AS 17. Therefore, Ind AS 116 does not have an impact for leases where the Company is the lessor.

These amendments have no impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company.

(ii) Appendix C to Ind AS 12 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatment

The appendix addresses the accounting for income taxes when tax treatments involve uncertainty that affects the application of Ind AS 12 and does not apply to taxes or levies outside the scope of Ind AS

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12, nor does it specifically include requirements relating to interest and penalties associated with uncertain tax treatments. The Interpretation specifically addresses the following:

1. Whether an entity considers uncertain tax treatments separately
2. The assumptions an entity makes about the examination of tax treatments by taxation authorities
3. How an entity determines taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates
4. How an entity considers changes in facts and circumstances

The Company determines whether to consider each uncertain tax treatment separately or together with one or more other uncertain tax treatments and uses the approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty. In determining the approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty, the Company has considered, for example; (a) how it prepares its income tax filings and supports tax treatments; or (b) how the entity expects the taxation authority to make its examination and resolve issues that might arise from that examination.

The Company determined, based on its tax compliance, that it is probable that its tax treatments will be accepted by the taxation authorities. The Appendix did not have an impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company.

(iii) Amendments to Ind AS 109: Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation

Under Ind AS 109, a debt instrument can be measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, provided that the contractual cash flows are 'solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding' (the SPPI criterion) and the instrument is held within the appropriate business model for that classification. The amendments to Ind AS 109 clarify that a financial asset passes the SPPI criterion regardless of the event or circumstance that causes the early termination of the contract and irrespective of which party pays or receives reasonable compensation for the early termination of the contract.

These amendments have no impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company.

(iv) Amendments to Ind AS 19: Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement

The amendments to Ind AS 19 address the accounting when a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs during a reporting period. The amendments specify that when a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs during the annual reporting period, an entity is required to:

(a) Determine current service cost for the remainder of the period after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement, using the actuarial assumptions used to remeasure the net defined benefit liability (asset) reflecting the benefits offered under the plan and the plan assets after that event.

(b) Determine net interest for the remainder of the period after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement using: the net defined benefit liability (asset) reflecting the benefits offered under the plan and the plan assets after that event; and the discount rate used to remeasure that net defined benefit liability (asset).

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The amendments had no impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company as it did not have any plan amendments, curtailments, or settlements during the period.

(v) Amendments to Ind AS 28: Long-term interests in associates and joint ventures

The amendments clarify that an entity applies Ind AS 109 to long-term interests in an associate or joint venture to which the equity method is not applied but that, in substance, form part of the net investment in the associate or joint venture (longterm interests). This clarification is relevant because it implies that the expected credit loss model in Ind AS 109 applies to such long-term interests.

The amendments also clarified that, in applying Ind AS 109, an entity does not take account of any losses of the associate or joint venture, or any impairment losses on the net investment, recognised as adjustments to the net investment in the associate or joint venture that arise from applying Ind AS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures.

These amendments had no impact on the standalone financial statements as the Company is in compliance with the said amendment.

4.15 Annual Improvements to Ind AS 2018

(i) Ind AS 103 Business Combinations

The amendments clarify that, when an entity obtains control of a business that is a joint operation, it applies the requirements for a business combination achieved in stages, including remeasuring previously held interests in the assets and liabilities of the joint operation at fair value. In doing so, the acquirer remeasures its entire previously held interest in the joint operation. An entity applies those amendments to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 April 2019.

These amendments had no impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company as there is no transaction where joint control is obtained.

(ii) Ind AS 111 Joint Arrangements

An entity that participates in, but does not have joint control of, a joint operation might obtain joint control of the joint operation in which the activity of the joint operation constitutes a business as defined in Ind AS 103. The amendments clarify that the previously held interests in that joint operation are not remeasured. An entity applies those amendments to transactions in which it obtains joint control on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after April 1, 2019.

These amendments had no impact on the standalone financial statements of the company as there is no transaction where a joint control is obtained.

(iii) Ind AS 12 Income Taxes

The amendments clarify that the income tax consequences of dividends are linked more directly to past transactions or events that generated distributable profits than to distributions to owners. Therefore, an entity recognises the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other

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comprehensive income or equity according to where it originally recognised those past transactions or events.

An entity applies the amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019. Since the Company's current practice is in line with these amendments, they had no impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company.

(iv) Ind AS 23 Borrowing Costs

The amendments clarify that an entity treats as part of general borrowings any borrowing originally made to develop a qualifying asset when substantially all of the activities necessary to prepare that asset for its intended use or sale are complete. The entity applies the amendments to borrowing costs incurred on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies those amendments. An entity applies those amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019. Since the Company's current practice is in line with these amendments, they had no impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company

4.16 Standards issued but not yet effective

There are no standards that are issued but not yet effective on March 31, 2020.

Infibeam Digital Entertainment Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 5 : Property, plant and equipment

Indian Rupees

Particulars	Office equipment	Computer, server & network	Total
Cost			
As at March 31, 2018	34,812	3,20,371	3,55,183
Additions	-	-	-
Deductions	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2019	34,812	3,20,371	3,55,183
Additions	-	-	-
Deductions	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	34,812	3,20,371	3,55,183
Depreciation and Impairment			
As at March 31, 2018	33,072	3,04,352	3,37,424
Depreciation for the year	-	-	-
Deductions	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2019	33,072	3,04,352	3,37,424
Depreciation for the year	-	-	-
Deductions	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	33,072	3,04,352	3,37,424
Net Block			
As at March 31, 2020	1,740	16,019	17,759
As at March 31, 2019	1,740	16,019	17,759

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Note 6 : Other intangible assets and intangible assets under development

Indian Rupees

Particulars	Computer Software	License for platform infrastructure	Intangible assets under development	Total
Cost				
As at March 31, 2018	**7,19,44,770**	**9,35,10,000**	**2,08,48,273**	**18,63,03,043**
Additions	2,08,48,273	-	-	2,08,48,273
Capitalised	-	-	(2,08,48,273)	(2,08,48,273)
As at March 31, 2019	**9,27,93,043**	**9,35,10,000**	-	**18,63,03,043**
Additions	-	-	-	-
Capitalised	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	**9,27,93,043**	**9,35,10,000**	-	**18,63,03,043**
Amortisation and Impairment				
As at March 31, 2018	**4,53,28,332**	**9,35,10,000**	-	**13,88,38,332**
Amortisation for the year	96,85,709	-	-	96,85,709
Deductions	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2019	**5,50,14,041**	**9,35,10,000**	-	**14,85,24,041**
Amortisation for the year	1,66,61,614	-	-	1,66,61,614
Deductions	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	**7,16,75,655**	**9,35,10,000**	-	**16,51,85,655**
Net Block				
As at March 31, 2020	**2,11,17,388**	-	-	**2,11,17,388**
As at March 31, 2019	**3,77,79,002**	-	-	**3,77,79,002**

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Note 7 : Financial assets

7 Trade receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	As at March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Trade receivables		
Current		
Unsecured, considered good*	39,67,120	41,59,427
Total Trade and other receivables	**39,67,120**	**41,59,427**

(i) Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 to 180 days.
(ii) For amount dues and terms and conditions relating to Related Party Transactions, refer note 26 .
(iii) For explanation on Company's credit risk management process, refer note 30

7 Cash and cash equivalent

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	As at March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Balance with Bank		
Current accounts	-	-
Cash on hand	1,57,250	1,57,250
Total cash and cash equivalents	**1,57,250**	**1,57,250**

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	As at March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Balance with Bank		
Current accounts	-	-
Cash on hand	1,57,250	1,57,250
	1,57,250	**1,57,250**

7 Financial assets by category

Particulars	Cost	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost
March 31, 2020				
Trade receivables				39,67,120
Cash & cash equivalents				1,57,250
Total Financial assets				41,24,370

Particulars	Cost	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost
March 31, 2019				
Trade receivables				41,59,427
Cash & cash equivalents				1,57,250
Total Financial assets				43,16,677

For Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies, refer Note 29
Fair value disclosures for financial assets and liabilities and fair value hierarchy disclosures for investment are in Note 29.

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Note 8 : Other current / non-current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	As at March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Non-current		
Security deposits	30,000	30,000
	30,000	**30,000**
Current		
Advances to suppliers	2,98,380	23,33,869
Balance with government authorities	8,13,046	1,58,929
Interest accured on security deposits	1,875	-
	11,13,301	**24,92,798**
Total	**11,43,301**	**25,22,798**

Note 9 : Income tax assets

Particulars	Indian Rupees Indian Rupees	As at March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Non-current		
Tax paid in advance	18,67,176	26,30,003
	18,67,176	26,30,003
Total	**18,67,176**	**26,30,003**

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Note 10 : Equity share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	No. of shares	Indian Rupees	No. of shares	Indian Rupees
Authorised share capital				
Equity shares of Rs.10 each	50,00,000	5,00,00,000	50,00,000	5,00,00,000
Issued and subscribed share capital				
Equity shares of Rs.10 each	42,50,000	4,25,00,000	42,50,000	4,25,00,000
Subscribed and fully paid up				
Equity shares of Rs.10 each	42,50,000	4,25,00,000	42,50,000	4,25,00,000
Total	**42,50,000**	**4,25,00,000**	**42,50,000**	**4,25,00,000**

10.1. Terms/Rights attached to the equity shares

The Company has equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 per share. All equity shares rank equally with regard to dividend and share in the Company's residual assets in proportion of amount paid up. The equity shares are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time. Each holder of the equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

On winding up of Company, the holder of equity shares will be entitled to receive the residual assets of Company, remaining after distribution of all preferential amounts in proportion to number of equity shares held.

10.2. Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the Reporting period

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020			As at March 31, 2019
	No. of shares	Indian Rupees	No. of shares	Indian Rupees
At the beginning of the year	42,50,000	4,25,00,000	42,50,000	4,25,00,000
Add :				
Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	42,50,000	4,25,00,000	42,50,000	4,25,00,000

10.3. Number of Shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% Shares in the company

Name of the Shareholder	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	No. of shares	% of shareholding	No. of shares	% of shareholding
Infibeam Avenues Limited	31,45,000	74%	31,45,000	74%
Sony Music Entertainment India Private Limited	11,05,000	26%	11,05,000	26%

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Note 11 : Other Equity

Particulars	Indian Rupees Indian Rupees	As at March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Share application money pending allotment		
Balance as per last financial statements	-	**1,50,00,000**
Add: Received during the year	-	-
Less: Repaid during the year	-	(1,50,00,000)
Balance at the end of the year	-	-
(Deficit) in the statement of profit and loss		
Balance as per last financial statements	(11,62,91,949)	**(8,92,71,641)**
Add: Profit/(Loss) for the year	20,28,794	(2,70,20,308)
Balance at the end of the year	**(11,42,63,155)**	**(11,62,91,949)**
Total Other equity	**(11,42,63,155)**	**(11,62,91,949)**

Note 12 : Financial liabilities

12 Trade payable

Particulars	Indian Rupees Indian Rupees	As at March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Current		
Trade payables		
Outstanding dues of Micro, Small, Medium enterprise	-	-
Outstanding dues to others	16,84,102	1,24,97,439
	16,84,102	**1,24,97,439**
Total	16,84,102	1,24,97,439

(i) Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-90 days terms.
(ii) For disclosure required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 refer note 31
(iii) For explanation on Company's liability risk management process, refer note 29

12 Other financial liabilities

Particulars	Indian Rupees Indian Rupees	As at March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Current		
Employee benefits payable	-	24,170
Provision for expenses	7,37,387	35,32,096
Creditor for capital expeneses*	4,16,88,412	5,26,08,412
Creditor for expenses	1,76,00,884	1,56,21,811
Book overdraft	2,01,46,859	2,03,09,258
Reimbursement of expenses payable to fellow subsidiary*	31,75,281	14,33,863
	8,33,48,822	**9,35,29,610**
Total	**8,33,48,822**	**9,35,29,610**

* includes dues to holding company and fellow subsidiaries (refer note 25)

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12 Financial liabilities by category

Particulars	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost
March 31, 2020			
Trade Payables			16,84,102
Other financial liabilities			8,33,48,822
Total Financial liabilities			**8,50,32,924**

Particulars	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost
March 31, 2019			
Trade Payables			1,24,97,439
Other financial liabilities			9,35,29,610
Total Financial liabilities			**10,60,27,048**

Note 13 : Other current / Non-current liabilities

Particulars	Indian Rupees Indian Rupees	As at March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Current		
Advance from customers	1,50,00,000	1,50,00,000
Statutory liabilities- Others	225	31,140
	1,50,00,225	**1,50,31,140**
Total	**1,50,00,225**	**1,50,31,140**

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Note 14 : Revenue from operations

Particulars	2019-20 Indian Rupees	2018-19 Indian Rupees
Sale of services	1,00,000	3,93,34,484
Total	**1,00,000**	**3,93,34,484**

Note 15 : Other income

Particulars	2019-20 Indian Rupees	2018-19 Indian Rupees
Interest income	78,333	760
Amount written off	70,988	-
Liability no longer payable	1,99,32,856	-
Miscellaneous income	-	386
Total	**2,00,82,177**	**1,146**

Note 16 : Employee benefits expense

Particulars	2019-20 Indian Rupees	2018-19 Indian Rupees
Salaries and wages^	-	57,94,662
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	1,050	6,728
Total	**1,050**	**58,01,390**
^Salaries,wages and bonus (net of capitalisation)		
Salary and wages	-	57,94,662
Less: amount capitalised	-	-
Salaries and wages cost for the year	**-**	**57,94,662**

Note 17 : Finance costs

Particulars	2019-20 Indian Rupees	2018-19 Indian Rupees
Interest expense - on statutory dues	6,434	55,612
Total	**6,434**	**55,612**

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Note 18 : Depreciation and amortization expense

Particulars	2019-20 Indian Rupees	2018-19 Indian Rupees
Depreciation on Tangible assets (Refer Note 5)	-	-
Amortization on Intangible assets (Refer Note 6)	1,66,61,614	96,85,709
Total	**1,66,61,614**	**96,85,709**

Note 19 : Other expenses

Particulars	2019-20 Indian Rupees	2018-19 Indian Rupees
Bank charges	20,060	5,752
Communication expenses	-	29,500
Commission Expenses	-	2,547
Legal and consultancy expenses	1,84,420	11,13,995
Office expenses	76,806	1,55,694
Payments to auditors*	75,000	75,000
Rent	6,00,000	6,00,000
Rate and taxes	21,570	5,000
Advertisement expenses	-	20,97,828
Event management expenses	4,47,323	4,62,30,384
Electricity expenses	56,884	1,54,126
Stationery & Printing Expenses	-	72,772
Traveling expenses	-	2,03,255
Late return filling fees	2,222	11,050
Written Off	-	56,323
Total	**14,84,285**	**5,08,13,227**

*** Payments to auditors**

Particulars	2019-20 Indian Rupees	2018-19 Indian Rupees
Statutory audit	75,000	75,000
	75,000	**75,000**

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Note 20 : Contingent liabilities

Particulars	Indian Rupees Indian Rupees	As at March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Contingent liabilities not provided for		
a. Claims against Company not acknowledged as debts	-	-
b. Guarantees given by bank on behalf of the Company	-	-

Note 21 : Capital commitment and other commitments

Particulars	Indian Rupees Indian Rupees	As at March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Capital commitments		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advance)	-	-

Note 22 : Foreign Exchange Derivatives and Exposures not hedged

A. Foreign Exchange Derivatives: The Company does not have any foreign exchange derivatives

B. Exposure Not Hedged: The Company does not have any foreign exchange exposures

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Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 23 : Income tax
The major component of income tax expense for the years ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 are :

Particulars	2019-20 Indian Rupees	2018-19 Indian Rupees
Statement of Profit and Loss		
Current tax		
Current income tax	-	-
Deferred tax		
Deferred tax expense/ (credit)	-	-
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	-	-

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by domestic tax rate for the year ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019.

