INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of
Instasafe Technologies Private Limited

Report on the Audit of Consolidated financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Consolidated financial statements of Instasafe Technologies Private Limited ("the Company") and its subsidiary (the company and its subsidiary together referred to as "The Group"), which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as ("the Consolidated financial statements").

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with 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 Consolidated financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the Consolidated financial statements.

Other Matters

a) The Standalone Financial Statement of Instasafe INC whose separate financial statement reflects total assets of Rs. 2,15,24,564 as at March 31, 2020, total revenue of Rs. 9,02,81,878 for the period has been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in such country. The Company's management has converted the financial statements of such subsidiary located outside India from accounting principles generally accepted in that country to accounting principles generally accepted in India. Our conclusion in so far relates to the balances and affairs of such subsidiary located outside India is based on the conversion adjustments prepared by the management of the Company and reviewed by another Chartered Accountant whose report has been furnished to us on which we placed reliance.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters ('KAM') are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key Audit Matters	**Auditor's Response**
Revenue – Transfer pricing adjustment to intercompany revenue	
As described in Note 29 to the Financial Statements, Instasafe INC, being a wholly owned subsidiary of the company, is engaged primarily into sale of software licenses and other products developed by the company. Considering various factors, an arm's length mark-up has been computed and the company has invoiced for the transfer pricing adjustment in the year 2019-20.	Our audit procedures relating to transfer pricing adjustment are as follows: • We have read the terms and conditions of the draft agreement entered into between parties. • The assumptions used in computing the arm's lengh markup have been relied upon . • Verified the computation of the transfer pricing adjustment made
Evaluation of uncertain tax positions	
The Company has material uncertain tax position including matter under dispute which involves significant judgment to determine the possible outcome of these dispute. Refer Note 28 to the Standalone Financial Statements	We involved our internal experts to evaluate the management's underlying assumptions in determining disclosures made in the financial statements and the possible outcome of the dispute. Our internal experts also considered legal precedence and other material in evaluating management's position on these uncertain tax position.
Recognition of Intangible Asset	
The Company has recognised material amount as an intangible asset during the financial year. Ind AS 38 requires, for recognition of an intangible asset, fulfilling following criteria prescribed: • Technical and commercial feasibility • Intention to complete and ability to use it • Ability of the asset to generate future economic benefits • Availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources • Ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset Refer to Note 30 to the Standalone Financial Statements	We have evaluated the management assertion of the expenditure capitalised with respect to the criteria for capitalisation.

Information Other than the Consolidated financial statements and Auditor's Report thereon

The Company's Board of Director's is responsible for the preparation of 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 Consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of Consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained 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 the fact. We are unable to report on any misstatements with respect to other information as the same wasn't made available for verification.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated financial statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to preparation of these Consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position and consolidated financial performance, consolidated total comprehensive income, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group 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 Group and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Consolidated financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for assessing the Group'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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative to do so.

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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 Consolidated financial statements.

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal 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 and its subsidiary companies which are companies incorporated in India, 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 and conditions that may cast a significant doubt on the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Consolidated financial statements that, individually or in the 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 evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the Consolidated financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably 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 consolidated 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 purpose of our audit.
    b. In our opinion proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of aforesaid Consolidated financial statements have been kept by the Group so far as appears from our examination of those books.
    c. The Consolidated Balance Sheet, Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statement

of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of Consolidated financial statements

d. In our opinion, the aforesaid Consolidated 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 March 31, 2020, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors of the Group company is disqualified as on March 31, 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 and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A" which is based on the auditor's reports of the Company. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial control over financial reporting of the company, for reasons stated therein.

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 Group has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial positions in Note 28 of its Consolidated financial statements.

   ii. The Group 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 Group.

For N J Shetty & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 140718W

Nisha Shetty
Proprietor
ICAI Membership No. 164725
UDIN : 20164725AAAAAP4647

Place: Mumbai
Date: July 18, 2020

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1 (f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Instasafe Technologies Private Limited of even date)

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

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the Company as of and for the year ended March 31, 2020, we have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Instasafe Technologies Private Limited** (hereinafter referred to as "Company") as of that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Board of Directors of the Company are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the respective Companies 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 (" the ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the 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 Act.

Auditor's 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 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 internal financial controls system over financial reporting of the Company.

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 authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls 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 and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company have, 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 respective companies 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 N J Shetty & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 140718W

Nisha Shetty
Proprietor
ICAI Membership No. 164725
UDIN : 20164725AAAAAP4647

Place: Mumbai
Date: July 18, 2020

Instasafe Technologies Private Limited
Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020

(In ₹ Thousand)

	Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
I.	**ASSETS**			
1	**Non-current assets**			
	a) Property, plant and equipment	4	116	195
	b) Capital work-in-progress	4	-	-
	c) Other Intangible Assets	4	30,311	21,122
	d) Financial assets			
	i) Loans	5	347	351
	ii) others	6	105	-
	e) Income tax assets (net)	11	1,431	2,681
	Total non-current assets		**32,310**	**24,349**
2	**Current assets**			
	a) Financial assets			
	i) Investments	7	3,861	17,549
	ii) Trade receivables	8	21,828	10,784
	iii) Cash and cash equivalents	9	17,189	7,640
	iv) Loans	10	15	257
	b) Current tax assets (Net)	12	4,720	1,234
	c) Other current assets	13	345	536
	Total current assets		**47,958**	**38,000**
	Total Assets		**80,268**	**62,349**
II.	**EQUITY & LIABILITIES**			
1	**Equity**			
	a) Equity share capital	13	1,212	1,212
	b) Other equity	14	5,441	(10,548)
	Total equity		**6,653**	**(9,336)**
2	**Liabilities**			
	Non-current liabilities			
	a) Financial Liabilities:			
	i) Borrowings	15	11,591	10,537
	b) Provisions	16	1,603	1,106
	c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	17	506	213
	d) Other non-current liabilities	18	43,936	46,483
			57,636	**58,339**
	Current liabilities			
	a) Financial Liabilities:			
	i) Trade payables			
	a) Trade payables - outstanding dues to micro and small enterprises	19	-	15
	b) Trade payables - outstanding dues to other than micro and small enterprises	19	1,658	1,060
	ii) Other financial liabilities	20	11,649	3,345
	b) Provisions	16	40	49
	c) Income Tax liabilities (net)		-	1,282
	d) Other current liabilities	21	2,632	7,596
			15,979	**13,346**
	Total Equity and Liabilities		**80,268**	**62,349**
	Notes 1 to 40 form an integral part of these financial statements			

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

For **N J Shetty & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.140718W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Nisha Shetty
Proprietor
Membership No: 164725
UDIN : 20164725AAAAAP4647

Sandip Kumar Panda
Director
DIN: 06395769

Prakash Baburao Rane
Director
DIN: 00152393

Place : Mumbai
Date : July 18, 2020

Instasafe Technologies Private Limited
Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2020

(In ₹ Thousand)

	Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
1	**Income**			
	a) Revenue from operations	22	1,24,137	58,442
	b) Prior period Income		-	-
	c) Other income	23	5,218	4,818
	Total revenue		**1,29,355**	**63,260**
2	**Expenses**			
	a) Project expense		75,823	34,651
	b) Employee benefits expense	24	15,787	15,177
	c) Finance costs	25	1,054	958
	d) Depreciation and amortisation expense	26	6,091	2,871
	e) Other expenses	27	15,200	13,012
	f) Prior period Expenses		-	-
	Total expenses		**1,13,955**	**66,668**
3	**Profit before exceptional items and tax (1-2)**		**15,400**	(3,408)
4	**Exceptional item**		-	-
5	**Profit before tax (3-4)**		**15,400**	(3,408)
6	**Tax expense**			
	a) Current tax		-	1,282
	b) Deferred tax		293	546
	Total Tax expense		**293**	**1,827**
7	**Profit for the year from continuing operations (5-6)**		**15,107**	**(5,235)**
8	**Other comprehensive income (OCI)**			
	Items that will not to be reclassified to profit or loss			
	Measurements of defined employee benefit plans		82	(148)
	Exchange differences on translation into presentation currency		(964)	(10)
	Income tax effect on the above		-	-
	Total Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) net of Tax		**(882)**	**(158)**
	Total comprehensive income for the year (7+8)		**15,989**	**(5,077)**
	.			
	Earnings per equity share of ₹ 10 each			
	a) Basic (₹)	36	**131.95**	**(41.90)**
	b) Diluted (₹)	36	**83.09**	**(26.38)**
	Notes 1 to 40 form an integral part of these financial statements			

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

For **N J Shetty & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.140718W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Nisha Shetty
Proprietor
Membership No: 164725
UDIN : 20164725AAAAAP4647

Sandip Kumar Panda
Director
DIN: 06395769

Prakash Baburao Rane
Director
DIN: 00152393

Place : Mumbai
Date : July 18, 2020

Instasafe Technologies Private Limited
Consolidated Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2020

(In ₹ Thousand)

Sr. no	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	2019
1	**Cash flow from operating activities**		
	Profit /(Loss) before tax from continuing operations	15,400	(3,408)
	Profit / (Loss) before tax from discontinuing operations	-	-
	Profit before income tax including discontinued operations	**15,400**	**(3,408)**
	Non-cash adjustment to profit /(loss) before tax:		
	Depreciation	6,091	2,871
	Interest income	(91)	(69)
	Finance cost	1,054	958
	Adjustment to Other Equity for Ind AS 115 transition	-	2,812
	Fair Valuation Gain on Preference Shares	(2,547)	(2,547)
	Liability written back	(704)	-
	Debtor Balances written-off	1,196	-
	Gain on investment	(221)	(1,075)
	Exchange differences on translation into presentation currency	964	10
	Change in fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	(520)	(680)
		20,623	**(1,128)**
	Change in operating assets and liabilities :		
	Decrease/(increase) in trade receivables	(12,241)	(3,298)
	Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	583	(983)
	Decrease/(increase) in loans & other financial assets	141	(236)
	Decrease/(increase) in other current assets	191	735
	Increase/(decrease) in other financials liabilities	8,701	(1,253)
	Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities	(4,964)	3,308
	Increase/(decrease) in current provisions	(8)	23
	Increase/(decrease) in non-current provisions	414	348
	Cash from Operations	**13,440**	**(2,485)**
	Direct tax paid	(3,210)	(1,515)
	Net cash flow generated /(used in) operating activities (A)	**10,231**	**(4,000)**
2	**Cash flow from investing activities**		
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(70)	-
	Payment for software development cost	(15,131)	(10,703)
	(Investment in) / Redemption of mutual funds	14,429	14,500
	Interest income	91	69
	Net cash from / (used in) investing activity	**(681)**	**3,866**
3	**Cash flow from financing activity**		
	Increase/(decrease) in financials liabilities - borrowings	1,054	958
	Increase/(decrease) in fair value of Preference Shares Liability	(2,547)	(2,547)
	Fair Valuation Gain on Preference Shares	2,547	2,547
	Finance cost	(1,054)	(958)
	Net cash flow from / (used in) financing activity	-	**-**
	Net increase/(decrease) in cash & cash equivalents	**9,549**	**(134)**
	Cash & cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	**7,640**	**7,773**
	Cash & cash equivalents at the end of the year	**17,189**	**7,640**
	Cash and cash equivalents as per note 10 to the financial statements		
	Balance with Bank	**17,189**	**7,640**
	Cash in hand	**-**	**-**
	Cheques in hand	**-**	**-**
	Total	**17,189**	**7,640**

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

For N J Shetty & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.140718W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Nisha Shetty
Proprietor
Membership No: 164725
UDIN : 20164725AAAAAP4647