A) Current tax

Particulars	2019-20 Indian Rupees	2018-19 Indian Rupees
Accounting profit before tax from continuing operations	20,28,794	(2,70,20,308)
Tax @ 26% (March 31, 2019: 26%)	5,27,486	(70,25,280)
Adjustment		
Deferred tax not recognised not considered in absence of virtually certain realisation	-	70,25,280
Tax benefits (D)		-
B/f Losses	(5,27,486)	-
Income tax expenses	-	-

B) Deferred tax

Particulars	Balance Sheet		Statement of Profit and Loss	
	March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees	2019-20 Indian Rupees	2018-19 Indian Rupees
Bought forward loss and unabsorbed depreciation	2,11,71,384	2,18,13,100	-	-
Excess of depreciation/ amortisation on fixed assets in accounts over depreciation/amortisation provided under income-tax law.	82,09,623	84,45,335	-	-
Deferred tax expense/(income)			-	-
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	2,93,81,007	3,02,58,435		

*** In absence of virtual certainty of realisation, the company has not recognized deferred tax assets of Rs 29,381,007/- (previous year Rs 30,258,435/-)**

Reflected in the balance sheet as follows		
Deferred tax assets	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-
Deferred tax assets (net)	-	-

Particulars	March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Reconciliation of deferred tax assets / (liabilities), net		
Opening balance as of April 1	-	-
Tax income/(expense) during the year recognised in profit or loss	-	-
Tax income/(expense) during the year recognised in OCI	-	-
Closing balance as at March 31	-	-

The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

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Note 24 : Disclosure pursuant to Employee benefits

Amount of Rs. 1,050 (March 31, 2019: Rs.6,728) is recognised as expenses and included in Note No. 16 "Employee benefit expense"

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	As at March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Provident Fund	1,050	6,728
	1,050	6,728

The Company has following post employment benefits which are in the nature of defined benefit plans:
(a) Gratuity

The Company operates post employment defined benefit plan i.e gratuity plan(the plan). The plan is unfunded and entitles an employee, who has rendered atleast five years of continuous service, to receive half month's salary for each period of completed service at the time of retirement/resignation. The long term service incentive is accrued for all eligible employee of the Company and is payable on completion of 5 year of service.

March 31, 2020 : Changes in defined benefit obligation and plan assets

		Gratuity cost charged to statement of profit and loss					Remeasurement gains/(losses) in other comprehensive income						
	April 1, 2019	Transfer in/(out) obligation	Service cost	Net interest expense	Sub-total included in statement of profit and loss	Benefit paid / Reversed	Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	Experience adjustments	Sub-total included in OCI	Contributions by employer	March 31, 2020
Gratuity													
Defined benefit obligation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fair value of plan assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benefit liability	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total benefit liability	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

March 31, 2019 : Changes in defined benefit obligation and plan assets

		Gratuity cost charged to statement of profit and loss					Remeasurement gains/(losses) in other comprehensive income						
	April 1, 2018	Transfer in/(out) obligation	Service cost	Net interest expense	Sub-total included in statement of profit and loss	Benefit paid / Reversed	Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	Experience adjustments	Sub-total included in OCI	Contributions by employer	March 31, 2019
Gratuity													
Defined benefit obligation	10,49,324				-	(10,49,324)	-	-			-	-	-
Fair value of plan assets	-				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benefit liability	10,49,324	-	-	-	-	(10,49,324)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total benefit liability	10,49,324	-	-	-	-	(10,49,324)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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The principal assumptions used in determining above defined benefit obligations for the Company's plans are shown below:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Discount rate	-	-
Future salary increase	-	-
Attrition rate	-	-
Morality rate	-	-
Retirement age	-	-

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as shown below:

Gratuity		(increase) / decrease in defined benefit obligation (Impact)	
Particulars	Sensitivity level	Year ended March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	Year ended March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Gratuity			
Discount rate	0.5% increase	-	-
	0.5% decrease	-	-
Salary increase	0.5% increase	-	-
	0.5% decrease	-	-

The followings are the expected future benefit payments for the defined benefit plan :

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	Year ended March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Gratuity		
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	-	-
Between 2 and 5 years	-	-
Beyond 5 years	-	-
Total expected payments	-	-

Weighted average duration of defined plan obligation (based on discounted cash flows)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	Year ended March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Gratuity	-	-

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Note 25 : Related Party disclosures.

As per the Indian Accounting Standard on "Related Party Disclosures" (IND AS 24), the related parties of the Company are as follows :

Name of Related Parties and Nature of Relationship :

Sr.No	Relationship	Name of company/person
1	Holding company	Infibeam Avenues Limited
2	Fellow subsidiary	Odigma Consultancy Solutions Private Limited
		DRC Systems India Limited (formerly known as DRC Systems India Pvt Limited)
		NSI Infinium Global Limited (formerly known as NSI Infinium Global Pvt Ltd) (upto 28/02/2019)
3	Entities where by KMP or their relatives have significant influence	Infinium Motors Pvt Ltd
4	Entities holding significant influence over the Company through voting	Sony Music India Private Limited
5	Associate Company	NSI Infinium Global Limited (formerly known as NSI Infinium Global Pvt Ltd) (from 01/03/2019)
6	Key Management Personnel	Vishal Ajit Mehta
		Roopkishan Sohanlal Dave

Related party transactions

Particulars	Year ending	Holding company	Fellow Subsidiary	Entities where by KMP or their relatives have significant influence	Associate Company	Key Management Personnel	Total
Services given (Sale of services)							
Infinium Motors Pvt Ltd	31-03-2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
	31-03-2019	-	-	23,29,688	-	-	23,29,688
Repayment of expense payable							
NSI Infinium Global Private Limited	31-03-2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
	31-03-2019	-	21,48,710	-	-	-	21,48,710
Infibeam Avenues Limited	31-03-2020	-	-	-	-		-
	31-03-2019	6,76,499	-	-	-	-	6,76,499
Odigma Consultancy Solutions Private Limited	31-03-2020	-	1,00,000	-	-		1,00,000
	31-03-2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reimbursement of expenses							
Infibeam Avenues Limited	31-03-2020	13,30,420	-	-	-		13,30,420
	31-03-2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other income - Balances written off							
Infibeam Avenues Limited	31-03-2020	1,09,20,000		-	-		1,09,20,000
	31-03-2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Expense							
NSI Infinium Global Private Limited	31-03-2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
	31-03-2019	-	58,05,619	-	-	-	58,05,619
Infibeam Avenues Limited	31-03-2020	6,00,000	-	-			6,00,000
	31-03-2019	6,00,000	-	-	-	-	6,00,000
Odigma Consultancy Solutions Private Limited	31-03-2020	-	12,06,418	-	-		12,06,418
	31-03-2019	-	14,33,863	-	-	-	14,33,863
Reimbursement of expense payable							
NSI Infinium Global Private Limited	31-03-2020	-		-	1,55,38,305	-	1,55,38,305
	31-03-2019	-	-	-	1,55,38,305	-	1,55,38,305
Odigma Consultancy Solutions Private Limited	31-03-2020	-	25,40,281	-	-		25,40,281
	31-03-2019	-	14,33,863	-	-	-	14,33,863
Infibeam Avenues Limited	31-03-2020	19,40,371	-	-			19,40,371
	31-03-2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reimbursement of expense receivable							
Infibeam Avenues Limited	31-03-2020	-	-	-	-		-
	31-03-2019	98,049	-	-	-	-	98,049
Trade payable							
Odigma Consultancy Solutions Private Limited	31-03-2020	-	6,35,000	-	-	-	6,35,000
	31-03-2019	-	6,35,000	-	-	-	6,35,000
Capital Creditor							
NSI Infinium Global Private Limited	31-03-2020	-	-	-	4,16,88,412	-	4,16,88,412
	31-03-2019	-	-	-	4,16,88,412	-	4,16,88,412
Infibeam Avenues Limited	31-03-2020	-	-	-	-		-
	31-03-2019	1,09,20,000	-	-	-	-	1,09,20,000

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties
Transaction entered into with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in
Commitments with related parties
The Company has not provided any commitment to the related party as at March 31, 2020 (March 31, 2019: Rs.Nil)

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Note 26 : Earning per share

Particulars	2019-20 Indian Rupees	2018-19 Indian Rupees
Earing per share (Basic and Diluted)		
Profil/(Loss) attributable to ordinary equity holders	20,28,794	(2,70,20,308)
Total no. of equity shares at the end of the year	42,50,000	42,50,000
Weighted average number of equity shares		
For basic EPS	42,50,000	42,50,000
For diluted EPS	42,50,000	42,50,000
Nominal value of equity shares	10.00	10.00
Basic earning per share	0.48	(6.36)
Diluted earning per share	0.48	(6.36)
Weighted average number of equity shares		
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS	42,50,000	42,50,000
Effect of dilution: Employee stock options	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution	42,50,000	42,50,000

Note 27: Segment reporting

Ind AS 108 establishes standards for the way that public business enterprises report information about operating segments and related disclosures about products and services, geographic areas, and major customers. The Company's operations predominantly relate to providing end-to-end business solutions to enable clients to enhance business performance. Based on the "management approach" as defined in Ind AS 108, the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on ananalysis of various performance indicators by business segments and geographic segments. There is no geographical segment to be reported since all the operations are undertaken in India.

Note 28 : Operating Lease

The Company has taken a commercial premises under operating leases. The leases period is of 1 year. These leasing arrangements are cancellable, and are renewable on a periodic basis by mutual consent on mutually accepted terms including escalation of lease rent. Total expense incurred under the cancellable operating lease agreement recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the year is Rs.6,00,000 (previous year Rs.6,00,000)

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Infibeam Digital Entertainment Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 29 : Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management
A. Accounting classification and fair values

As at 31 March 2020

Particulars	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	Amotised Cost	Fair value through		Total	Level 1 - Quoted price in active markets	Level 2 - Significant observable inputs	Level 3 - Significant unobservable inputs	Total
		Other comprehensive income	Profit and loss					
Financial assets								
Trade receivables	39,67,120	-	-	39,67,120	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	1,57,250	-	-	1,57,250	-	-	-	-
				-	-	-	-	-
	41,24,370	-	-	**41,24,370**	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities								
Trade payables	16,84,102	-	-	16,84,102	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	8,33,48,822	-	-	8,33,48,822	-	-	-	-
	8,50,32,924	-	-	**8,50,32,924**	-	-	-	-

As at 31 March 2019

Particulars	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	Amotised Cost	Fair value through		Total	Level 1 - Quoted price in active markets	Level 2 - Significant observable inputs	Level 3 - Significant unobservable inputs	Total
		Other comprehensive income	Profit and loss					
Financial assets								
Trade receivables	41,59,427	-	-	41,59,427	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	1,57,250	-	-	1,57,250	-	-	-	-
				-	-	-	-	-
	43,16,677	-	-	**43,16,677**	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities								
Trade payables	1,24,97,439	-	-	1,24,97,439	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	9,35,29,610	-	-	9,35,29,610	-	-	-	-
	10,60,27,048	-	-	**10,60,27,048**	-	-	-	-

Fair value hierarchy

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).

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B. Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- Credit risk ;
- Liquidity risk ; and
- Market risk

i. Risk management framework

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company manages market risk through a treasury department, which evaluates and exercises independent control over the entire process of market risk management. The treasury department recommends risk management objectives and policies, which are approved by Board of Directors. The activities of this department include management of cash resources, borrowing strategies, and ensuring compliance with market risk limits and policies.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The audit committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The audit committee is assisted in its oversight role by internal audit. Internal audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the audit committee.

ii. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and investments in debt securities.

The carrying amount of following financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure:

Cash and cash equivalents

The company maintains its Cash and cash equivalents and Bank deposits with banks having good reputation, good past track record and high quality credit rating and also reviews their credit-worthiness on an on-going basis.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables of the company are typically unsecured. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals and periodic monitoring of the creditworthiness of customers to which company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. The company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers' financial condition and monitors the creditworthiness of its customers to which it grants credit terms in the normal course of business. The allowance for impairment of Trade receivables is created to the extent and as and when required, based upon the expected collectability of accounts receivables. The company has no concentration of credit risk as the customer base is geographically distributed in India.

At March 31, 2020 the maximum exposure to credit risk for trade receivables by geographic region was as follows:

Particulars	Carrying amount as at	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Domestic	39,67,120	41,59,427
Other regions	-	-
	39,67,120	41,59,427

Impairment

At March 31, 2020, the ageing of trade and other receivables that were not impaired was as follows.

Particulars	Carrying amount					
	31-03-2020			31-03-2019		
	Gross	Less: Provision	Net	Gross	Less: Provision	Net
less than six months	-	-	-	6,34,298	-	6,34,298
more than six months	39,67,120	-	39,67,120	35,25,129	-	35,25,129
	39,67,120	-	39,67,120	41,59,427	-	41,59,427

The above receivables which are past due but not impaired are assessed on individual case to case basis and relate to a number of independent third party customers from whom there is no recent history of default. These financial assets were not impaired as there had not been a significant change in credit quality and the amounts were still considered recoverable based on the nature of the activity of the customer portfolio to which they belong and the type of customers. There are no other classes of financial assets that are past due but not impaired except for Trade receivables as at March 31, 2020.

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Infibeam Digital Entertainment Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 29 : Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (contd.)

iii. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. The Company's objective is to, at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

Particulars	On demand	Total	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	more than 5 years
Year ended March 31, 2020						
Trade payables	-	16,84,102	-	16,84,102	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	8,33,48,822	8,59,595	2,52,62,510	-	5,72,26,717
	-	8,50,32,924	8,59,595	2,69,46,612	-	5,72,26,717
Year ended March 31, 2019						
Trade payables	-	1,24,97,439	1,24,97,439	-		
Other financial liabilities	-	9,35,29,610	3,31,62,722	6,03,42,718	24,170	
	-	10,60,27,048	4,56,60,160	6,03,42,718	24,170	-

(a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits.

Note 30 : Capital management

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

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions or its business requirements. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings less cash and short-term deposits (including other bank balance).

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	Year ended March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	-	-
Less: cash and cash equivalent (including other bank balance) (Note 7)	1,57,250	1,57,250
Net debt	-1,57,250	-1,57,250
Equity share capital (Note 10)	4,25,00,000	4,25,00,000
Other equity (Note 11)	(11,42,63,155)	(11,62,91,949)
Total capital	(7,17,63,155)	(7,37,91,949)
Capital and net debt	(7,19,20,405)	(7,39,49,199)
Gearing ratio	0%	0%

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2020.

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Infibeam Digital Entertainment Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 31 : Dues to micro,small and medium suppliers

The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has issued an office memorandum dated August 26, 2008 which recommends that the Micro and Small Enterprises should mention in their correspondence with its customers the Entrepreneurs Memorandum Number as allocated after filing of the Memorandum in accordance with the 'Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006' ('the MSMED Act') accordingly, the disclosure in respect of the amounts payable to such enterprises as at March 31, 2020 has been made in the financial statements based on information received and available with the Company. Further in view of the Management, the impact of interest, if any, that may be payable in accordance with the provisions of the Act is not expected to be material. The Company has not received any claim for interest from any supplier as at the balance-sheet date.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	As at March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of accounting year;	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year;	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyod the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act;	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of accounting year; and	-	-
The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding period, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act.	-	-

On basis of information and records available with the Company, the above disclosures are made in respect of amount due to the micro, small and medium enterprises, which have been registered with the relevant competent authorities. The above information takes into account only those suppliers who have submitted their registration details or has responded to the inquiries made by the Company for this purpose.

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32 At 31 March 2020, the company's paid up capital was Rs. 42,500,000 and the accumulated losses aggregated Rs. 114,263,155 (previous year Rs. 116,291,949). Management is currently implementing a plan to increase turnover, improve profitablity and financial position of the company. The company has received a letter of support from Infibeam Avenues Limited, the holding company, of continuing financial and operational support in foreseeable future. Management believes that above business plan and continued support from Infibeam Avenues Limited will enable the company to settle its obligations as they fall due. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared assuming that the company will continue as a going concern. No adjustment have been carried out on the assets and liabilites as at the balance sheet date.

33 Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 115 "Revenue from contract with customers":

a. Disaggregation of revenue

The table below presents disaggregated revenue from contract with customers for the year ended March 31, 2020 by offerings.

i) Revenue by offerings

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Checkout Web Services	1,00,000	393,34,484
Total	1,00,000	393,34,484

Checkout Web Services

It comprises revenue from enabling eCommerce websites to sell products and services online, and accept payments in real time.

ii) The Company believes that this disaggregation best depicts how the nature, amount, timing of its revenues and cash flows are affected by industry, market and other economic factors.

34 World Health Organisation (WHO) declared outbreak of Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) a global pandemic on March 11, 2020. Consequent to this, Government of India declared lockdown on 24-03-2020 which has impacted the business activities of the Company. On account of this, the Company has prepared cash flow projections and also, assessed the recoverability of receivables, contract assets, factored assumptions used in annual impairment testing of goodwill and intangible assets having indefinite useful life, using the various internal and external information up to the date of approval of these financial statements. On the basis of evaluation and current indicators of future economic conditions, the Company expects to recover the carrying amount of these assets and does not anticipate any impairment to these financial and nonfinancial assets. The Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

35 Prior year comparatives

Previous year figures have been regrouped or reclassified wherever necessary to make them comparable with those of current year.