Sandip Kumar Panda
Director
DIN: 06395769

Prakash Baburao Rane
Director
DIN: 00152393

Place : Mumbai
Date : July 18, 2020

Instasafe Technologies Private Limited
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2020

(In ₹ Thousand)

Particulars	Equity Share Capital	Other Equity			
		Reserves and Surplus		Items of other comprehensive income	Total
		Securities Premium Reserve	Retained Earnings	Actuarial Gain / (Loss)	
As at April 1, 2018	1,212	15,379	(23,287)	(375)	(7,071)
Adjustment for Ind AS 115 transition	-	-	2,812	-	2,812
Loss for the Year			(5,235)		(5,235)
Add: Exchange difference on translation into presentation currency				10	10
Remeasurement of defined benefit Plan				148	148
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**1,212**	**15,379**	**(25,710)**	**(217)**	**(9,336)**
As at April 1, 2019	1,212	15,379	(25,710)	(217)	(9,336)
Profit for the Year			15,107		15,107
Add: Exchange difference on translation into presentation currency				964	964
Remeasurement of defined benefit Plan				(82)	(82)
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**1,212**	**15,379**	**(10,603)**	**665**	**6,653**

Notes 1 to 40 form an integral part of these financial statements

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

Securities premium - Securities premium reserve is used to record the premium received on issue of shares. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of section 52 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Retained earnings - Retained earnings comprises of prior and current year's undistributed earnings after tax.

As per our report attached.
For N J Shetty & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.140718W

Nisha Shetty
Proprietor
Membership No: 164725
UDIN : 20164725AAAAAP4647

Place : Mumbai
Date : July 18, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sandip Kumar Panda
Director
DIN: 06395769

Prakash Baburao Rane
Director
DIN: 00152393

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Background

Instasafe Technologies Private Limited ("the Company") is a Private limited company incorporated under the Companies Act, 2013 . The registered office is located in Bangalore. The Company is in the business of providing information security and technology enabled applications through cloud services.

Instasafe INC was incorporated in Delaware, USA on 23-08-2018 as a wholly owned subsidiary of Instasafe Technologies Private Limited with Authorised Share Capital of $2500.

Instasafe Technologies Private Limited together with its subsidiary is herein-after referred to as "The Group"

2. Significant Accounting Policies and Key Accounting Estimates and Judgements

a) Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

These consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS‘) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read together with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared and presented under the historical cost convention, on the accrual basis of accounting except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as stated in the accounting policies set out below. The accounting policies have been applied consistently over all the periods presented in these consolidated financial statements.

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.

b) Basis of Consolidation:

The company consolidates entities which it owns or controls. The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiary, as disclosed in Note no. 32. Control exists when the parent has power over the entity, is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns by using its power over the entity. Power is demonstrated through existing rights that give the ability to direct relevant activities, those which significantly affect the entity's returns. Subsidiary is consolidated from the date control commences until the date control ceases.

The financial statements of the Group Companies are consolidated on a line-by-line basis and intra-group balances and transactions including unrealized gain / loss from such transactions are eliminated upon consolidation. These financial statements are prepared by applying uniform accounting policies in use at the Group.

c) Use of estimates, assumptions and judgements

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with Ind-AS requires the management to make estimates, judgements and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policy and reported amounts of assets and liabilities. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are included in the following notes;

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a) Revenue

The Group derives its revenue from internet security related technology enabled solution software services.

Effective April 1, 2018, the Group adopted Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers notified on March 28, 2018. This standard will supersede all current revenue recognition requirements. The Group has decided to use the modified retrospective approach for transition. As per this approach, the Group has recognised the cumulative effect of applying Ind AS 115 retrospectively as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings as at April 1, 2018. Under such modified retrospective approach, Ind AS 115 is applied to contracts that were not completed as of April 1, 2018. The effect of adoption of Ind AS 115 has been indicated in Note no. 15(b) and 21 to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019.

The following is a summary of new and/or revised significant accounting policies related to revenue recognition.

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration we expect to receive in exchange for those products or services.

Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a "right to use" the licenses is recognized at the time the license is made available to the customer. Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a "right to access" is recognized over the access period. The Group has applied the principles under Ind AS 115 to account for revenues from various performance obligations identified.

Revenue on time-and-material contracts are recognized as the related services are performed and revenue from the end of the last invoicing to the reporting date is recognized as unbilled revenue. Revenue from fixed price contracts is recognized using the percentage-of-completion method, calculated as the proportion of the cost of effort incurred up to the reporting date to estimated cost of total effort. When there is uncertainty as to measurement or ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved. Efforts or costs expended have been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity. Maintenance revenue is recognized ratably over the term of the underlying maintenance arrangement.

Remaining Performance obligations:

The remaining performance obligation disclosure provides the aggregate amount of the transaction price yet to be recognized as at the end of the reporting period and an explanation as to when the Group expects to recognize these amounts in revenue.

Trade receivable and unbilled revenues are presented net of impairment in the Balance Sheet

Revenue from sale of services is shown as net of sales tax, value added tax, service tax, goods and services tax and applicable discounts and allowances.

Provisions for estimated losses on incomplete contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the current contract estimates. Unbilled revenue represents revenues in excess of amounts billed to clients as at the balance sheet date. Unearned revenue represents billings in excess of revenues recognized.

b) Other Income

Interest income is recognized as it accrues in the statement of profit and loss using effective interest rate method.

Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive payment is established.

Gain or Loss on sale of investment is recognised at the time of sale.

c) Property, Plant and Equipment

Measurement at recognition:

An item of property, plant and equipment that qualifies as an asset is measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, items of property, plant and equipment are carried at its cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

The Group identifies and determines cost of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment separately, if the part has a cost which is significant to the total cost of that item of property, plant and equipment and has useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining items.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises of its purchase price including import duties and other non-refundable purchase taxes or levies, directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use and the initial estimate of decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities, if any. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. Cost includes cost of replacing a part of a plant and equipment if the recognition criteria are met. Expenditure related to plans, designs and drawings of buildings or plant and machinery is capitalized under relevant heads of property, plant and equipment if the recognition criteria are met. Costs in nature of repairs and maintenance are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss as and when incurred.

Depreciation:

Depreciation on Property, Plant & Equipment is provided using the straight line method taking into account the useful life of the assets as prescribed under schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

The useful lives, residual values of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment and the depreciation methods are reviewed at the end of each financial year. If any of these expectations differ from previous estimates, such change is accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate.

De-recognition:

The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from the De-recognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item and is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the item is derecognized.

d) Intangible Assets

Measurement at recognition:

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Intangible assets arising on acquisition of business are measured at fair value as at date of acquisition. Internally generated intangibles including research cost are not capitalized and the related expenditure is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Software product development costs are expensed as incurred unless technical and commercial feasibility of the project is demonstrated, future economic benefits are probable, the Group has an intention and ability to complete and use or sell the software and the costs can be measured reliably. The costs which can be capitalized include the cost of material, direct labour, overhead costs that are directly attributable to preparing the asset for its intended use.

Amortization:

Intangible Assets with finite lives are amortized on a Straight-Line basis over the estimated useful economic life. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The estimated useful life of intangible assets is mentioned below:

Category	**Useful Life**
Intangible assets related to Intellectual property rights	5 years

The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with finite useful life is reviewed at the end of each financial year. If any of these expectations differ from previous estimates, such change is accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate.

De-recognition:

The carrying amount of an intangible asset is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from the De-recognition of an intangible asset is measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the intangible asset and is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognized.

Impairment:

Assets that have an indefinite useful life, for example goodwill, are not subject to amortization and are tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Assets that are subject to depreciation and amortization and assets representing investments in subsidiary and associate companies are reviewed for impairment, whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that carrying amount may not be recoverable. Such circumstances include, though are not limited to, significant or sustained decline in revenues or earnings and material adverse changes in the economic environment.

An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash generating unit (CGU) exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its fair value less cost to sell and value in use. To calculate value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market rates and the risk specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the asset belongs. Fair value less cost to sell is the best estimate of the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset in an arm‘s length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, less the cost of disposal.

Impairment losses, if any, are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss and included in depreciation and amortization expense. Impairment losses are reversed in the Statement of Profit and Loss only to the extent that the asset‘s carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined if no impairment loss had previously been recognized.

e) Leases:

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement. Leases, where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased items, are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless the lease agreement explicitly states that increase is on account of inflation in the statement of profit and loss. Leases under which the Group assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Such assets acquired are capitalised at the fair value of the leased asset or the present value of the minimum lease payments at the inception of the lease, whichever is lower.

f) Borrowing costs

Borrowing cost includes interest, amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest 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 respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur.

g) Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when a Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Initial Recognition and Measurement – Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

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

Classification and Subsequent Measurement: Financial Assets

The Group classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (―FVTOCI) or fair value through profit or loss (―FVTPL) on the basis of following:

− the entity‘s business model for managing the financial assets and

− the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Amortized Cost:

A financial asset is classified and measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial 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.

FVTOCI:

A financial asset is classified and measured at FVTOCI if both of the following conditions are met:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and

- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

FVTPL:

A financial asset is classified and measured at FVTPL unless it is measured at cost or at FVTOCI. All recognized financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortized cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

h) Impairment of Financial Assets:

The Group assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortized cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

The Group determines if there has been a significant increase in credit risk of the financial asset since initial recognition, an amount of reasonable provision is measured and recognized as loss of allowance on the basis of historical experience and internal technical analysis.

Classification and Subsequent measurement: Financial Liabilities

The Group‘s financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans an borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

Financial Liabilities at FVTPL:

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is held for trading or are designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL.

Gains or losses on financial liabilities held for trading are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Other Financial Liabilities:

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

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

De-recognition of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities:

The Group de-recognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset. If the Group enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognized on its balance sheet but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognized.

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

i) Fair Value :

The Group measures financial instruments at fair value in accordance with the accounting policies mentioned above. 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.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy that categorizes into three levels, described as follows, the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure value. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 inputs) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 inputs).

Level 1 — quoted (unadjusted) market prices 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 or indirectly

Level 3 — inputs that are unobservable for the asset or liability Business

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements at fair value on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization at the end of each reporting period and discloses the same.

j) Foreign Currency Translation

Initial Recognition: On initial recognition, transactions in foreign currencies entered into by the Group are recorded in the functional currency (i.e. Indian Rupees), by applying to the foreign currency amount, the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences arising on foreign exchange transactions settled during the year are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Measurement of foreign currency items at reporting date:

Foreign currency monetary items of the Group are translated at the closing exchange rates. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency, are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency, are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is measured.

Exchange differences arising out of these translations are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.
The translation of financial statements of the foreign subsidiaries to the presentation currency is performed for

assets and liabilities using the exchange rate in effect at the Balance Sheet date and for revenue, expense and cash-flow items using the average exchange rate for the respective periods. The gains or losses resulting from such translation are included in currency translation reserves under other components of equity. When a subsidiary is disposed off, in full, the relevant amount is transferred to net profit in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. However when a change in the parent's ownership does not result in loss of control of a subsidiary, such changes are recorded through equity

k) Income Taxes

Tax expense is the aggregate amount included in the determination of profit or loss for the period in respect of current tax and deferred tax.

Current tax:

Current tax is the amount of income taxes payable in respect of taxable profit for a period. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax‘ as reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible in accordance with applicable tax laws.

Current tax is measured using tax rates that have been enacted by the end of reporting period for the amounts expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities.

Deferred tax:

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit under Income Tax Act, 1961.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. However, in case of temporary differences that arise from initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction (other than business combination) that affect neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit, deferred tax liabilities are not recognized. Also, for temporary differences if any that may arise from initial recognition of goodwill, deferred tax liabilities are not recognized.

Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary difference can be utilized. In case of temporary differences that arise from initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction (other than business combination) that affect neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit, deferred tax assets are not recognized.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

Presentation of current and deferred tax:

Current and deferred tax are recognized as income or an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income, in which case, the current and deferred tax income/ expense are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income.

The Group offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. In case of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities, the same are offset if the Group has a legally enforceable right to set off corresponding current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the Group.

l) Provisions and Contingencies

The Group recognizes provisions when a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event exists and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle such obligation and the amount of such obligation can be reliably estimated.

If the effect of 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.

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not require an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or the amount of such obligation cannot be measured reliably. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which likelihood of outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

m) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and Cash equivalents for the purpose of Cash Flow Statement comprise cash and cheques in hand, bank balances, demand deposits with banks where the original maturity is three months or less and other short term highly liquid investments.

n) Gratuity and other post-employment benefits

a) Short-term obligations:
Short term employee benefits are recognized as an expense at an undiscounted amount in the Statement of Profit and Loss of the year in which the related services are rendered.

b) Post-employment obligations:
The Group operates the following post-employment scheme:

-Defined benefit plan such Gratuity

The liability or asset recognized in the Balance Sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Re-measurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized at amount net of taxes in the period in which they occur, directly in Other Comprehensive Income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the Balance Sheet.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognized immediately in the Statement Profit and Loss as past service cost.

Defined contribution plans:

The provisions of The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948, Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Act, 1952 are are not applicable as per the interpretations of the Management. Accordingly, there is no liability on this account.

o) Events after reporting date

Where events occurring between the end of reporting date and the date on which the financial statements are authorized for issue provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, the impact of such events is adjusted within the consolidated financial statements. Otherwise, events after the Balance Sheet date of material size or nature are only disclosed.

p) Earnings per share

The basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the consolidated net profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders for the period by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding of the company during the period. The number of shares used in computing diluted earnings per share comprises the weighted average shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share, and also the weighted average number of equity shares which could be issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date. The diluted potential equity shares have been arrived at, assuming that the proceeds receivable was based on shares having been issued at the average market value of the outstanding shares. In computing dilutive earnings per share, only potential equity shares that are dilutive and that would, if issued, either reduce future earnings per share or increase loss per share, are included.

q) Reclassification of financial assets

The Group determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. If the Group reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Group does not restate any previously recognized gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

r) 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.

s) Current vs non-current classification

The Group 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 normal operating cycle.
- Held primarily for purpose of trading.
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period.
- Cash and cash equivalents 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 treated as current when it is:

- It is expected to settle in the normal operating cycle.
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting date.
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

Advance tax paid is classified as non-current assets.

4. Property, plant and equipment

(In ₹ Thousand)

	Gross carrying Value					Accumulated depreciation and impairment				Net carrying Value	
Particulars	**As at 1st April 2019**	**Additions during the year**	**Deletions during the year**	**Transfers**	**As at 31st March 2020**	**As at 1st April 2019**	**Depreciation / amortisation for the year**	**Deductions or Adjustments**	**As at 31st March 2020**	**As at 31st March 2020**	**As at 31st March 2019**
Property, plant and equipments:											
Computers	782	70	-	-	852	652	125	-	777	75	130
Office equipment	122	-	-	-	122	57	24	-	81	41	65
Total	**904**	**70**	**-**	**-**	**974**	**709**	**149**	**-**	**858**	**116**	**195**
Intangible assets:											
Software	23,727	15,131	-	-	38,858	2,605	5,942	-	8,547	30,311	21,122
Grand Total	**24,631**	**15,201**	**-**	**-**	**39,832**	**3,314**	**6,091**	**-**	**9,405**	**30,427**	**21,317**
Previous year	**904**	**23,727**	**-**	**-**	**24,631**	**443**	**2,871**	**-**	**3,314**	**21,317**	**461**
Capital work-in-progress	-	15,131	-	15,131	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Gross carrying Value					Accumulated depreciation and impairment				Net carrying Value	
Particulars	**As at 1 April, 2018**	**Additions**	**Deletions**	**Transfers**	**As at March 31, 2019**	**As at April 1, 2018**	**Depreciation / amortisation expense for the year**	**Deletions**	**As at March 31, 2019**	**As at March 31, 2019**	**As at March 31, 2018**
Property, plant and equipments:											
Computers	782	-	-	-	782	411	241	-	652	130	371
Office equipment	122	-	-	-	122	32	24	-	57	65	90
Total	**904**	**-**	**-**		**904**	**443**	**266**	**-**	**709**	**195**	**461**
Intangible assets											
Software	-	23,727	-	-	23,727	-	2,605	-	2,605	21,122	-
Grand Total	**904**	**23,727**	**-**	**-**	**24,631**	**443**	**2,871**	**-**	**3,314**	**21,317**	**461**
Previous year	649	255			904	163	280		443	461	486
Capital work-in-progress	**13,024**	**-**	**-**	**13,024**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**13,024**

5 Non-current loans **(In ₹ Thousand)**

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2020	2019
Security Deposits		
Unsecured, considered good	347	351
Total non-current loans	**347**	**351**

6 Other non-current financial asset **(In ₹ Thousand)**

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2020	2019
Deposits with bank		
- with maturity period of more than 12 months	105	-
Total non-current other financial assets	**105**	**-**

7 Current Investments **(In ₹ Thousand)**

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2020	2019
Investment in mutual funds		
Quoted		
Investments carried at Fair value through the statement of Profit and Loss :		
123,013.89 units of Canara Robeco Savings Fund - Regular plan - Growh (March 2019 : 600,331.862 Units)	3,861	17,549
Total Current Investments	**3,861**	**17,549**

Aggregate books value of quoted investments	**3,861**	**17,549**
Aggregate market value of investments designated at FVTPL	**3,861**	**17,549**
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	**-**	-