As per our report of even date
For Patel & Mehta
Chartered Accountant
Firm Registration No. 125480W

Snehal Thakkar
Partner
Membership No: 118491
Ahmedabad
Date : May 28,2020

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Infibeam Digital Entertainment Private Limited
CIN: U72200GJ2012PTC070882

Vishal Mehta
Director
DIN : 03093563
Ahmedabad
Date : May 28,2020

Roopkishan Dave
Director
DIN: 02800417
Ottawa,USA
Date : May 28,2020

INFIBEAM DIGITAL ENTERTAINMENT PVT. LTD.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of **Instant Global Paytech Private Limited**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial Statements of Instant Global Paytech Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the period ended on that date and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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 Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2020, and its financial performance (including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the period ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 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 is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Matter

We draw attention to Note 32 to the Financial Statements, which describes the uncertainties due to the outbreak of SARS-CoV-2 virus (COVID-19). In view of these uncertainties, the impact on the Company's financial statements is significantly dependent on future developments. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the management / Board's Report but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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Our opinion on the 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 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 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 report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

1. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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

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material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

2. As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also :

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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.

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

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

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

3. 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.

4. 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.

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Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1 As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "Annexure A", a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2 As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

(a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

(b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

(c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS standalone financial statements comply with the Indian accounting standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

(f) As per Circular no. G.S.R. 583 (E), dated June 13th 2017 the clause (i) of the section 143(3) of the Act regarding the internal financial control is not applicable to the Company.

(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, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

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

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

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

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3 In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, being a private limited company provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act are not applicable to the company.

For S G C O & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No 112081W/W100184

Suresh Murarka
Partner
Mem. No. 44739
UDIN : 20044739AAAACQ4832

Place: Mumbai
Date: 4th June, 2020

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Annexure referred to in Paragraph 1 under the heading "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" in our Independent Auditor's Report to the members of **Instant Global Paytech Private Limited** for the period ended 31st March, 2020.

As required by the Companies (Auditors Report) Order, 2016 and according to the information and explanations given to us during the course of the audit and on the basis of such checks of the books and records as were considered appropriate we report that:

(i) a) The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of its fixed assets.

b) As explained to us, all the fixed assets have been physically verified by the management in accordance with a phased programme of verification, which in our opinion is reasonable, considering the size and the nature of its assets. In pursuance to the programme, certain fixed assets have been physically verified by the Company during the year. The frequency of verification is reasonable and no discrepancies have been noticed on such physical verification.

c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the company, the company do not have any immovable property. Hence Clause 3(i) (c) of the said order is not applicable to the company

(ii) Since the company being a service provider does not hold any inventory, Clause 3(ii) of the said order is applicable to the company

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the company, the company not granted any unsecured loan. Hence Clause 3(iii) the said order is not applicable to the company

(iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the company, provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans and investment is not applicable to the company. Hence Clause 3(iv) of the said order is not applicable to the company

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public in accordance with the provisions of sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the rules framed there under.

(vi) The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act, for the Company.

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(vii) a) Accordingly to the records of the Company, the undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Customs, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess, Goods and Service Tax and other statutory dues wherever applicable have regularly been deposited with the appropriate authorities. There are no undisputed amount payable in respect of such statutory dues which have remained outstanding as at 31st March, 2020 for a period more than six months from the date they became payable.

b) According to the records of the Company, there are no dues of Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Goods and Service Tax and Value Added Tax which have not been deposited on account of any dispute with the relevant authorities.

(viii) As the company does not have any borrowings from any banks or financial institutions or Government; nor it has not issued debentures as at the balance sheet date, the provisions of Clause 3(viii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(ix) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer, further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(ix) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(x) According to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.

(xi) This being a Private Limited Company, section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xi) of the order is not applicable.

(xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examinations of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the Ind AS financial statements as required by applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) The company has made private placement of equity shares during the year under review. As per information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the requirement of section 62 of the Companies Act, 2013. And the amount raised through private placement to the extent used, have been used for the purposes for which the funds were raised.

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(xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.

(xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(xvi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

For S G C O & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No 112081W/W100184

Suresh Murarka
Partner
Mem. No. 44739
UDIN : 20044739AAAACQ4832

Place: Mumbai
Date: 4th June, 2020

INSTANT GLOBAL PAYTECH PRIVATE LIMITED

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3A	18,63,600	5,45,708
Intangible assets	3B	46,59,129	37,24,756
Financial assets			
Other Financial Assets	4	98,550	92,419
Other non- current assets	5	-	4,559
Income tax assets	6	117,78,508	8,26,440
Total non-current assets		**183,99,788**	**51,93,882**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	7	120,21,938	72,51,753
Cash and cash equivalents	8	101,61,496	345,83,975
Other Financial Assets	4	405,52,817	170,63,387
Other current assets	9	58,642	3,75,263
Total current assets		**627,94,892**	**592,74,377**
TOTAL ASSETS		**811,94,680**	**644,68,259**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	10	2,94,000	2,94,000
Other equity	11	6,43,297	413,83,519
Total equity		**9,37,297**	**416,77,519**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liability (net)	12	-	-
Provisions	13	8,28,781	5,00,099
Total non-current liabilities		**8,28,781**	**5,00,099**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	14	81,07,226	40,17,424
Other Financial Liabilities	15	677,31,998	164,51,206
Other current liabilities	16	35,25,263	17,23,431
Provisions	13	64,115	98,580
Total current liabilities		**794,28,602**	**222,90,641**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**811,94,680**	**644,68,259**

Notes 1 to 33 form an integral part of the financial statements

For S G C O & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 112081W / W100184

Suresh Murarka
Partner
Mem. No. 44739

Place: Mumbai
Date: 4th June, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
INSTANT GLOBAL PAYTECH PRIVATE LIMITED

Vivek Patel
Director
DIN : 06467358

Daykin Creado
Director
DIN : 08184883

Place: Mumbai
Date: 4th June, 2020

INSTANT GLOBAL PAYTECH PRIVATE LIMITED

Statement of Profit and Loss for the Year ended 31 March 2020 (Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Note No.	Year ended 31 March 2020	Period ended 31 March 2019
Income			
Revenue from operations	17	2480,26,715	237,01,950
Other income	18	60,108	5,076
Total income		**2480,86,823**	**237,07,025**
Expenses			
Cost of Sales	19	2244,96,908	191,13,318
Employee benefits expense	20	579,86,196	194,96,097
Finance Cost	21	-	6,30,356
Depreciation and amortisation expense	22	8,96,041	3,60,635
Other expenses	23	64,02,863	25,79,148
Total expenses		**2897,82,007**	**421,79,554**
Profit / (Loss) before tax		(416,95,184)	(184,72,529)
Tax expense/ (credit)			
Current income tax		-	-
Deferred Tax Expenses		-	-
Profit/ (loss) for the year (A)		**(416,95,184)**	**(184,72,529)**
Other comprehensive income (OCI)			
Items not to be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
- Gain on fair value of defined benefit plans as per actuarial valuation		9,54,962	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**9,54,962**	**-**
Total comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year, net of tax (A+B)		**(407,40,222)**	**(184,72,529)**
Earnings per share (EPS)	24		
(Earnings per equity share of nominal value Rs. 10 each)			
Basic (in Rs.)		(1,418.20)	(1,335.88)
Diluted (in Rs.)		(1,418.20)	(1,335.88)

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

For S G C O & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 112081W / W100184

Suresh Murarka
Partner
Mem. No. 44739

Place: Mumbai
Date: 4th June, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
INSTANT GLOBAL PAYTECH PRIVATE LIMITED

Vivek Patel
Director
DIN : 06467358

Daykin Creado
Director
DIN : 08184883

Place: Mumbai
Date: 4th June, 2020

INSTANT GLOBAL PAYTECH PRIVATE LIMITED

Cash Flow Statement for the Period ended 31 March 2020

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2020	Period ended 31 March 2019
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net (loss) / profit before tax	(416,95,184)	(184,72,529)
Adjustments for		
Gain on fair value of defined benefit plans as per actuarial valuation	9,54,962	
Depreciation and amortisation expense	8,96,041	3,60,635
Operating profit before working capital changes	(398,44,182)	(181,11,894)
Adjustments for changes in working capital:		
Decrease / (increase) in trade receivables	(47,70,186)	(72,51,753)
Decrease / (increase) in other current assets	3,21,181	(3,79,822)
Decrease / (increase) in other Financial assets	(234,95,561)	(171,55,806)
(Decrease) / Increase in trade and other payables	553,70,594	204,68,630
Increase/(Decrease) in other current liabilities	18,01,832	17,23,431
Increase/(Decrease) in provisions	2,94,217	5,98,679
Cash generated from / (used in) operations	(103,22,104)	(201,08,535)
Direct taxes paid	(109,52,069)	(8,26,440)
Net cash (used in) / from generated from operating activities	(212,74,173)	(209,34,975)
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (Including Intangible Assets)	(31,48,306)	(46,31,100)
Net cash (used in) / generated from investing activities	(31,48,306)	(46,31,100)
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from issue of Equity Shares	-	601,50,048
Net cash (used in) / from financing activities	-	601,50,048
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(244,22,479)	345,83,974
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	345,83,975	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer note 11)	101,61,496	345,83,974
	-	
Components of cash and cash equivalents considered only for the purpose of cash flow statement		
In bank current accounts in Indian rupees	101,40,071	345,83,262
Cash on hand	21,425	713
	101,61,496	345,83,975

Note : 1. The Cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 7) statement of cash flows.
2. Previous Period figures have been re-grouped and or re-arranged wherever considered necessary.

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

For S G C O & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 112081W / W100184

Suresh Murarka
Partner
Mem. No. 44739

Place: Mumbai
Date: 4th June, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
INSTANT GLOBAL PAYTECH PRIVATE LIMITED

Vivek Patel
Director
DIN : 06467358

Place: Mumbai
Date: 4th June, 2020

Daykin Creado
Director
DIN : 08184883

INSTANT GLOBAL PAYTECH PRIVATE LIMITED

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year ended 31 March 2020

a) Equity share capital

Particulars	**Number**	**Amount in Rs.**
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and paid		
As at 1 April 2018	-	-
Issue of equity shares	29,400	2,94,000
As at 1 April 2019	**29,400**	**2,94,000**
Issue of equity shares	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	**29,400**	**2,94,000**

b) Other equity

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	**Reserves and Surplus**		**Other comprehensive income**	**Total equity attributable to equity holders**
	Securities premium	**Retained earnings**	**Gain on fair value of defined benefit plans**	
As at 1 April 2018				
Total comprehensive income for the period		(184,72,529)	-	**(184,72,529)**
Add: on issue of shares	598,56,048			**598,56,048**
As at 1 April 2019	**598,56,048**	**(184,72,529)**		**413,83,519**
Total comprehensive income for the period		(416,95,184)	9,54,962	**(407,40,222)**
As at 31 March 2020	**598,56,048**	**(601,67,713)**	**9,54,962**	**6,43,297**

This is the statement of Equity referred to in our audit report of even date

For S G C O & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 112081W / W100184

Suresh Murarka
Partner
Mem. No. 44739

Place: Mumbai
Date: 4th June, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
INSTANT GLOBAL PAYTECH PRIVATE LIMITED

Vivek Patel
Director
DIN : 06467358

Daykin Creado
Director
DIN : 08184883

Place: Mumbai
Date: 4th June, 2020

INSTANT GLOBAL PAYTECH PRIVATE LIMITED

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

Note 1 Corporate Information

Instant Global Paytech Private Limited ("the Company") is a private company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The Company is principally engaged in business of issue of Multi purpose prepaid cards,payment processing,payment collection and related services or providing bill payment system across india. The registered office of the Company is located at 6th Floor , Season Avenue, Linking Road, Khar(West),Mumbai City, Maharashtra, 400 054

Note 2.1 Significant Accounting Policies

i Basis of Preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared to comply in all material respects with the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention with the exception of certain financial assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value, on an accrual basis of accounting.

All the assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current, wherever applicable, as per the operating cycle of the Company as per the guidance set out in Schedule III to the Act. Operating cycle for the business activities of the Company covers the duration of the project/ contract/ service including the defect liability period, wherever applicable, and extends upto the realisation of receivables (including retention monies) within the credit period normally applicable to the respective project.

ii Accounting Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements, in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS, requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities as at the date of financial statements and the results of operation during the reported period. Although these estimates are based upon management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results could differ from these estimates which are recognised in the period in which they are determined.

Estimates and assumptions

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

Deferred tax assets

In assessing the realisability of deferred income tax assets, management considers whether some portion or all of the deferred income tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred income tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which the temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the scheduled reversals of deferred income tax liabilities, projected future taxable income, and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. Based on the level of historical taxable income and projections for future taxable income over the periods in which the deferred income tax assets are deductible, management believes that the Company will realize the benefits of those deductible differences. The amount of the deferred income tax assets considered realizable, however, could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry forward period are reduced.

Defined benefit plans

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

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iii Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost of acquisition including attributable interest and finance costs, if any, till the date of acquisition/ installation of the assets less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Subsequent expenditure relating to Property, Plant and Equipment is capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred. The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the financial statements, either on disposal or when retired from active use and the resultant gain or loss are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Capital work-in-progress, representing expenditure incurred in respect of assets under development and not ready for their intended use, are carried at cost. Cost includes related acquisition expenses, construction cost, related borrowing cost and other direct expenditure.

iv Intangible Assets

Intangible assets includes software which are not integral part of the hardware are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation. Intangible assets under development represents expenditure incurred in respect of softwares under devlopment and are carried at cost.

Assets acquired but not ready for use are classified under intangible assets under development.

v Depreciation

Depreciation/ amortisation is provided:

a Depreciation on tangible assets is provided on straight line method basis considering the useful lives prescribed in Schedule II to the Act on a pro-rata basis.

b Computer software and other application software costs are amortized over their estimated useful lives that is over a period of three years.

The useful lives have been determined based on technical evaluation carried out by the management's expert, in order to reflect the actual usage of the assets. The asset's useful lives are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

vi Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

a Financial Assets

Initial Recognition

In the case of financial assets, not recorded at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent Measurement

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

Financial Assets at Amortised Cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held within a business model with an objective to hold these assets 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. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate ("EIR") method. Impairment gains or losses arising on these assets are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value

Financial assets are measured at fair value through OCI if these financial assets are held within a business model with an objective to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows or to sell these 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. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial asset not measured at amortised cost or at fair value through OCI is carried at FVPL.

Impairment of Financial Assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies the expected credit loss ("ECL") model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on financial assets and credit risk exposures.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables. Simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recognised as income/ expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

De-recognition of Financial Assets

The Company de-recognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity.

If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognizes its retained interest in the assets 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.

b Equity Instruments and Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity Instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments which are issued for cash are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Equity instruments which are issued for consideration other than cash are recorded at fair value of the equity instrument.

Investments in equity

All the equity investments are measured at fair value, with value changes recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

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Financial Liabilities

1) Initial Recognition

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at FVPL, loans and borrowings and payables as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

2) Subsequent Measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below

Financial liabilities at FVPL

Financial liabilities at FVPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at FVPL. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognised less cumulative amortisation. Amortisation is recognised as finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the settlement or redemption of borrowings is recognised over the term of the borrowings in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

3) De-recognition of Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are de-recognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as de-recognition of the original liability and recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

c Offsetting Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

vii Employee Benefits

a Defined Contribution Plan

Contributions to defined contribution schemes such as provident fund, employees' state insurance, labour welfare are charged as an expense based on the amount of contribution required to be made as and when services are rendered by the employees. The above benefits are classified as Defined Contribution Schemes as the Company has no further obligations beyond the monthly contributions.

b Defined Benefit Plan

The Company also provides for gratuity which is a defined benefit plan, the liabilities of which is determined based on valuations, as at the balance sheet date, made by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. Re-measurement, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, in respect of gratuity are recognised in the OCI, in the period in which they occur. Re-measurement recognised in OCI are not reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss in subsequent periods. Past service cost is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year of plan amendment or curtailment. The classification of the Company's obligation into current and non-current is as per the actuarial valuation report.

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c Short-term Benefits

Short-term employee benefits such as salaries, wages, performance incentives etc. are recognised as expenses at the undiscounted amounts in the Statement of Profit and Loss of the period in which the related service is rendered. Expenses on non-accumulating compensated absences is recognised in the period in which the absences occur.

viii Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Balance Sheet comprises of cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three month or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

ix Foreign Exchange Translation and Accounting of Foreign Exchange Transaction

a Initial Recognition

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the reporting currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction. However, for practical reasons, the Company uses a monthly average rate if the average rate approximate the actual rate at the date of the transactions.

b Conversion

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are reported using the closing rate 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.

c Treatment of Exchange Difference

Exchange differences arising on settlement/ restatement of short-term foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities of the Company are recognised as income or expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss except those arising from investment in Non Integral operations.

x Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured.

xi Income Tax

Income tax comprises of current and deferred income tax. Income tax is recognised as an expense or income in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent it relates to items directly recognised in equity or in OCI.

a Current Income Tax

Current income tax is recognised based on the estimated tax liability computed after taking credit for allowances and exemptions in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961. Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

b Deferred Income Tax

Deferred tax is determined by applying the Balance Sheet approach. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for all deductible temporary differences between the financial statements' carrying amount of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax base. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted tax rates or tax rates that are substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognised in the period that includes the enactment date. Deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date to reassess realisation.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Minimum Alternative Tax ("MAT") credit is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent it is probable that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

xii Trade receivables

A receivable is classified as a 'trade receivable' if it is in respect of the amount due on account of goods sold or services rendered in the normal course of business. Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method, less provision for impairment.

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xiii Trade payables

A payable is classified as a 'trade payable' if it is in respect of the amount due on account of goods purchased or services received in the normal course of business. These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the financial year which are unpaid. These amounts are unsecured and are usually settled as per the payment terms stated in the contract. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method.

xiv Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period and for all periods presented is adjusted for events, such as bonus shares, other than the conversion of potential equity shares, that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company and weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the equity shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. the average market value of the outstanding equity shares).

xv Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation. Provisions (excluding gratuity and compensated absences) are determined based on management's estimate required to settle the obligation at the Balance Sheet date. In case the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects 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. These are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current management estimates.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed in respect of possible obligations that arise from past events, whose existence would be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. A contingent liability also arises, in rare cases, where a liability cannot be recognised because it cannot be measured reliably.

Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements.

xvi Exceptional Items

When items of income and expense within profit or loss from ordinary activities are of such size, nature or incidence that their disclosure is relevant to explain the performance of the enterprise for the period, the nature and amount of such material items are disclosed separately as exceptional items.

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INSTANT GLOBAL PAYTECH PRIVATE LIMITED

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

Note 3A : Property, plant and equipment

Tangible assets

Gross carrying value (at deemed cost) (Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Computer (Including Terminals)	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2018	-	-
Additions	7,25,782	7,25,782
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at 1 April 2019	7,25,782	7,25,782
Additions	16,67,011	16,67,011
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2020	23,92,793	23,92,793
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance as at 1 April 2018	-	-
Depreciation charge	1,80,074	1,80,074
Balance as at 1 April 2019	1,80,074	1,80,074
Depreciation charge	3,49,119	3,49,119
Balance as at 31 March 2020	5,29,193	5,29,193
Net carrying value		
Balance as at 31 March 2018	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2019	5,45,708	5,45,708
Balance as at 31 March 2020	18,63,600	18,63,600

Intangible assets

Gross carrying value (at deemed cost)

Particulars	Computer Software	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2018	-	-
Additions	39,05,317	39,05,317
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at 1 April 2019	39,05,317	39,05,317
Additions	14,81,294	14,81,294
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2020	53,86,611	53,86,611
Accumulated amortisation		
Balance as at 1 April 2018	-	-
Amortisation charge	1,80,561	1,80,561
Balance as at 1 April 2019	1,80,561	1,80,561
Amortisation charge	5,46,922	5,46,922
Balance as at 31 March 2020	7,27,483	7,27,483
Net carrying value		
Balance as at 31 March 2018	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2019	37,24,756	37,24,756
Balance as at 31 March 2020	46,59,129	46,59,129

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INSTANT GLOBAL PAYTECH PRIVATE LIMITED

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

Note 4 : Other Financial Assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Non Curernt		
Security Deposits	98,550	92,419
Total Non Current Portion	**98,550**	**92,419**
Current		
Business advances (Refer Note 26)	404,77,817	169,88,387
Security Deposits	75,000	75,000
Total Current Portion	**405,52,817**	**170,63,387**
Total Other Financial Assets	**406,51,367**	**171,55,806**

Note 5 : Other non- current assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Prepaid rent	-	1,075
Prepaid expenses	-	3,484
Total non- current assets	**-**	**4,559**

Note 6 : Income tax assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Tax deducted at Source	117,78,508	8,26,440
Net income tax Assets	**117,78,508**	**8,26,440**

Note 7 : Trade receivables (Unsecured)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Trade receivables		
- considered good (Refer Note 26)	120,21,938	72,51,753
Total trade receivables	**120,21,938**	**72,51,753**

INSTANT GLOBAL PAYTECH PRIVATE LIMITED

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

Note 8 : Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Balances with banks		
- Current accounts	101,40,071	345,83,262
Cash on hand	21,425	713
Total cash and cash equivalents	**101,61,496**	**345,83,975**

Note 9 : Other current assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Current		
Prepaid expenses	57,584	2,64,478
Other receivables	-	1,04,457
Prepaid Rent	1,058	6,328
Total other current assets	**58,642**	**3,75,263**

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

Note 10 : Equity share capital

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Authorised share capital		
30,000 Equity Shares of Rs 10/- each	3,00,000	3,00,000
Total authorised share capital	**3,00,000**	**3,00,000**
Issued, subscribed and paid-up equity share capital:		
29,400 Equity Shares of Rs 10/- each	2,94,000	-
Add: issued during the year	-	2,94,000
Total issued, subscribed and paid-up equity share capital	**2,94,000**	**2,94,000**

a. **Reconciliation of the equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year**

	Number	Amount in Rs.
As at 1 April 2019	29,400	2,94,000
Issued during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	**29,400**	**2,94,000**

b. **Terms/rights attached to equity shares:**

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian Rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors, if any, is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except interim dividend, if any.

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. **Shareholding of more than 5%:**

Name of the Shareholder	As at 31 March 2020 % held	As at 31 March 2020 No. of shares	As at 31 March 2019 % held	As at 31 March 2019 No. of shares
Infibeam Avenues Limited	48.98%	14,400	48.98%	14,400
Mr. Varun Vakharia	20.41%	6,000	20.41%	6,000
Mr. Daykin Creado	15.31%	4,500	15.31%	4,500
Ms Shreya Udipi	14.29%	4,200	14.29%	4,200

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 ownership of shares.

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INSTANT GLOBAL PAYTECH PRIVATE LIMITED

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

Note 12 : Deferred tax liability (net)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Deferred Tax Liability		
Excess of net block of fixed assets as per books of accounts over net block for	3,34,389	1,78,045
Less: Unabsorbed losses (To the extent of Liability)	(3,34,389)	(1,78,045)
Total deferred tax liability (net)	-	-

Note 13 : Provisions

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Non- current		
Provision for gratuity	8,28,781	5,00,099
Total non- current provision	**8,28,781**	**5,00,099**
Current		
Provision for gratuity	64,115	98,580
Total current provision	**64,115**	**98,580**
Total provisions	**8,92,896**	**5,98,679**

Note 14 : Trade payables

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Trade payables		
- Total outstanding dues of Micro, Small and medium Enterprises	2,61,400	1,62,000
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro, Small and medium Enterprises	78,45,826	38,55,424
Total trade payables	**81,07,226**	**40,17,424**

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INSTANT GLOBAL PAYTECH PRIVATE LIMITED

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

Note 14.1 The Company has amounts due to micro, small and medium suppliers registered under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006 (MSMED Act), as at 31 March 2019

The disclosure pursuant to the said Act is as under:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Principal amount due to suppliers under MSMED Act	2,61,400	1,62,000
Interest accrued and due to suppliers under MSMED Act on the above amount	-	-
Payment made to suppliers (other than interest) beyond appointed day during the year	-	-
Interest paid to suppliers under MSMED Act	-	-
Interest due and payable to suppliers under MSMED Act towards payments already made	-	-
Interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	-	-
The amount of 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 for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act.	-	-

Note: This information, as required to be disclosed under the MSMED Act, has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

Note 14.2 Trade payables are normally non-interest bearing and settled as per the payment terms stated in the contract.

Note 15 : Other Financial Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Business Advances	677,31,998	164,51,206
Total other current liabilities	**677,31,998**	**164,51,206**

Note 16 : Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Statutory dues payable	35,25,263	17,23,431
Total other current liabilities	**35,25,263**	**17,23,431**

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

Note 11 : Other equity

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus		Other comprehensive income	Total equity attributable to equity holders
	Securities premium	Retained earnings	Gain on fair value of defined benefit plans	
As at 1 April 2019	**598,56,048**	**(184,72,529)**		**413,83,519**
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	(416,95,184)	9,54,962	**(407,40,222)**
Add: on issue of shares	-			-
As at 31 March 2020	**598,56,048**	**(601,67,713)**	**9,54,962**	**6,43,297**

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INSTANT GLOBAL PAYTECH PRIVATE LIMITED

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

Note 17 : Revenue from operations

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2020	Period ended 31 March 2019
Revenue from Operations		
Sale of Cards	99,66,184	61,45,553
Sale of Services		
Commission	2072,71,240	146,62,987
Others	307,89,291	28,93,410
Total revenue from operations	**2480,26,715**	**237,01,950**

Note 18 : Other income

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2020	Period ended 31 March 2019
Interest income on unwinding of financial assets	6,131	5,076
Interest income on fixed deposit	40,166	-
Interest income Received	13,811	
Total Other income	**60,108**	**5,076**

Note 19 : Cost of Sales

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2020	Period ended 31 March 2019
Costs related to Sale of Cards		
Costs of Cards & Other charges	31,20,852	25,86,329
Costs related to Sale of Services		
Commission Expenses	1824,14,648	134,06,710
Other Charges	389,61,408	31,20,279
Total Cost of Sales	**2244,96,908**	**191,13,318**

Note 20 : Employee benefits expense

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2020	Period ended 31 March 2019
Salaries and incentives	550,12,251	215,49,333
Contribution to Provident fund	26,63,288	11,42,259
Staff welfare expenses	3,10,657	69,822
Less : Transfer to intangible assets under development	-	(32,65,317)
Total employee benefits expense	**579,86,196**	**194,96,097**

Note 21 : Finance Cost

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2020	Period ended 31 March 2019
Interest on Loan Repayment	-	6,30,356
Total Finance Costs	**-**	**6,30,356**

INSTANT GLOBAL PAYTECH PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2020
Note 22 : Depreciation and amortisation expense

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2020	Period ended 31 March 2019
Depreciation on tangible assets (Refer note 3A)	3,49,119	1,80,074
Amortisation of intangible assets (Refer note 3B)	5,46,922	1,80,561
Total depreciation and amortisation expense	**8,96,041**	**3,60,635**

Note 23 : Other expenses

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2020	Period ended 31 March 2019
Professional & Consultancy Expenses	14,79,192	5,15,853
Rent	4,68,345	3,90,253
Electricity charges	3,71,067	2,07,943
Travelling and Conveyance	7,44,425	2,41,704
Auditors Remunaration	3,70,000	1,50,000
Rates and taxes	86,157	2,77,800
Communication and Internet Expenses	5,95,204	2,91,131
Software Maintenance Charges	11,84,647	2,45,092
Miscellaneous expenses	11,03,825	2,59,372
Total other expenses	**64,02,863**	**25,79,148**
Auditors' remuneration:		
i) Audit fees	2,00,000	1,50,000
ii) Taxation Matters	30,000	-
iii) Other Services	1,40,000	-
	3,70,000	**1,50,000**

Note 24 : Earnings per share (EPS)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2020	Period ended 31 March 2019
Basic and diluted EPS		
Profit computation for basic earnings per share of Rs. 10 each		
Net profit/ (loss) as per the Statement of Profit and Loss available for equity shareholders	(416,95,184)	(184,72,529)
Weighted average number of equity shares for Basic EPS computation	29,400	13,828
Weighted average number of equity shares for Diluted EPS computation	29,400	13,828
Basic EPS	(1,418.20)	(1,335.88)
Diluted EPS	(1,418.20)	(1,335.88)

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INSTANT GLOBAL PAYTECH PRIVATE LIMITED

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

Note 25 In the opinion of the Board the Current Assets, Loans & Advances are realisable in the ordinary course of business atleast equal to the amount at which they are stated in the Balance Sheet. The provision for all known liabilities is adequate and not in excess of amount reasonably necessary.

Note 26 Related party disclosures as required under Indian Accounting Standard 18, "Related party disclosures" are given below:

A) Names of related parties and nature of relationship (to the extent of transactions entered into during the year except for control relationships where all parties are disclosed)

Nature of relationship	Nature of the party
Daykin Creado	Director & Chief Executive Officer
Vivek Patel	Director & Chief Operating Officer
Infibeam Avenues Limited	Entity having Significant Influence over the Company

B) Transactions carried out with related parties referred to above, in ordinary course of business and balances outstanding:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2020	Period ended 31 March 2019
1. Daykin Creado		
Remuneration	43,90,923	39,82,005
Balance outstanding as at the period end		
Remuneration Payable	3,88,119	2,90,415
Balance at the beginning for the period		
Remuneration Payable	2,90,415	-
2. Vivek Patel		
Remuneration	24,27,781	15,06,000
Balance outstanding as at the period end		
Remuneration Payable	2,23,315	1,52,500
Balance at the beginning for the period		
Remuneration Payable	1,52,500	-
3. Infibeam Avenues Limited		
Loan Taken	-	280,63,036
Interest Expense on loan taken (Net of TDS)	-	5,67,320
Loan repaid	-	286,30,356
Rent Deposit Given	-	1,00,000
Rent Expenses	3,00,000	2,50,000
Commission Income / Other Direct Income	91,264	-
Commission Expense / Other Direct Expense	213,92,333	-
Amount Recevied for Meal Card	11,13,100	
Balance outstanding as at the period end		
Loan Payable	-	-
Trade / Other Payables	27,000	4,19,720
Trade / Other receivables	51,16,992	57,32,907
Balance at the beginning of the year		
Loan Payable	-	-
Trade / Other Payables	4,19,720	-
Business advances / Other receivables	57,32,907	

Note:-

a) Related Parties are as disclosed by the Management and relied upon by the Auditors.
b) There is no amount Written off/ written back due from/ to related parties.
c) Expenses in the nature of reimbursements are not considered in the above disclosures

Note 27 Contingent Liabilities : Contingent Liabilities Rs. Nil

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INSTANT GLOBAL PAYTECH PRIVATE LIMITED

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

Note 28 Disclosure relating to employee benefits as per Ind AS 19 'Employee Benefits'

A **Defined benefit obligations - Gratuity (unfunded)**

The gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 under which an employee who has completed five years of service is entitled to specific benefits. The level of benefits provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at retirement age.

	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
a) Changes in defined benefit obligations		
the year	5,98,679	
Interest cost	41,149	
Current service cost	12,08,030	5,98,679
Remeasurements - Net actuarial (gains)/ losses	(9,54,962)	
Present value of obligation as at the end of the year	**8,92,896**	**5,98,679**
b) Expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit		
Interest cost	41,149	-
Current service cost	12,08,030	5,98,679
Total	**12,49,179**	**5,98,679**
c) Remeasurement (gains)/ losses recognised in OCI		
Actuarial Gains/ (Losses) on Obligation for the period	(9,54,962)	-
Total	**(9,54,962)**	**-**

d) Actuarial assumptions	**31 March 2020**	**31 March 2019**
Discount rate	**6.53% p.a.**	**7.49% p.a.**
Salary escalation rate - over a long-term	**8.00% p.a.**	**8.00% p.a.**
Mortality rate	**Indian assured lives mortality (2012-14)**	**Indian assured lives mortality (2006-08)**

The attrition rate varies from 1% to 5% for various age groups

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

e) Sensitivity analysis

Sensitivity analysis for each significant actuarial assumption as stated above, showing how the defined benefit obligation would be affected, considering increase/decrease as at 31.03.2019 is as below:

Particulars	**Gratuity - Unfunded**
	31 March 2020
	Defined Benefit Obligation
Discounting rate varied by 1%	
+ 0.1%	7,80,490
- 0.1%	10,31,811
Salary growth rate varied by 0.5%	
+ 0.1%	10,27,420
- 0.1%	7,81,751

Sensitivity for significant actuarial assumptions is computed by varying one actuarial assumption used for the valuation keeping all other actuarial assumptions constant.