8 Trade receivables **(In ₹ Thousand)**

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2020	2019
(a) Trade Receivable considered good – secured	-	-
(b) Trade Receivable considered good – unsecured	21,828	10,784
(c) Trade Receivable which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
(d) Trade Receivable -credit Impaired	-	-
Total Trade receivables	**21,828**	**10,784**

9 Cash and cash equivalents **(In ₹ Thousand)**

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2020	2019
Balances with banks in current accounts		
(i) In current accounts	16,075	6,340
(ii) Deposits with original maturity less than 3 months	1,114	1,300
Cash on hand	**-**	-
Total cash and cash equivalents	**17,189**	**7,640**

10 Current loans **(In ₹ Thousand)**

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2020	2019
Loans to employees	8	257
Other loans and advances	7	
Total Current loans	**15**	**257**

11 Income Tax Assets (net)

(In ₹ Thousand)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Current Assets		
TDS Receivable FY 19-20	3,338	-
TDS Receivable FY 18-19	1,382	1,234
Total Non Current Income Tax Assets (net)	**4,720**	**1,234**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Non - Current Assets		
TDS Receivable FY 17-18	391	1,641
TDS Receivable FY 16-17	1,040	1,040
Total Current Income Tax Assets (net)	**1,431**	**2,681**

12 Other current assets

(In ₹ Thousand)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Prepaid expense	345	536
Total Other current assets	**345**	**536**

15 Borrowing

(In ₹ Thousand)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Loan from ABM Knowledgeware Limited - Preference share liability	11,591	10,537
Total Borrowing	**11,591**	**10,537**

16 Provisions

(In ₹ Thousand)

Particulars	As at March 31,			
	Non current		Current	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Provision for Gratuity	1,603	1,106	40	49
Total Provisions	**1,603**	**1,106**	**40**	**49**

17 Deferred tax liability (Net)

(In ₹ Thousand)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Deductible Expenditure		
Expenses allowed on Payment basis	414	300
	414	**300**
Taxable Temporary Difference		
Depreciation adjustment as per Books and Income Tax	920	513
	920	**513**
Total Deferred liability (net)	**506**	**213**

Movement in gross deferred tax liability/asset

Particulars	Opening	Recognised in Profit and Loss	Closing Balance
2019-2020			
Deferred Tax Liability/Asset in Relation to			
Unabsorbed depreciation as per Income tax	513	407	920
Expenses provided but allowable on payment basis	(300)	(114)	(414)
Total	**213**	**293**	**506**
2018-2019			
Deferred Tax Liability/Asset in Relation to			
Unabsorbed depreciation as per Income tax	47	466	513
Expenses provided but allowable on payment basis	(379)	79	(300)
Total	**(333)**	**546**	**213**

The Analysis of Deferred tax Asset and Deferred tax Liability

Particulars	As at March 31	
	2020	2019
Deferred Tax Asset		
Deferred Tax Asset to be recovered after more than 12 Month	414	300
Deferred Tax Asset to be recovered within 12 Month		
	414	**300**
Deferred Tax Liability		
Deferred Tax Liability to be recovered after more than 12 Month	920	513
Deferred Tax Liability to be recovered within 12 Month	-	-
	920	**513**

Unrecognised deductible temporary differences, Unused Tax Lose and Unused Tax Credit

Particulars	As at March 31	
	2020	2019
Deductible Temporary differences		
Unused tax Losses	1,544	7,091
Unused Tax Credit	-	-
	1,544	**7,091**

Expiry date of Unrecognised deductible temporary differences, Unused Tax Loss and Unused Tax Credit

Unabsorbed depreciation as per Income tax with no expiry dates	5,280
- business losses with expiry dates as follows	
8 Years	853
7 Years	-
6 Years	-
5 Years	-

18 Other Non Current liabilities **(In ₹ Thousand)**

Particulars	As at March 31	
	2020	2019
Fair valuation liability on preference shares	43,936	46,483
Total Other Non Current liabilities	**43,936**	**46,483**

19 Trade payables **(In ₹ Thousand)**

Particulars	As at March 31	
	2020	2019
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		15
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	1,658	1,060
Trade payable with related parties	-	-
Total Trade payables	**1,658**	**1,075**

20 Other financial liabilities **(In ₹ Thousand)**

Particulars	As at March 31	
	2020	2019
Advance received from related parties	-	10
Salary & Employee Benefit Payable	3,102	757
Liability for expenses	8,547	2,578
Total Other financial liabilities	**11,649**	**3,345**

21 Other current liabilities **(In ₹ Thousand)**

Particulars	As at March 31	
	2020	2019
Statutory Liabilities	2,632	1,850
Unearned Revenue:		
Opening Balance	5,746	2,812
Less: Adjustment for Ind AS 115 transition	-	(2,812)
Less: Revenue recognised	(5,746)	-
Add: Contract Liability	-	5,746
Total Unearned Revenue	**-**	**5,746**
Total other current liabilities	**2,632**	**7,596**

13 Equity share capital

(In ₹ Thousand)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019 2020		As at March 31 2019	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Authorised share Capital				
(a) Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each with voting rights	1,56,600	1,566	1,56,600	1,566
(b) Compulsory convertible Preference shares of Rs. 170/- each	73,142	12,434	73,142	12,434
	2,29,742	**14,000**	**2,29,742**	**14,000**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up share capital				
(a) Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each with voting rights	1,21,175	1,212	1,21,175	1,212
(b) Compulsory convertible Preference shares of Rs. 170/- each	-	-	-	-
	1,21,175	**1,212**	**1,21,175**	**1,212**

Notes:

(i) Reconciliation of the number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period:

Equity share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Opening Balance	1,21,175	1,212	1,21,175	1,212
Conversion of compulsory convertible preference shares into equity share	-	-	-	-
Closing Balance	**1,21,175**	**1,212**	**1,21,175**	**1,212**

(ii) The rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has issued one class of shares referred to as equity shares with a par value of Rs 10/- each. The voting rights on equity shares is restricted to only one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the 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.