INSTANT GLOBAL PAYTECH PRIVATE LIMITED

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

Note 28 Disclosure relating to employee benefits as per Ind AS 19 'Employee Benefits'

f) Maturity analysis of defined benefit obligation

The expected future cash flows as at 31st March 2020 were as follows:

Particulars	Gratuity - Unfunded
Projected benefits payable in future years from the date of reporting	
1st following year	64,115
2nd following year	2,558
3rd following year	2,415
4th following year	1,42,503
5th following year	66,585
Years 6 to 10	17,733

Other details as at 31.03.2020

Particulars	Gratuity - unfunded
Weighted Average Duration of the Projected Benefit Obligation (in years)	7.33
Prescribed contribution for next year	10,37,907

		31 March 2020	31 March 2019
B	**Defined contribution plans**		
a)	The Company has recognised the following amounts in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year:		
	(i) Contribution to provident fund	26,63,288	19,04,390
		26,63,288	**19,04,390**

b) The expenses for leave entitlement and compensated absences is recognized in the same manner as gratuity and provision of Rs. Nil has been made as at 31 March 2020.

		31 March 2020	31 March 2019
C	**Current/ non-current classification**		
	Gratuity		
	Current	64,115	98,580
	Non-current	8,28,781	5,00,099
		8,92,896	**5,98,679**

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INSTANT GLOBAL PAYTECH PRIVATE LIMITED

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

Note 29 Financial instruments

The fair value of the financial assets are included at amounts at which the instruments could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties other than in a forced or liquidation sale.
The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value:
(a) Fair value of cash and short term deposits, trade and other short term receivables, trade payables, other current liabilities, approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments

(b) Financial instruments with fixed and variable interest rates are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates and individual credit worthiness of the counterparty. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken to account for the expected losses of these receivables.

A Financial instruments by category

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at 31 March 2020 were as follows:

Amount in Rs.

Particulars	Refer note	Amortised cost	Financial assets/ liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		Financial assets/ liabilities at fair value through OCI		Total carrying value	Total fair value
			Designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory	Designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory		
Assets:								
Other Financial Assets	4	406,51,367	-	-	-	-	406,51,367	406,51,367
Trade recievables	7	120,21,938	-	-	-	-	120,21,938	120,21,938
Cash and cash equivalents	8	101,61,496	-	-	-	-	101,61,496	101,61,496
Liabilities:								
Trade payables	14	81,07,226	-	-	-	-	81,07,226	81,07,226
Other Financial Liabilities	15	677,31,998	-	-	-	-	677,31,998	677,31,998

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INSTANT GLOBAL PAYTECH PRIVATE LIMITED

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

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at 31 March 2019 were as follows:

Amount in Rs.

Particulars	Refer note	Amortised cost	Financial assets/ liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		Financial assets/ liabilities at fair value through OCI		Total carrying value	Total fair value
			Designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory	Designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory		
Assets:								
Other Financial Assets	4	171,55,806	-	-	-	-	171,55,806	171,55,806
Trade recievables	7	72,51,753	-	-	-	-	72,51,753	72,51,753
Cash and cash equivalents	8	345,83,975	-	-	-	-	345,83,975	345,83,975
Liabilities:								
Trade payables	14	40,17,424	-	-	-	-	40,17,424	40,17,424
Other Financial Liabilities	15	164,51,206	-	-	-	-	164,51,206	164,51,206

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INSTANT GLOBAL PAYTECH PRIVATE LIMITED

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

Note 30 Liquidity risk

Liquidity is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at a reasonable price. The Company's treasury department is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the Company's net liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities:

Particulars					**Amount in Rs.**
As at 31 March 2020	**On demand**	**Less than 1 year**	**1 - 5 years**	**More than 5 years**	**Total**
Trade payables	81,07,226	-	-	-	**81,07,226**
Total	**81,07,226**	-	-	-	**81,07,226**

Particulars					**Amount in Rs.**
As at 31 March 2019	**On demand**	**Less than 1 year**	**1 - 5 years**	**More than 5 years**	**Total**
Trade payables	40,17,424	-	-	-	**40,17,424**
Total	**40,17,424**	-	-	-	**40,17,424**

Note 31 Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The Company strives to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern so that they can maximise returns for the shareholders and benefits for other stake holders. The aim to maintain an optimal capital structure and minimise cost of capital.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or adjust the dividend payment to shareholders (if permitted). Consistent with others in the industry, the Company monitors its capital using the gearing ratio which is total debt divided by total capital plus total debts.

	As at 31 March 2020	**As at 31 March 2019**
Total debts	-	-
Total equity	9,37,297	416,77,519
Total debts to equity ratio (Gearing ratio)	**0.00%**	**0.00%**

Note 32 : Since the first quarter of Calendar Year 2020, the Covid-19 pandemic has impacted most of the countries, including India. This resulted in countries announcing lockdown and quarantine measures that sharply stalled economic activity. The Indian economy would be impacted by this pandemic with contraction in industrial and services output across small and large businesses. The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the financial statements remains uncertain and dependent on the spread of Covid-19, steps taken by the government to mitigate the economic impact, and the time it takes for economic activities to resume at normal levels. The Company has considered the possible effects, if any that may result from the pandemic relating to COVID-19 on the carrying amounts of receivables and unbilled revenues. The Company's capital and liquidity position would continue to be the focus area for the Company during this period.

Note 33 : The company was incorporated on April 19, 2018, accordingly the financials statements for the previous period are prepared from the date of incorporation to March 31, 2019 and hence the previous year figures are not comparable. Previous period figures have been re-grouped and or re-arranged wherever considered necessary.

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

For S G C O & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 112081W / W100184

Suresh Murarka
Partner
Mem. No. 44739

Place: Mumbai
Date: 4th June, 2020

S G C O & Co. LLP Chartered Accountants FRN-112081W/ W100184 MUMBAI

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
INSTANT GLOBAL PAYTECH PRIVATE LIMITED

Vivek Patel
Director
DIN : 06467358

Daykin Creado
Director
DIN : 08184883

INSTANT GLOBAL PAYTECH PVT. LTD. MUMBAI

Place: Mumbai
Date: 4th June, 2020

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of
DRC SYSTEMS INDIA LIMITED
(Formerly Known as DRC SYSTEMS INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED)

Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS Financial Statements of **DRC SYSTEMS INDIA LIMITED** *(Formerly Known as DRC SYSTEMS INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED)* which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of Cash Flow, the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Ind AS Financial Statements based on our audit. We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder.

RAJPARA ASSOCIATES Ahmedabad Chartered Accountants

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS Financial Statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the Ind AS Financial Statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the Ind AS Financial Statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Ind AS Financial Statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS Financial Statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Ind AS, of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March, 2020, and its financial performance including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), as amended, issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the **"Annexure A"** a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

2. As required by section 143 (3) of the Act, we report 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;

   b. in our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;

   c. the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Cash Flow Statement and statement of changes in equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

   d. in our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS Financial Statements comply with the Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rule issued thereunder;

   e. On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of

RAJPARA ASSOCIATES Ahmedabad

Section 164 (2) of the Act.

f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in **"Annexure B"**.

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, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

   i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
   ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
   iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For Rajpara Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN 113428W

Chandramaulin J. Rajpara
Partner
M. No. 046922

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 01/06/2020
UDIN-20046922AAAABW4250

RAJPARA ASSOCIATES Ahmedabad Chartered Accountant

RAJPARA ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants

D -1107, The First, Near Hotel ITC Narmada, Behind Keshavbaug Party Plot, Vastrapur, Ahmedabad-380 015. Phone: 079-4849 3366. E mail: admin@carajpara.com
carajpara.com

ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

(i) In respect of its fixed assets:

(a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets;

(b) The company has carried out physical verification of its tangible fixed assets at regular intervals.

(c) No immovable property is held by the company and accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (i) (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(ii) The company being in the service industry only and is not dealing in goods, accordingly, the provisions of clauses 3(ii) of the Order in relation to physical verification of inventory are not applicable to the Company.

(iii) The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnership or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clauses 3(iii) (a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 In respect of loans, investments, guarantees, and security.

(v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted deposits from the public within the meaning of Section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules framed thereunder.

(vi) In respect of the activities of the Company, maintenance of cost records has not been prescribed by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013.

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

(a) The company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales tax, wealth tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues applicable to it.

(b) According to the records of the company, there are no disputed statutory dues for income tax or sales tax or wealth tax or service tax or duty of customs or duty of excise or value added tax or cess.

RAJPARA ASSOCIATES Ahmedabad Chartered Accountants

(viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of dues to banks, financial institutions or Government. The Company has not issued any debentures.

(ix) Company has not taken any term loan from bank or financial institutions. Also company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (ix) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(x) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

(xi) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, no managerial remuneration has been paid or provided. Therefore, the provision of clause 3 (xi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3 (xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) In our opinion, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 and the details have been disclosed in the Ind AS Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debenture during the year under review and therefore provisions of para 3 (xiv) is not applicable to company.

(xv) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(xvi) In our opinion, the company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xvi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

For Rajpara Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN 113428W

RAJPARA ASSOCIATES Ahmedabad Chartered Accountant

Chandramaulin J. Rajpara
Partner
M. No. 046922

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 01/06/2020
UDIN-20046922AAAABW4250

RAJPARA ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants

D -1107, The First, Near Hotel ITC Narmada, Behind Keshavbaug Party Plot, Vastrapur,
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ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(Referred to in clause (f) of paragraph 2 under 'Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **DRC Systems India Limited** *(Formerly Known as DRC Systems India Private Limited)* as of March 31, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2020, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For Rajpara Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN 113428W

RAJPARA ASSOCIATES Ahmedabad Chartered Accountant

Chandramaulin J. Rajpara
Partner
M. No. 046922

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 01/06/2020
UDIN-20046922AAAABW4250

DRC SYSTEMS INDIA LIMITED

(Formerly known as DRC Systems India Private Limited)

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	As at March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
ASSETS			
I. Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	17,82,556	33,13,990
Other intangible assets	4	12,92,499	22,67,797
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	5	100	100
Deferred tax assets (net)	22	20,36,742	20,65,843
Income tax assets (net)	7	2,69,075	11,89,464
Total non-current assets		**53,80,972**	**88,37,194**
II.Current assets			
Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	5	3,65,48,351	9,48,53,492
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	5	52,57,259	78,17,321
(iii) Others financial assets	5	17,65,905	60,48,838
Other current assets	6	28,16,115	60,52,102
Total current assets		**4,63,87,629**	**11,47,71,753**
Total Assets		**5,17,68,602**	**12,36,08,947**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	8	2,25,00,000	1,35,00,000
Other equity	9	14,73,238	98,41,266
Total equity		**2,39,73,238**	**2,33,41,266**
LIABILITIES			
I. Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities		-	-
(i) Borrowings		-	-
(ii) Trade payables		-	-
(iii) Other financial liabilities		-	-
Provisions	11	37,43,022	34,87,545
Total non-current liabilities		**37,43,022**	**34,87,545**
II.Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade payables	10		
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	10	-	-
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	10	1,36,19,493	1,02,86,011
(ii) Other financial liabilities	10	55,94,606	4,32,55,078
Other current liabilities	12	39,00,330	4,26,90,505
Provisions	11	9,37,913	5,48,543
Total current liabilities		**2,40,52,342**	**9,67,80,136**
Total equity and liabilities		**5,17,68,602**	**12,36,08,947**
Summary of significant accounting policies	1-2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date
For, Rajpara Associates
Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm's Registration No. 113428W

Chandramaulin Rajpara
Partner
Membership No.046922
Place : Ahmedabad
Date : June 01, 2020

RAJPARA ASSOCIATES Ahmedabad Chartered Accountant

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
DRC Systems India Limited
(Formerly known as DRC Systems India Private Limited)
CIN: U72900GJ2012PLC070106

Malav A Mehta
Director
DIN: 01234736
Place : Ahmedabad
Date : June 01, 2020

Vishal A Mehta
Director
DIN: 03093563
Place : Ahmedabad
Date : June 01, 2020

DRC Systems India Limited

DRC SYSTEMS INDIA LIMITED

(Formerly known as DRC Systems India Private Limited)

Statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2020

Particulars	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	Year ended March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Income			
Revenue from operations	13	10,86,66,059	12,98,39,762
Other income	14	75,92,641	28,45,521
Total income (I)		11,62,58,700	13,26,85,283
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	15	7,71,27,859	11,41,00,328
Finance costs	16	10,58,108	23,10,787
Depreciation and amortisation expense	17	25,84,776	44,56,633
Other expenses	18	3,48,52,323	1,11,56,838
Total expenses (II)		**11,56,23,065**	**13,20,24,586**
Profit before tax (III) = (I-II)		**6,35,635**	**6,60,697**
Tax expense			
Current tax	22	4,92,794	9,65,607
Deferred tax	22	29,101	(3,04,684)
Total tax expense (IV)		**5,21,895**	**6,60,923**
Profit for the year (V) = (III-IV)		**1,13,740**	**(226)**
Other comprehensive income			
A. Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Re-measurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans		5,18,232	9,20,698
Income tax effect		-	-
Total other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax (VI)		5,18,232	9,20,698
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax (V+VI)		**6,31,972**	**9,20,472**
Earning per equity share [nominal value per share Rs.10/- (March 31, 2019: Rs.10/-)]			
Basic	25	0.34	0.68
Diluted	25	0.34	0.68
Summary of significant accounting policies	1-2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date
For, Rajpara Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm's Registration No. 113428W

Chandramaulin Rajpara
Partner
Membership No.046922
Place : Ahmedabad
Date : June 01, 2020

RAJPARA ASSOCIATES Ahmedabad Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
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(Formerly known as DRC Systems India Private Limited)
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Date : June 01, 2020

Vishal A Mehta
Director
DIN: 03093563
Place : Ahmedabad
Date : June 01, 2020

DRC Systems India Limited

DRC SYSTEMS INDIA LIMITED

(Formerly known as DRC Systems India Private Limited)

Statement of changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2020

A. Equity share capital

Balance	Amount
	Note 8
As at March 31, 2018	**1,35,00,000**
Issue of Equity Share capital	-
As at March 31, 2019	**1,35,00,000**
Issue of Bonus Equity Shares	90,00,000
As at March 31, 2020	**2,25,00,000**

B. Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus	Total other equity
	Retained Earnings	
	Note 9	Note 9
Balance as at April 1, 2018	89,20,794	89,20,794
Profit for the year	(226)	(226)
other comprehensive income for the year	9,20,698	9,20,698
Total Comprehensive income for the year	9,20,472	9,20,472
Balance as at March 31,2019	**98,41,266**	**98,41,266**
Balance as at April 1, 2019	98,41,266	98,41,266
Profit for the year	1,13,740	1,13,740
other comprehensive income for the year	5,18,232	5,18,232
Total Comprehensive income for the year	6,31,972	6,31,972
Issue of Bonus Shares	(90,00,000)	(90,00,000)
Balance as at March 31,2020	**14,73,238**	**14,73,238**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date

As per our report of even date
For, Rajpara Associates
Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm's Registration No. 113428W

Chandramaulin Rajpara
Partner
Membership No.046922
Place : Ahmedabad
Date : June 01, 2020

RAJPARA ASSOCIATES Ahmedabad Chartered Accountant

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
DRC Systems India Limited
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DIN: 03093563
Place : Ahmedabad
Date : June 01, 2020

DRC Systems India Limited

DRC SYSTEMS INDIA LIMITED

(Formerly known as DRC Systems India Private Limited)

Statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2020

Particulars	March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees		March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees	
A Operating activities				
Profit before tax		**6,35,635**		**6,60,697**
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:				
Depreciation /Amortization	25,84,776		44,56,633	
ESOP Expense	87,88,902		2,96,07,129	
Bad Debts	1,01,971		-	
Balances Written off	41,61,464		-	
No Longer Payable	-		(54,443)	
Interest Income	(2,19,056)	1,54,18,056	(2,00,006)	3,38,09,313
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes		**1,60,53,691**		**3,44,70,010**
Working Capital Changes:				
Changes in Trade Payable	33,33,482		43,88,208	
Changes in trade receivables	5,82,03,170		(2,54,23,114)	
Changes in other current & non current assets	33,57,457		(8,63,031)	
Decrease in other current and non current liabilities and provisions	(8,40,76,469)		(3,33,33,633)	
Net Changes in Working Capital		(1,91,82,360)		(5,52,31,570)
Cash Generated from Operations		**(31,28,669)**		**(2,07,61,560)**
Direct Taxes paid		4,27,595		18,88,119
Net Cash from Operating Activities (A)		**(27,01,074)**		**(1,88,73,442)**
B Cash Flow from Investing Activities				
Purchase and construction of fixed assets(tangible and intangible fixed assets and intangible assets under development)	(78,044)		(4,14,600)	
Proceeds from Fixed Assets	-		2,34,000	
Interest received	2,19,056		1,89,864	
Net cash flow from Investing Activities (B)		**1,41,012**		**9,263**
C Cash Flow from Financing Activities				
Net Cash flow from Financing Activities ©	-	-		-
Net Increase/(Decrease) in cash & cash equivalents		**(25,60,063)**		**(1,88,64,179)**
Cash & Cash equivalent at the beginning of the year		78,17,321		2,66,81,501
Cash & Cash equivalent at the end of the year		**52,57,258**		78,17,321

Particulars	**Year ended March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees**	**Year ended March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees**
Cash and cash equivalents comprise of: (Note 5)		
Balances with Banks		
Current accounts	51,50,067	73,24,789
Bank deposits maturing within 3 months from reporting date	-	4,00,171
Cash on Hand	1,07,191	92,361
Cash and cash equivalents	**52,57,258**	**78,17,321**

As per our report of even date
For, Rajpara Associates
Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm's Registration No. 113428W

Chandramaulin Rajpara
Partner
Membership No.046922
Place : Ahmedabad
Date : June 01, 2020

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
DRC Systems India Limited
(Formerly known as DRC Systems India Private Limited)
CIN: U72900GJ2012PLC070106

Malav A Mehta
Director
DIN: 01234736
Place : Ahmedabad
Date : June 01, 2020

Vishal A Mehta
Director
DIN: 03093563
Place : Ahmedabad
Date : June 01, 2020

DRC Systems India Limited

(formerly known as DRC Systems India Private Limited)

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Currency: Indian Rupees)

1. Company Overview and Significant Accounting Policies

a. Company overview

DRC Systems India Limited *(formerly known as DRC Systems India Private Limited)* ('the Company') was incorporated on April 27, 2012 under the Companies Act, 1956. The Company is a service company and its principal activities comprise of software development, information technology consulting services and recruitment related services.

b. Basis of preparation of financial statements

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values, the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') (to the extent notified). The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

The Company has adopted all the Ind AS standards and the adoption was carried out in accordance with Ind AS 101 - First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards. The transition was carried out from Indian Accounting Principles generally accepted in India as prescribed under Sec 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (IGAAP), which was the previous GAAP.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

c. Critical accounting estimates

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

1. Estimates and assumption

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

2. Defined benefit plans

The cost of the defined benefit plans and the present value of the obligation are determined using actuarial

RAJPARA ASSOCIATES Ahmedabad Chartered Accountant

valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. Discount rate has been determined by reference to market yields on the government bonds as at the balance sheet date. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables. Those mortality tables tend to change only at intervals in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the country.

Further details about defined benefit obligations are provided in Note 23.

3. Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

4. Intangible asset including intangible asset under development

Intangible development costs are capitalised as and when technical and commercial feasibility of the asset is demonstrated, future economic benefits are probable. The costs which can be capitalized include the salary and ESOP cost of employees that are directly attributable to development of the asset for its intended use. Research and maintenance costs are expensed as incurred. Intangible assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Refer Note 2.5 for the estimated useful life of Intangible assets. The carrying value of Intangible assets has been disclosed in Note 4.

5. Property, plant and equipment

Refer Note 2.4 for the estimated useful life of Property, plant and equipment. The carrying value of Property, plant and equipment has been disclosed in Note 3.

6. Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the company expects to receive in exchange for those services.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The following are the significant accounting policies applied by the company in preparing its financial statements:

2.1 Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is treated as current when it is:

RAJPARA ASSOCIATES
Ahmedabad
Chartered Accountant

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.
The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

2.2 Foreign currencies

The company's financial statements are presented in INR, which is also the company's functional currency.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at the functional currency spot rate at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in statement of profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or statement of profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

2.3 Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability
  Or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, as described below, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy, as explained above.

This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

- Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost)

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2.4 Property, plant and equipment

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment's assets as recognised in its previous GAAP financial as deemed cost at the transition date, i.e., 1 April 2015.

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of Property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company recognises such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly. All repair and maintenance costs are recognised in statement of profit or loss as incurred.

Capital work-in-progress comprises cost of fixed assets that are not yet installed and ready for their intended use at the balance sheet date.

Depreciation is calculated on a written down value basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

- Plant and equipment - 5 to 10 years
- Furniture & Fixtures - 10 years
- Computer & Peripherals - 3 to 6 years

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

2.5 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost include acquisition and other incidental cost related to acquiring the intangible asset.

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Intangible development costs are capitalised as and when technical and commercial feasibility of the asset is demonstrated, future economic benefits are probable. The costs which can be capitalized include the salary and ESOP cost of employees that are directly attributable to development of the asset for its intended use.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

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Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

Amortisation

Period of Amortisation of Intangibles is calculated as follows:

- Internally generated /Acquired Computer Software – 3 to 5 years

Intangible assets under development

Expenditure incurred on acquisition /construction of intangible assets which are not ready for their intended use at balance sheet date are disclosed under Intangible assets under development. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually.

2.6 Leases

Company as a lessee

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the Company as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease unless the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases. Initial direct costs incurred specifically for an operating leases are deferred and charged to the statement of profit and loss over the lease term.

2.7 Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generated unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the asset. An impairment loss is reversed in the statement of profit and loss if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

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2.8 Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

2.9 Revenue Recognition

Rendering of services

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those services.

Revenue from Web Services is recognised upfront at the point in time when the service is delivered to the customer. In cases where implementation and / or customisation services rendered significantly modifies or customises, these service is recognised proportionally over the period.

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with the customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of customers. The Company presents revenue net of discounts and collection charges. Revenue also excludes taxes collected from customers.

Revenue from related parties are recognised based on transaction price which is at arm's length.

Contract assets are recognised when there is excess of revenue earned over billings on contracts. Contract assets are classified as unbilled revenue (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.

Excess billing over revenue ("contract liability") is recognised when there is billing in excess of revenues.

In accordance with Ind AS 37, the Company recognises an onerous contract provision when the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under a contract exceed the economic benefits to be received.

Contracts are subject to modification to account for changes in contract specification and requirements. The Company 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.

The Company disaggregates revenue from contracts with customers by offering and geography.

The Company exercises judgement in determining whether the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time or over a period of time. The Company 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

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payment for performance to date as per contract.

Refer note 32(d) for impact on adoption of Ind AS 115.

Interest income

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit or loss.

Export incentives

Export incentives are accounted on accrual basis based on services rendered.

2.10 Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

a) Financial assets

(i) Initial recognition and measurement.

All financial assets, except investment in subsidiaries and joint ventures, are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through statement of profit and loss (FVTPL)

- Debt instruments at amortised cost:

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

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

- Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

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After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

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

A debt instrument is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following criteria are met:

- the objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- the asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to statement of profit and loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

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

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income criteria, as at fair value through profit or loss. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

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

- Equity instruments:

All equity investments in scope of Ind-AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within

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equity.

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

- Investment in subsidiaries and associates:

Investment in subsidiaries and associates is carried at cost in the standalone financial statements.

(iii) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

(iv) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognised is recognized as an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss.

b) Financial Liabilities

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

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Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings.

(ii) Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind-AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risks are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

- Loans and Borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

This category generally applies to borrowings.

(iii) Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

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

c) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.11 Cash and cash equivalent

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, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

2.12 Taxes

Tax expense comprises of current income tax and deferred tax.

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside Statement of profit and loss is recognised outside Statement of profit and loss (either in other comprehensive income or equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;

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- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and interests in joint arrangements, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

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

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

The Company does not recognizes tax credits in the nature of MAT credit as an asset since there is no convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which tax credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the future year in which the Company recognizes tax credits as an asset, the said asset will be created by way of tax credit to the Statement of profit and loss.

2.13 Retirement and other employee benefits

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a) Short Term Employee Benefits

All employee benefits payable within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short term employee benefits. The undiscounted amount of short term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees is recognised during the year.

b) Post-Employment Benefits

(i) Defined benefit plan

Gratuity benefit scheme is a defined benefit plan. The present value of the obligation under such defined benefit plans is determined based on the actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method as at the date of the Balance sheet reduced by the fair value of any plan assets. The discount rate used for determining the present value of the obligation under defined benefit plan, are based on the market yields on Government securities as at the balance sheet date.

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the Balance Sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the Statement of profit and loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income

The Company has not invested in any fund for meeting liability.

2.14 Employee stock option schemes

The Employees Stock Option Scheme ('the Scheme') provides for grant of equity shares of Infibeam Avenues Limited (*formerly known as Infibeam Incorporation Limited*) (the holding company) to employees of the Company. The scheme provides that employees are granted an option to subscribe to equity share of the holding company that vest in a graded manner. The options may be exercised within specified period. The holding company follows the fair value method to account for its stock based employee compensation plans. The expense recognised in the Statement of profit and loss for a period represents the cost charged by the holding company net of cost recovered from fellow subsidiaries on proportionate basis.

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2.15 Earnings per share

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders for the period by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders for the period by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the equity shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. the average market value of the outstanding equity shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented.

2.16 Segment reporting

Based on "Management Approach" as defined in Ind AS 108 -Operating Segments, the Chief Operating Decision Maker evaluates the Company's performance and allocates the resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments. Unallocable items includes general corporate income and expense items which are not allocated to any business segment.

Segment policies:

The Company prepares its segment information in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting the financial statements of the Company as a whole. Common allocable costs are allocated to each segment on an appropriate basis.

2.17 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit or loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Contingencies

Provision in respect of contingencies relating to claims, litigation, assessment, fines, penalties etc. are recognised when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount can be estimated reliably.

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets:

A contingent liability exists when there is a possible but not probable obligation, or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources, or a present obligation whose amount cannot be estimated reliably. Contingent liabilities do not warrant provisions, but are disclosed unless the possibility of outflow of resources is remote. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and related income are recognised in the period in which the change occurs.

2.18 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

New and amended standards

The Company applied Ind AS 116 Leases for the first time. The nature and effect of the changes as a result of adoption of this new accounting standard is described below. Several other amendments apply for the first time for the year ending March 31, 2020, but do not have an impact on the financial statements of the Company.

(i) Ind AS 116 Leases

Ind AS 116 supersedes Ind AS 17 Leases including its appendices (Appendix C of Ind AS 17 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease, Appendix A of Ind AS 17 Operating Leases-Incentives and Appendix B of Ind AS 17 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease). The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to recognise most leases on the balance sheet. Lessor accounting under Ind AS 116 is substantially unchanged from Ind AS 17. Lessors will continue to classify leases as either operating or finance leases using similar principles as in Ind AS 17. Therefore, Ind AS 116 does not have an impact for leases where the Company is the lessor.

These amendments have no impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company.

(ii) Appendix C to Ind AS 12 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatment

The appendix addresses the accounting for income taxes when tax treatments involve uncertainty that affects the application of Ind AS 12 and does not apply to taxes or levies outside the scope of Ind AS 12, nor does it specifically include requirements relating to interest and penalties associated with uncertain tax treatments. The Interpretation specifically addresses the following:

1. Whether an entity considers uncertain tax treatments separately
2. The assumptions an entity makes about the examination of tax treatments by taxation authorities
3. How an entity determines taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates
4. How an entity considers changes in facts and circumstances

The Company determines whether to consider each uncertain tax treatment separately or together with one

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or more other uncertain tax treatments and uses the approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty. In determining the approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty, the Company has considered, for example; (a) how it prepares its income tax filings and supports tax treatments; or (b) how the entity expects the taxation authority to make its examination and resolve issues that might arise from that examination.

The Company determined, based on its tax compliance, that it is probable that its tax treatments will be accepted by the taxation authorities. The Appendix did not have an impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company.

(iii) Amendments to Ind AS 109: Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation

Under Ind AS 109, a debt instrument can be measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, provided that the contractual cash flows are 'solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding' (the SPPI criterion) and the instrument is held within the appropriate business model for that classification. The amendments to Ind AS 109 clarify that a financial asset passes the SPPI criterion regardless of the event or circumstance that causes the early termination of the contract and irrespective of which party pays or receives reasonable compensation for the early termination of the contract.

These amendments have no impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company.

(iv) Amendments to Ind AS 19: Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement

The amendments to Ind AS 19 address the accounting when a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs during a reporting period. The amendments specify that when a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs during the annual reporting period, an entity is required to:

(a) Determine current service cost for the remainder of the period after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement, using the actuarial assumptions used to remeasure the net defined benefit liability (asset) reflecting the benefits offered under the plan and the plan assets after that event.

(b) Determine net interest for the remainder of the period after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement using: the net defined benefit liability (asset) reflecting the benefits offered under the plan and the plan assets after that event; and the discount rate used to remeasure that net defined benefit liability (asset).

The amendments had no impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company as it did not have any plan amendments, curtailments, or settlements during the period.

(v) Amendments to Ind AS 28: Long-term interests in associates and joint ventures

The amendments clarify that an entity applies Ind AS 109 to long-term interests in an associate or joint

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venture to which the equity method is not applied but that, in substance, form part of the net investment in the associate or joint venture (longterm interests). This clarification is relevant because it implies that the expected credit loss model in Ind AS 109 applies to such long-term interests.

The amendments also clarified that, in applying Ind AS 109, an entity does not take account of any losses of the associate or joint venture, or any impairment losses on the net investment, recognised as adjustments to the net investment in the associate or joint venture that arise from applying Ind AS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures.

These amendments had no impact on the standalone financial statements as the Company is in compliance with the said amendment.

2.19 Annual Improvements to Ind AS 2018

(i) Ind AS 103 Business Combinations

The amendments clarify that, when an entity obtains control of a business that is a joint operation, it applies the requirements for a business combination achieved in stages, including remeasuring previously held interests in the assets and liabilities of the joint operation at fair value. In doing so, the acquirer remeasures its entire previously held interest in the joint operation. An entity applies those amendments to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 April 2019.

These amendments had no impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company as there is no transaction where joint control is obtained.

(ii) Ind AS 111 Joint Arrangements

An entity that participates in, but does not have joint control of, a joint operation might obtain joint control of the joint operation in which the activity of the joint operation constitutes a business as defined in Ind AS 103. The amendments clarify that the previously held interests in that joint operation are not remeasured. An entity applies those amendments to transactions in which it obtains joint control on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after April 1, 2019.

These amendments had no impact on the standalone financial statements of the company as there is no transaction where a joint control is obtained.

(iii) Ind AS 12 Income Taxes

The amendments clarify that the income tax consequences of dividends are linked more directly to past transactions or events that generated distributable profits than to distributions to owners. Therefore, an entity recognises the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where it originally recognised those past transactions or events.

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An entity applies the amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019. Since the Company's current practice is in line with these amendments, they had no impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company.