(iii) Terms of conversion of compulsory convertible preference chares

Preference shares will be converted into such number of fully paid up equity shares as per the terms & conditions set out in Share subscription and share holding agreement (SSSHA) within a period of 20 years from the effective date of SSSHA i.e. 12 May 2017.

(iv) Disclosure of number of shares held by Holding Company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Equity shares of Rs.10/- each fully paid	25,225	25,225
ABM Knowledgeware Limited		

(v) Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares:

Name of shareholder	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Number of shares held	% holding in that class of shares	Number of shares held	% holding in that class of shares
Equity shares of Rs.10/- fully paid up with voting rights				
Sandip Kumar Panda	63,631	52.5%	63,631	52.5%
Biju George	15,151	12.5%	15,151	12.5%
Sunil Kumar Pillai	7,070	5.8%	7,070	5.8%
Prashanth Guruswamy	10,098	8.3%	10,098	8.3%
ABM Knowledgeware Limited	25,225	20.8%	25,225.00	20.8%

(vi) Other details of Equity Shares for a period of five years immediately preceding March 31, 2020

Company has allotted 20,175 equity share of Rs.10/- each on 12 May 2017 as fully paid up on conversion of compulsory convertible preference shares into equity without payment being received in cash

14 Other equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
(a) Securities Premium		
Opening balance	15,379	15,379
Add: Premium received on allotment	-	-
Add: Premium on conversion of compulsory convertible preference shares into equity shares	-	-
Closing balance	**15,379**	**15,379**
(b) Surplus / (Deficit) in Statement of Profit and Loss		
Opening balance	(25,917)	(23,662)
Add: Ind AS 115 Transition Effect	-	2,812
Less: Profit / (Loss) for the year	16,953	(5,066)
Closing balance	**(8,964)**	**(25,917)**
('c) Foreign Currency Translation Reserve (FCTR)		
Opening balance	(10)	-
Add: Exchange difference on translation into presentation currency	(964)	(10)
Closing balance	**(974)**	**(10)**
Total Other Equity (a) + (b) + ('c)	**5,441**	**(10,548)**

22 Revenue From Operations **(In ₹ Thousand)**

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2020	**2019**
Income from sale of products and services	1,29,203	62,153
Less: GST recovered	5,066	3,711
Total Revenue From Operations	**1,24,137**	**58,442**

23 Other Income **(In ₹ Thousand)**

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2020	**2019**
Interest on FD	91	69
Interest on income tax refund	103	-
Gain on redemption	221	1,075
Other Non Operating Income		
Fair valuation gain on preference shares	2,547	2,547
Fair valuation on financial asset	520	680
Miscellaneous Income	1,736	446
Gain on Foreign currency Translation	-	2
Total Other Income	**5,218**	**4,818**

24 Employee Benefit Expenses **(In ₹ Thousand)**

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2020	**2019**
Salaries and allowances	14,311	14,356
Gratuity	406	370
Staff welfare expenses	1,070	450
Total Employee Benefit Expenses	**15,787**	**15,177**

25 Finance cost **(In ₹ Thousand)**

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2020	**2019**
Interest Expenses on Loan From ABM	1,054	958
Total Finance cost	**1,054**	**958**

26 Depreciation and amortisation expenses **(In ₹ Thousand)**

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2020	**2019**
Depreciation	149	266
Amortisation of Intangible Asset	5,942	2,605
Total Depreciation and amortisation expenses	**6,091**	**2,871**

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27 (i) Other Expenses **(In ₹ Thousand)**

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Rent	931	1,491
Repairs and maintenance others	76	160
Rates and taxes	109	99
Communication expenses	961	180
Consultancy Charges	285	1,273
Data centre expenses	376	607
SMS charges	230	-
Travelling and conveyance	925	1,555
Purchase of software	240	187
Printing and stationery	66	45
Sales promotion and marketing expenses	3,880	3,347
Website hosting/domain renewals	52	21
Legal and professional	4,054	2,196
Bank charges	247	151
Foreign exchange loss/(gain)	3	16
Miscellaneous expenses	2,690	1,608
	15,125	**12,937**

27 (ii) Payment to Auditors **(In ₹ Thousand)**

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Auditors of the company and its Component		
Audit of the Company:		
Statutory & Tax Audit	75	75
	75	**75**

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28 Contingent liabilities and capital commitments **(In ₹ Thousand)**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
(i) Contingent Liabilities:		
Claims against the Company, not acknowledged as debts*	3,886	3,886
Capital commitments :		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital contracts and not provided for	Nil	Nil
Other Commitments	Nil	Nil

*For Assessment Year 2016 - 2017, the Company has received assessment order u/s 143(3) of the Income Tax Act, dated 18th December 2018, raising a tax demand of Rs. 38,85,541.The Company has already contested the demand at the appropriate Appellate Forum and the Management feels that the outcome of the appeal will be in the company's favour in as much as the grounds on which the additions made to the income are applicable to many start-ups.

29 Revenue

Instasafe INC ('Instasafe US') was incorporated in August, 2018 as a wholly owned subsidiary of Instasafe Technologies Private Limited ('Instasafe India'). Instasafe US was engaged mainly as a distributor for sale of software licenses and other products which are developed by Instasafe India.

Any transaction with an associated enterprise which is non-resident and have an bearing on the profits, income, losses or assets of such enterprises, then such transaction are termed as 'international transaction'. Such internation transaction entered with the associated enterprise will result into applicability of transfer pricing provisions as per the Income Tax Act, 1961.The transfer pricing provisions requires the transactione between associated enterprises to be at arm's length. The transfer pricing provisions entails computation of Arm's length price through various methods and benchmark analysis, and this price is used for transacting with the associated enterprise.