(iv) Ind AS 23 Borrowing Costs

The amendments clarify that an entity treats as part of general borrowings any borrowing originally made to develop a qualifying asset when substantially all of the activities necessary to prepare that asset for its intended use or sale are complete. The entity applies the amendments to borrowing costs incurred on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies those amendments. An entity applies those amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019. Since the Company's current practice is in line with these amendments, they had no impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company

2.20 Standards issued but not yet effective

There are no standards that are issued but not yet effective on March 31, 2020.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 3 : Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Plant & machinery	Furniture & fixture	Computer, server & network	Total
Gross Block				
As at March 31, 2018	**79,85,047**	**26,61,335**	**1,00,25,620**	**2,06,72,002**
Additions	-	-	4,14,600	4,14,600
Deductions	(1,34,000)	(88,000)	(12,000)	(2,34,000)
As at March 31, 2019	**78,51,047**	**25,73,335**	**1,04,28,220**	**2,08,52,602**
Additions	-	-	78,044	78,044
Deductions	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	**78,51,047**	**25,73,335**	**1,05,06,265**	**2,09,30,647**
Depreciation and Impairment				
As at March 31, 2018	**53,69,841**	**19,04,501**	**68,84,435**	**1,41,58,777**
Depreciation for the year	12,89,738	3,02,790	17,89,448	33,81,976
Deductions	(1,489)	(562)	(90)	(2,141)
As at March 31, 2019	**66,58,090**	**22,06,729**	**86,73,793**	**1,75,38,612**
Depreciation for the year	5,87,752	1,37,092	8,84,634	16,09,478
Deductions	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	**72,45,842**	**23,43,821**	**95,58,427**	**1,91,48,090**
Net Block				
As at March 31, 2020	**6,05,205**	**2,29,514**	**9,47,837**	**17,82,556**
As at March 31, 2019	**11,92,957**	**3,66,606**	**17,54,427**	**33,13,990**

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Note 4 : Other intangible assets

Particulars	Computer Software	Intangible Asset	Total
Cost			
As at March 31, 2018	**45,00,000**	**14,97,782**	**59,97,782**
Additions	-	-	-
Capitalized	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2019	**45,00,000**	**14,97,782**	**59,97,782**
Additions	-	-	-
Capitalized	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	**45,00,000**	**14,97,782**	**59,97,782**
Amortisation and Impairment			
As at March 31, 2018	**15,00,000**	**11,53,187**	**26,53,187**
Amortisation for the Year	9,00,000	1,76,798	10,76,798
Deductions	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2019	**24,00,000**	**13,29,985**	**37,29,985**
Amortisation for the Year	9,00,000	75,298	9,75,298
Deductions	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	**33,00,000**	**14,05,283**	**47,05,283**
Net Block			
As at March 31, 2020	**12,00,000**	**92,499**	**12,92,499**
As at March 31, 2019	**21,00,000**	**1,67,797**	**22,67,797**

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Note 5 : Financial assets

5 Investments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	As at March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Investment in equity shares		
Unquoted		
GESIA IT Association		
10 (31 March 2019 : 10) equity shares	100	100
	100	100
Total Investments	**100**	**100**
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	100	100
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	-	-

5 Trade receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	As at March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Trade receivables		
Trade receivables considered good - Unsecured	3,65,48,351	9,48,53,492
Total Trade and other receivables	**3,65,48,351**	**9,48,53,492**

(i) Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 to 180 days
(ii) For amount dues and terms and conditions relating to Related Party Transactions, refer note 24
(iii) For explanation on Company's credit risk management process, refer note 28

5 Cash and cash equivalent

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	As at March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Balance with Bank		
Current accounts	51,50,067	73,24,789
Bank deposits maturing within 3 months from reporting date	-	4,00,171
Cash on hand	1,07,191	92,361
Total cash and cash equivalents	**52,57,259**	**78,17,321**

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	As at March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Balance with Bank		
Current accounts	51,50,067	73,24,789
Bank deposits maturing within 3 months from reporting date	-	4,00,171
Cash on hand	1,07,191	92,361
	52,57,258	**78,17,320**
	52,57,258	**78,17,320**

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5 Other financial assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	As at March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Current		
Security deposits	13,55,027	15,60,027
Unbilled revenue	-	44,78,669
Bank deposits maturing within 12 months from reporting date	3,89,643	-
Interest accrued but not due on bank deposits	-	10,142
Interest accrued but not due on Other deposits	21,235	-
	17,65,905	**60,48,838**
Total other financial assets	**17,65,905**	**60,48,838**

5 Financial assets by category

Particulars	Cost	FVOCI	FVTPL	Amortised cost
March 31, 2020				
Investments	100			
Trade receivables				3,65,48,351
Cash & cash equivalents				52,57,259
other financial assets				17,65,905
Total Financial assets	**100**			**4,35,71,515**

Particulars	Cost	FVOCI	FVTPL	Amortised cost
March 31, 2019				
Investments	100			
Trade receivables				9,48,53,492
Cash & cash equivalents				78,17,321
other financial assets				60,48,838
Total Financial assets	**100**			**10,87,19,651**

Note 6 : Other current / non-current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	As at March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Current		
Advance to Employee	5,000	5,000
Balance with government authorities	25,74,011	-
Advances to suppliers	1,82,906	57,117
Export incentive receivable	-	41,18,351
Prepaid expenses	50,340	2,45,184
Other Current Asset	3,858	16,26,450
	28,16,115	**60,52,102**
Total	**28,16,115**	**60,52,102**

Note 7 : Income tax assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	As at March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Tax paid in advance (net of provison)	2,69,075	11,89,464
Total	**2,69,075**	**11,89,464**

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Note 8 : Equity share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	No. of shares	Indian Rupees	No. of shares	Indian Rupees
Authorised share capital				
Equity shares of Rs.10 each	30,00,000	3,00,00,000	30,00,000	3,00,00,000
Issued and subscribed share capital				
Equity shares of Rs.10 each	22,50,000	2,25,00,000	13,50,000	1,35,00,000
Subscribed and fully paid up				
Equity shares of Rs.10 each (of which 9,00,000 equity shares were issued during FY-2019-20 as Bonus Shares)	22,50,000	2,25,00,000	13,50,000	1,35,00,000
Total	**22,50,000**	**2,25,00,000**	**13,50,000**	**1,35,00,000**

8.1. Terms/Rights attached to the equity shares

The Company has equity shares having a par value of Rs 10 per share. All equity shares rank equally with regard to dividend and share in the Company's residual assets in proportion of amount paid up. The equity shares are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time. Each holder of the equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

On winding up of Company, the holder of equity shares will be entitled to receive the residual assets of Company, remaining after distribution of all preferential amounts in proportion to number of equity shares held

8.2. Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the Reporting period

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	No. of shares	Indian Rupees	No. of shares	Indian Rupees
At the beginning of the year	13,50,000	1,35,00,000	13,50,000	1,35,00,000
Add :				
Shares issued as bonus to the exisitng shareholders	9,00,000	90,00,000	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	22,50,000	2,25,00,000	13,50,000	1,35,00,000

8.3. Number of Shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% Shares in the company

Name of the Shareholder	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	No. of shares	% of shareholding	No. of shares	% of shareholding
Shivben Popatbhai Sutariya	**4,50,000**	20.00%	**2,70,000**	20.00%
Infibeam Avenues Limited	**11,47,500**	51.00%	**6,88,500**	51.00%
Yogesh Sutariya	**4,50,000**	20.00%	**2,70,000**	20.00%
Kirit Gajera	**1,12,500**	5.00%	**67,500**	5.00%

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Note 9 : Other Equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	As at March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
(Deficit) in the statement of profit and loss		
Balance as per last financial statements	98,41,266	89,20,794
Add: profit for the year	1,13,740	(226)
Add / (Less): OCI for the year	5,18,232	9,20,698
	1,04,73,238	**98,41,266**
Less : Issue of Bonus Shares	(90,00,000)	-
Balance at the end of the year	**14,73,238**	**98,41,266**
Total Other equity	**14,73,238**	**98,41,266**

Note: 10 Trade payable

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	As at March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Current		
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	1,36,19,493	1,02,86,011
	1,36,19,493	1,02,86,011
Total	**1,36,19,493**	**1,02,86,011**

(i) Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-90 days terms.
(ii) For disclosure required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act,2006, refer note 30
(iii) For explanation on Company's liability risk management process, refer note 28

10 Other financial liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	As at March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Current		
Employee benefits payable	47,32,130	59,55,925
Creditor for expenses	35,468	3,64,72,145
Other financial liabilities	8,27,008	8,27,008
	55,94,606	4,32,55,078
Total	**55,94,606**	**4,32,55,078**

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10 Financial liabilities by category

Particulars	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost
March 31, 2020			
Trade payable			1,36,19,493
Other financial liabilities			55,94,606
Total Financial liabilities	-	-	1,92,14,099

Particulars	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost
March 31, 2019			
Trade payable			1,02,86,011
Other financial liabilities			4,32,55,078
Total Financial liabilities	-	-	5,35,41,088

For Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies, refer Note 28

Fair value disclosures for financial assets and liabilities and fair value hierarchy disclosures for investment are in Note 28

Note 11 : Provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	As at March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Long-term		
Provision for employee benefits (refer Note 23)		
Provision for gratuity	37,43,022	34,87,545
	37,43,022	**34,87,545**
Short-term		
Provision for employee benefits (refer Note 23)		
Provision for gratuity	9,37,913	5,48,543
	9,37,913	**5,48,543**
Total	**46,80,935**	**40,36,088**

Note 12 : Other current / Non-current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	As at March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Current		
Statutory liabilities- Others	35,04,541	1,19,16,986
Provision for expenses	3,95,789	4,77,304
Other liabilities	-	3,02,96,215
	39,00,330	**4,26,90,505**
Total	**39,00,330**	**4,26,90,505**

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Note 13 : Revenue from operations

Particulars	2019-20 Indian Rupees	2018-19 Indian Rupees
Sale of services	10,86,66,059	12,98,39,762
Total	**10,86,66,059**	**12,98,39,762**

Note 14 : Other income

Particulars	2019-20 Indian Rupees	2018-19 Indian Rupees
Net foreign exchange Gain	68,71,151	19,48,442
Interest Income	2,19,056	2,00,006
Miscellaneous Income	5,02,434	6,42,630
No Longer Payable	-	54,443
Total	**75,92,641**	**28,45,521**

Note 15 : Employee benefits expense

Particulars	2019-20 Indian Rupees	2018-19 Indian Rupees
Salaries and wages	6,69,86,752	8,18,33,395
Contribution to provident and other funds	12,39,439	21,71,669
Employee stock option scheme	87,88,902	2,96,07,129
Staff welfare expenses	1,12,766	4,88,135
Total	**7,71,27,859**	**11,41,00,328**

Note 16 : Finance costs

Particulars	2019-20 Indian Rupees	2018-19 Indian Rupees
Interest expense	10,39,903	22,73,049
Interest expense - on statutory dues	18,205	24,341
Other finance cost	-	13,397
Total	**10,58,108**	**23,10,787**

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Note 17 : Depreciation and amortization expense

Particulars	2019-20 Indian Rupees	2018-19 Indian Rupees
Depreciation on Tangible assets (Refer Note 3)	16,09,478	33,79,835
Amortization on Intangible assets (Refer Note 4)	9,75,298	10,76,798
Total	**25,84,776**	**44,56,633**

Note 18 : Other expenses

Particulars	2019-20 Indian Rupees	2018-19 Indian Rupees
Bank charges	9,408	44,148
Techincal & Consultancy expenses	44,733	3,007
Software expeses	18,22,717	10,72,927
Communication expenses	4,68,267	9,75,076
Commission expenses	2,97,152	3,15,098
Legal and consultancy expenses	14,94,672	5,52,094
Office expenses	67,818	51,552
Payments to auditors	1,35,000	1,75,000
Rent	45,14,400	51,58,990
Rate and taxes	26,91,750	19,950
Sales Promotion Expenses	1,75,11,738	31,500
Bad Debts	1,01,971	-
Balances Written off	41,61,464	-
Electricity expenses	6,22,615	6,21,747
Printing & Stationery Expenses	32,700	1,10,846
Traveling expenses	2,67,497	9,52,268
Repair & Maintainace Expenses	3,593	-
Computer Expenses	1,38,143	3,11,579
Security expenses	2,71,682	3,56,826
Subscription expenses	1,94,078	3,49,500
Miscellaneous expenses	926	54,731
Total	**3,48,52,323**	**1,11,56,838**

(i) Payments to auditors

Particulars	2019-20 Indian Rupees	2018-19 Indian Rupees
Statutory audit	1,35,000.00	1,75,000.00
	1,35,000	**1,75,000**

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Note 19 : Contingent liabilities

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	Year ended March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Contingent liabilities not provided for		
a. Claims against Company not acknowledged as debts	-	-
b. Guarantees given by bank on behalf of the Company	-	-

Note 20 : Capital commitment and other commitments

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	Year ended March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Capital commitments		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advance)	-	-

Note 21 : Foreign Exchange Derivatives and Exposures not hedged

A. Foreign Exchange Derivatives: The Company does not have any foreign exchange derivatives

B. Exposure Not Hedged:

Nature of exposure	Currency	Year ended March 31, 2020		Year ended March 31, 2019	
		Foreign currency	Local currency (INR)	Foreign currency	Local currency (INR)
Trade receivables	USD	4,47,144	3,38,33,151	12,77,063	8,79,92,961

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Note 22 : Income tax

The major component of income tax expense for the years ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 are :

Particulars	2019-20 Indian Rupees	2018-19 Indian Rupees
Statement of Profit and Loss		
Current tax		
Current income tax	4,92,794	9,65,607
Deferred tax		
Deferred tax expense/ (credit)	29,101	(3,04,684)
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	5,21,895	6,60,923

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by domestic tax rate for the year ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019.

A) Current tax

Particulars	2019-20 Indian Rupees	2018-19 Indian Rupees
Accounting profit before tax from continuing operations	6,35,635	6,60,697
Tax Rate	22.88%	26%
Tax @ 22.88% (March 31, 2019: 26%) - **(A)**	1,45,433	1,71,781
Adjustment		
Non-deductable expenses (B)	3,47,361	7,93,826
Employee benefit payable	(21,614)	(99,642)
Excess of amortization of fixed assets under income-tax law over amortization provided in accounts	50,715	(2,05,042)
	5,21,895	6,60,923

B) Deferred tax

Particulars	Balance Sheet March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	 March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees	Statement of Profit and Loss March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	 March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Provision for gratuity	10,70,998	10,49,383	21,614	99,642
Excess of depreciation/ amortisation on fixed assets in accounts over depreciation/amortisation provided under income-tax law.	9,65,745	10,16,460	(50,715)	2,05,042
Deferred tax (expense) / income			(29,101)	3,04,684
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	20,36,743	20,65,843		
Reflected in the balance sheet as follows				
Deferred tax assets	20,36,742	20,65,843		
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-		
Deferred tax assets (net)	20,36,742	20,65,843		

Particulars	March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Reconciliation of deferred tax assets / (liabilities), net		
Opening balance as of April 1	20,65,843	17,61,159
Tax income/(expense) during the year recognised in profit or loss	(29,101)	3,04,684
Tax income/(expense) during the year recognised in OCI	-	-
Closing balance as at March 31	**20,36,742**	**20,65,843**

The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

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Note 23 : Disclosure pursuant to Employee benefits

The Company makes contributions, determined as a specified percentage of employee salaries, in respect of qualifying employees towards provident fund and employee state insurance, which is a defined contribution plan.The Company has no obligations other than to make the specified contributions. The contribution is charged tothe Statement of profit and loss as they accrue. The amount recognised as an expense towards contribution to provident fund and other funds for the year are as follows:

Amount of Rs.12,39,439. (March 31, 2019: Rs.21,71,669) is recognised as expenses and included in Note No. 15 "Employee benefit expense"

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	As at March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Provident Fund	12,39,439	21,71,669
ESIC	-	-
	12,39,439	21,71,669
	-	-

The Company has following post employment benefits which are in the nature of defined benefit plans:
(a) Gratuity

The Company operates post employment defined benefit plan i.e gratuity plan(the plan). The plan is unfunded and entitles an employee, who has rendered atleast five years of continuous service, to receive half month's salary for each period of completed service at the time of retirement/resignation. The long term service incentive is accrued for all eligible employee of the Company and is payable on completion of 5 year of service.

March 31, 2020 : Changes in defined benefit obligation and plan assets

Indian Rupees

	April 1, 2019	Gratuity cost charged to statement of profit and loss				Benefit paid	Remeasurement gains/(losses) in other comprehensive income						
		Transfer in/(out) obligation	Service cost	Net interest expense	Sub-total included in statement of profit and loss		Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	Experience adjustments	Sub-total included in OCI	Contributions by employer	March 31, 2020
Gratuity													
Defined benefit obligation	40,36,088		9,07,275	2,55,804	11,63,079	-	-	1,056	(2,72,040)	(2,47,248)	(5,18,232)	-	46,80,935
Fair value of plan assets	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benefit liability	40,36,088		9,07,275	2,55,804	11,63,079	-	-	1,056	(2,72,040)	(2,47,248)	(5,18,232)	-	46,80,935
Total benefit liability	**40,36,088**		**9,07,275**	**2,55,804**	**11,63,079**	-	-	**1,056**	**(2,72,040)**	**(2,47,248)**	**(5,18,232)**	-	**46,80,935**

March 31, 2019 : Changes in defined benefit obligation and plan assets

Indian Rupees

	April 1, 2018	Gratuity cost charged to statement of profit and loss				Benefit paid	Remeasurement gains/(losses) in other comprehensive income						
		Transfer in/(out) obligation	Service cost	Net interest expense	Sub-total included in statement of profit and loss		Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	Experience adjustments	Sub-total included in OCI	Contributions by employer	March 31, 2019
Gratuity													
Defined benefit obligation	36,88,313	-	10,15,246	2,53,227	12,68,473		-		1,28,198	(10,48,896)	(9,20,698)	-	40,36,088
Fair value of plan assets	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benefit liability	36,88,313		10,15,246	2,53,227	12,68,473	-	-	-	1,28,198	(10,48,896)	(9,20,698)	-	40,36,088
Total benefit liability	**36,88,313**		**10,15,246**	**2,53,227**	**12,68,473**			-	**1,28,198**	**(10,48,896)**	**(9,20,698)**	-	**40,36,088**

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The principal assumptions used in determining above defined benefit obligations for the Company's plans are shown below:

Particulars	**Year ended March 31, 2020**	**Year ended March 31, 2019**
Discount rate	5.75%	6.80%
Future salary increase	8.00%	10.00%
Attrition rate	25% at younger ages reducing to 5% at older ages	25% at younger ages reducing to 5% at older ages
Morality rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Table	IALM(2006-08) published table of mortality rates
Retirement age	60 years	60 years

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as shown below:

Gratuity

Particulars	**Sensitivity level**	**(increase) / decrease in defined benefit obligation (Impact)** Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
		Indian Rupees	**Indian Rupees**
Gratuity			
Discount rate	0.5% increase	45,42,880	39,07,390
	0.5% decrease	48,49,111	41,73,628
Salary increase	0.5% increase	48,25,215	41,68,860
	0.5% decrease	45,45,048	39,10,941
Withdrawal rates	10% increase	45,90,092	39,15,013
	10.% decrease	47,86,813	41,79,411

The followings are the expected future benefit payments for the defined benefit plan :

Particulars	**Year ended March 31, 2020**	**Year ended March 31, 2019**
Gratuity	**Indian Rupees**	**Indian Rupees**
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	6,38,660	5,48,543
Between 2 and 5 years	20,53,646	19,40,372
Beyond 5 years	14,91,092	15,42,336
Total expected payments	**41,83,398**	**40,31,251**
	41,83,398	**40,31,251**

Weighted average duration of defined plan obligation (based on discounted cash flows)

Particulars	**Year ended March 31, 2020**	**Year ended March 31, 2019**
	Years	**Years**
Gratuity	3.21	2.65

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Note 24 : Related Party disclosures.

As per the Indian Accounting Standard on "Related Party Disclosures" (IND AS 24), the related parties of the Company are as follows :

Name of Related Parties and Nature of Relationship :

Sr.No	Relationship	Name of company/person
1	Holding Company	Infibeam Avenues Limited (from 13-02-2019)
		NSI Infinium Global Ltd (Formerly known as NSI Infinium Global Pvt Ltd) (up to 12-02-2019)
2	Ultimate Holding Company	Infibeam Avenues Limited (upto 12-02-2019)
3	Fellow Subsidiary	Infibeam Logistics Private Limited
		NSI Infinium Global Ltd (Formerly known as NSI Infinium Global Pvt Ltd) (from 13-02-2019 to 28-02-2019)
		Odigma Consultancy Solutions Private Limited
4	Associate Company	NSI Infinium Global Ltd (Formerly known as NSI Infinium Global Pvt Ltd) (from 01-03-2019)
5	Key Management Personnel	Malav A. Mehta
		Vishal A. Mehta
6	Company under the control of Key Managerial Personnel	Infinium Automall Private Limited
		Infinium Motors Private Limited

Related party transactions

Particulars	Year ending	Ultimate Holding company	Holding company	Fellow Subsidiary	Associate company	Total
Purchase of Other Goods / Computer Expenses						
NSI Infinium Global Limited	31-03-2020	-	-	-	-	-
	31-03-2019	-	1,197	-	-	1,197
Security Deposit Taken						
NSI Infinium Global Limited	31-03-2020	-	-	-	-	-
	31-03-2019	-	87,46,781	-	-	87,46,781
Service Taken						
Infibeam Avenues Limited	31-03-2020	-	2,20,14,400	-	-	2,20,14,400
	31-03-2019	45,14,400	-	-	-	45,14,400
Sale of Fixed Assets						
Odigma Consultancy Solutions Private Limited	31-03-2020	-	-	-	-	-
	31-03-2019	-	-	2,34,000	-	2,34,000
Reimbursement of Expenses From - Other Expenses						
NSI Infinium Global Limited	31-03-2020	-	-	-	1,13,28,689	1,13,28,689
	31-03-2019	-	-	47,495	-	47,495
Infibeam Avenues Limited	31-03-2020	-	3,78,434	-	-	3,78,434
	31-03-2019	-	-	-	-	-
Reimbursement of ESOP Expense						
Infibeam Avenues Limited	31-03-2020	-	87,88,902	-	-	87,88,902
	31-03-2019	-	-	-	-	-
NSI Infinium Global Limited	31-03-2020	-	-	-	-	-
	31-03-2019	-	2,22,21,416	-	-	2,22,21,416
Interest Expenses						
NSI Infinium Global Limited	31-03-2020	-	-	-	7,91,243	7,91,243
	31-03-2019	-	20,32,115	-	-	20,32,115
Infibeam Avenues Limited	31-03-2020	-	2,48,660	-	-	2,48,660
	31-03-2019	-	-	-	-	-
Loan Taken						
Infibeam Avenues Limited	31-03-2020	-	1,89,50,000	-	-	1,89,50,000
	31-03-2019	-	-	-	-	-
NSI Infinium Global Limited	31-03-2020	-	-	-	27,00,000	27,00,000
	31-03-2019	-	-	-	-	-

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Repayment of Loan Taken						
Infibeam Avenues Limited	31-03-2020	-	1,89,50,000	-	-	1,89,50,000
	31-03-2019	-	-	-	-	-
NSI Infinium Global Limited	31-03-2020	-	-	-	3,29,96,215	3,29,96,215
	31-03-2019	-	-	-	-	-
Repayment of Security Deposit taken						
Infibeam Avenues Limited	31-03-2020	-	-	-	-	-
	31-03-2019	3,81,00,000	-	-	-	3,81,00,000
Closing Balance						
Trade Payable						
Infibeam Avenues Limited	31-03-2020	-	1,33,99,222	-	-	1,33,99,222
	31-03-2019	48,75,552	-	-	-	48,75,552
Infibeam Logistics Private Limited	31-03-2020	-	-	-	-	-
	31-03-2019	-	-	48,60,000	-	48,60,000
Receivable for Fixed Assets						
Odigma Consultancy Solutions Private Limited	31-03-2020	-	-	-	-	-
	31-03-2019	-	-	2,70,480	-	2,70,480

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

1) Transaction entered into with related party are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash.
There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables.

Commitments with related parties

The Company has not provided any commitment to the related party as at March 31, 2020 (March 31, 2019: Rs.Nil)

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Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 25 : Earning per share

Particulars	2019-20 Indian Rupees	2018-19 Indian Rupees
Earning per share (Basic and Diluted)		
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders	6,31,972	9,20,472
Total no. of equity shares at the end of the year	22,50,000	13,50,000
Weighted average number of equity shares		
For basic EPS	18,51,639	13,50,000
For diluted EPS	18,51,639	13,50,000
Nominal value of equity shares	10.00	10.00
Basic earning per share	0.34	0.68
Diluted earning per share	0.34	0.68
Weighted average number of equity shares		
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS	18,51,639	13,50,000
Effect of dilution: Employee stock options	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution	18,51,639	13,50,000

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Note 26 : Segment reporting

The Company's Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) examines the Company's performance from business and geographic perspective. In accordance with Ind AS-108 - Operating Segments, evaluation by the CODM and based on the nature of activities performed by the Company, which primarily relate to Software development, maintenance and other ancillary services, the Company does not operate in more than one business segment.

A. Information about geographical areas
The Company operates in two principal geographical areas of the world, in India, its home country, and the other countries. As the Company does not operate in more than one business segment, disclosures for primary segment as required under Ind AS 108 have not been given.

B. Unallocated items:
Domestic geographical segment includes certain assets which are comman to both the geographical segment (i.e. Domestic and Export). Non-current assets exclude financial instrunments, deferred tax assets and tax assets.

C. Segment policies:
The Company prepares its segment information in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting the financial statements of the Company as a whole.

Particulars	Year ending	Domestic	Overseas	Total
Revenue from operations and other operating revenue	31-03-2020	1,53,99,818	9,32,66,241	10,86,66,059
	31-03-2019	1,37,05,387	11,61,34,375	12,98,39,762
Carrying amount of segment assets	31-03-2020	-	-	5,17,68,602
	31-03-2019	-	-	12,36,08,947

Note 27 : Operating Lease
The Company has taken a commercial premises under operating leases. The leases period is of 1 year. These leasing arrangements are cancellable, and are renewable on a periodic basis by mutual consent on mutually accepted terms including escalation of lease rent. Total expense incurred under the cancellable operating lease agreement recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the year is 4.51 million (previous year 5.16 million)

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Note 28 : Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management

A. Accounting classification and fair values

As at 31 March 2020

Particulars	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	Amotised Cost	Fair value through Other comprehensive income	Fair value through Profit and loss	Total	Level 1 - Quoted price in active markets	Level 2 - Significant observable inputs	Level 3 - Significant unobservable inputs	Total
Financial assets								
Non Current Investments	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
	100	-	-	**100**	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities								
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

As at 31 March 2019

Particulars	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	Amotised Cost	Fair value through Other comprehensive income	Fair value through Profit and loss	Total	Level 1 - Quoted price in active markets	Level 2 - Significant observable inputs	Level 3 - Significant unobservable inputs	Total
Financial assets								
Non Current Investments	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
	100	-	-	**100**	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities								
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Fair value hierarchy

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).

B. Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:
- Credit risk ;
- Liquidity risk ; and
- Market risk

i. Risk management framework

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company manages market risk through a treasury department, which evaluates and exercises independent control over the entire process of market risk management. The treasury department recommends risk management objectives and policies, which are approved by Board of Directors. The activities of this department include management of cash resources, borrowing strategies, and ensuring compliance with market risk limits and policies.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The audit committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The audit committee is assisted in its oversight role by internal audit. Internal audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the audit committee.

ii. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and investments in debt securities.
The carrying amount of following financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure:

Cash and cash equiavalents

The company maintains its Cash and cash equivalents and Bank deposits with banks having good reputation, good past track record and high quality credit rating and also reviews their credit-worthiness on an on-going basis.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables of the company are typically unsecured. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals and periodic monitoring of the creditworthiness of customers to which company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. The company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers' financial condition and monitors the creditworthiness of its customers to which it grants credit terms in the normal course of business. The allowance for impairment of Trade receivables is created to the extent and as and when required, based upon the expected collectability of accounts receivables. The company has no concentration of credit risk as the customer base is geographically distributed in India and outside India.

At March 31, 2020, the maximum exposure to credit risk for trade receivables by geographic region was as follows:

Particulars	Carrying amount as at	
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Domestic	27,15,200	3,77,786
Other regions	3,38,33,151	9,44,75,706
	3,65,48,351	9,48,53,492

Impairment

At March 31, 2020, the ageing of trade and other receivables that were not impaired was as follows.

Particulars	Carrying amount					
	31-03-2020			31-03-2019		
	Gross	Less: Provision	Net	Gross	Less: Provision	Net
Neither past due nor impaired						
less than six months	3,38,61,169	-	3,38,61,169	5,31,88,339	-	5,31,88,339
more than six months	26,87,181	-	26,87,181	4,16,65,153	-	4,16,65,153
	3,65,48,351	-	**3,65,48,351**	**9,48,53,492**	-	**9,48,53,492**

The above receivables which are past due but not impaired are assessed on individual case to case basis and relate to a number of independent third party customers from whom there is no recent history of default. These financial assets were not impaired as there had not been a significant change in credit quality and the amounts were still considered recoverable based on the nature of the activity of the customer portfolio to which they belong and the type of customers. There are no other classes of financial assets that are past due but not impaired except for Trade receivables as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019

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Note 28 : Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (contd.)

iii. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. The Company's objective is to, at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

Particulars	Less than 1 Year	More than 1 Year
Year ended March 31, 2020		
Trade payables	1,36,19,493	-
Other financial liabilities	47,67,598	8,27,008
	1,83,87,091	**8,27,008**
Year ended March 31, 2019		
Trade payables	52,57,528	50,28,483
Other financial liabilities	-	8,27,008
	52,57,528	**58,55,491**

(a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company transacts business in local currency and in foreign currency, primarily in USD. The Company has foreign currency trade payables and receivables and is, therefore, exposed to foreign exchange risk. The Company does not use any derivative instruments to hedge its risks associated with foreign currency fluctuations.

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD rates to the functional currency of respective entity, with all other variables held constant. The Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material. The impact on the Company's profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities.

	Change in USD rate	Effect on profit before tax
March 31, 2020	+5%	16,91,658
	-5%	(16,91,658)
March 31, 2019	+5%	47,23,785
	-5%	(47,23,785)

Note 29 : Capital management

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

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions or its business requirements. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings less cash and short-term deposits (including other bank balance).

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	Year ended March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	-	-
Less: cash and cash equivalent (including other bank balance) (Note 5)	52,57,258	78,17,320
Net debt	(52,57,258)	(78,17,320)
Equity share capital (Note 8)	2,25,00,000	1,35,00,000
Other equity (Note 9)	14,73,238	98,41,266
Total capital	2,39,73,238	2,33,41,266
Capital and net debt	1,87,15,980	1,55,23,946
Gearing ratio	-	-

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019.

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Note 30 : Dues to micro and small suppliers

The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprices has issued an office memorendum dated August 26, 2008 which recommends that the Micro and Small Enterprices should mention in their correspondence with its customers the Entrepreneurs Memorendum Number as allocated afrer filling of the Memorendum in accordance with the 'Micro, Small and Medium Enterprices Devlopment Act, 2006' (the MSMED Act') accordingly, the disclosure in respect of the amounts payable to such enterprices as at March 31, 2020 has been made in the financial statements based on information recieved and avilable with the Company. Further in view of the Management, the impact of interest, if any, that may be payble in accordance with the provisions of the Act is not expacted to be material. The Company has not received any claim for interest from any supplier as at the balance sheet date.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 Indian Rupees	As at March 31, 2019 Indian Rupees
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of accounting year;	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year;	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act;	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of accounting year; and	-	-
The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding period, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act.	-	-

On basis of information and records available with the Company, the above disclosures are made in respect of amount due to the micro, small and medium enterprises, which have been registered with the relevant competent authorities. The above information takes into account only those suppliers who have submitted their registration details or has responded to the inquiries made by the Company for this purpose.

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31 Pursuant to Employees Stock Option Scheme (ESOP) establieshed by the holding company i.e. Infibeam Avenues Limited (formrly known as Infibeam Incorporation Limited), stock options were granted to the employees of the company. The ESOP cost is being recovered over the period of vesting by the holding company. Consequently, cost of Rs. 87,88,902 (previous year Rs. 2,96,07,129) has been recovered in current year. The cost recovered for the year is net of reversals on account of vested and unvested lapses relating to employees who have resigned during the year.

32 Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 115 "Revenue from contract with customers":

a. Disaggregation of revenue

The table below presents disaggregated revenue from contract with customers for the year ended March 31, 2020 by offerings.

i) Revenue by offerings

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Checkout Web Services	10,86,66,059
Total	**10,86,66,059**

Checkout Web Services

It comprises enabling eCommerce websites to sell products and services online, and accept payments in real time.

ii) Refer note 26 for disaggregation of revenue by geographical segments

iii) The Company believes that this disaggregation best depicts how the nature, amount, timing of its revenues and cash flows are affected by industry, market and other economic factors.

b) Transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligation

The aggregate value of performance obligations that are completely or partially unsatisfied as of March 31, 2020 is Rs. Nil which is expected to be recognize as revenue within the next one year. Remaining performance obligation estimates are subject to change and are affected by several factors, including changes in the scope of contracts, periodic revalidations, and adjustments for currency.

c) Changes in contract assets are as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Balance at the beginning of the year	44,78,669	-
Revenue recognised during the year	-	44,78,669
Invoices raised during the year	44,78,669	-
Revenue reversed	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	-	**44,78,669**

33 World Health Organisation (WHO) declared outbreak of Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) a global pandemic on March 11, 2020. Consequent to this, Government of India declared lockdown on 24-03-2020 which has impacted the business activities of the Company. On account of this, the Company has prepared cash flow projections and also, assessed the recoverability of receivables, contract assets, factored assumptions used in annual impairment testing of goodwill and intangible assets having indefinite useful life, using the various internal and external information up to the date of approval of these financial statements. On the basis of evaluation and current indicators of future economic conditions, the Company expects to recover the carrying amount of these assets and does not anticipate any impairment to these financial and nonfinancial assets. The Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

34 Previous year figures have been regrouped or recast wherever necessary to make them comparable with those of curren year.

As per our report of even date
For, Rajpara Associates
Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm's Registration No. 113428W

Chandramaulin Rajpara
Partner
Membership No.046922
Place : Ahmedabad
Date : June 01, 2020

RAJPARA ASSOCIATES Ahmedabad Chartered Accountant

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
DRC Systems India Limited
(Formerly known as DRC Systems India Private Limited)
CIN: U72900GJ2012PLC070106

Malav A Mehta
Director
DIN: 01234736
Place : Ahmedabad
Date : June 01, 2020

Vishal A Mehta
Director
DIN: 03093563
Place : Ahmedabad
Date : June 01, 2020

DRC Systems India Limited