The Arm's length pricing resulted revenue from operations of Rs. 12,353.11 thousand, out of which Rs. 4,138.46 thousand pertains to Financial year 2018-19.

30 Intangible Assets

During the Financial year 2019-20, an additional amount of Rs. 15,131 thousand has been recognised as an Intangible asset on fulfilment of the recognition criteria during the financial year 2019-20.
The useful life of the intangible asset is estimated to be 5 years and overall amortisation has been worked out accordingly.

31 Investment in Wholly Owned Subsidiary Instasafe INC ('The Subsidiary')

During the financial year 2018-19, Instasafe INC was incorporated in Delaware, USA on 23-08-2018 as a wholly owned subsidiary of Instasafe Technologies Private Limited with Authorised Share Capital of $2500. The subsidiary had issued Shares of $2500 (FV - $25 per share) on 23.08.2018 on deferred consideration. During the financial year 2019-20 the deferred consideration have been paid to subsidiary on 17th May 2019.

32 Expenditure in Foreign Currency **(In ₹ Thousand)**

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2020	March 31,2019
Data Center Expenses	275	176
Travelling	-	138
Membership and subscription	-	-
Purchase of software	7	-
Others	15	56
	297	**370**

33 Earnings in Foreign Exchange **(In ₹ Thousand)**

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2020	March 31,2019
Service-as a -Subscription	4	177

34 Employee benefits

a) Short term employee benefits
All employee benefits falling due within twelve months of rendering the services are classified as short term employee benefits, which include benefits like salaries, wages and performance incentives and are recognised as expenses in the period in which the employee renders the related services.

b) Long term employee benefits
Defined contribution plans
The Company is not statutorily liable for making any defined contribution plans during the year.

Movement in plan assets and Plan liabilities:- **(In ₹ Thousand)**

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2020	2019
Amount recognised in the statement of Profit and Loss		
Current service cost	318	299
Finance cost/(income)	89	72
Past service cost	-	-
Total expense recognised in the Statement of profit /loss	**407**	**370**
Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)		
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss recognised for the period	82	(148)
Return on plan assets excluding net interest	-	-
Total actuarial (gain)/loss recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	**82**	**(148)**

(In ₹ Thousand)

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2020	2019
Changes in present value of obligation		
Present value of obligation at the beginning	1,155	933
Interest cost	88	72
Current service cost	318	299
Past service cost	-	-
Benefits paid	-	-
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses on present value of obligation	82	(148)
Present value of obligation at the end	**1,643**	**1,155**
Actuarial assumptions		
Financial assumptions		
Discount rate	6.80%	7.64%
Salary Escalation	5.00%	5.00%
Attrition	2.00%	2.00%
Demographic assumptions		
Mortality rate	IALM (2006-08) Ultimate	IALM (2006-08) Ultimate

C) The defined benefit obligations shall mature after year end 31st March, 2020 as follows:

(In ₹ Thousand)

Year	As at March 31,	
	2020	2019
First year	41	49
Second year	43	60
Third year	47	71
Fourth year	50	82
Fifth year	54	94
Sixth to Ten year	388	878

Sensitivity analysis:

Below is the sensitivity analysis determined for significant actuarial assumption for determination of defined obligation and based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period.

(In ₹ Thousand)

Particular	As at March 31,	
	2020	2019
Discount rate increase by 100 basis Points	1,446	1,020
Discount rate decrease by 100 basis Points	1,877	1,314
Salary Escalation rate increase by 100 basis points	1,876	1,317
Salary Escalation rate decrease by 100 basis points	1,443	1,015

35 Related party transactions

a) List of related parties and its relationships

Directors	Mr. Sandip Kumar Panda
	Mr. Devendra Kamlakar Parulekar
	Mr. Prakash Baburao Rane
Key Management Personnel	Mr. Prashanth Guruswamy
	Mr. Biju George
Holding Company	ABM Knowledgeware Ltd
Wholly Owned Subsidiary	Instasafe INC

b) Following is the summary of significant transactions with related parties **(In ₹ Thousand)**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31,2019
Remuneration to key management personnel		
Salary to Mr. Sandip Kumar Panda	3,894	3,894
Salary to Mr. Prashanth Guruswamy	3,024	3,024
Salary to Mr. Biju George	3,024	3,024
Expense Reimbursement paid/payable		
Mr. Sandip Kumar Panda	-	1,936
Mr. Biju George	-	652
Mr. Prashanth Guruswamy	-	834
Sale of Goods/Services		
Instasafe INC	-	-
M/s ABM Knowledgeware Ltd	-	590

c) The balances receivable from and to payable to related parties are as follows:

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31,2019
Payable to Mr. Sandip Kumar Panda	990	358
Payable to Mr. Prashanth Guruswamy	1,204	838
Payable to Mr. Biju George	881	629
Payable to M/s ABM Knowledgeware Ltd - Creditors	13	13
Payable to M/s ABM Knowledgeware Ltd - Loan	-	10
Payable to Instasafe INC towards share subscription ($2500)	-	175
	3,088	2,023

36 Earning Per Share

Particulars	**March 31, 2020**	**March 31, 2019**
Net Profit After tax(In ₹)	15,989	(5,077)
Weighted Average number of Equity shares outstanding basic (in thousand)	121	121
Weighted Average number of Equity shares outstanding Diluted (in thousand)	192	192
Earnings per share- Basic (In ₹) (Face value of ₹ 10/-each)	131.95	(41.90)
Earnings per share- Diluted (In ₹) (Face value of ₹ 10/-each)	83.09	(26.38)

37 Capital management

37.1 Risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to

(i) Safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and

(ii) Maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

Consistent with others in the industry, the Company monitors capital on the basis of the following gearing ratio:

Net debt (total borrowings net of cash and cash equivalents)
divided by
Total 'equity' (as shown in the balance sheet, including non-controlling interests).

The Company's strategy is to maintain a gearing ration within 1:1. The gearing ratios were as follows :

	As at March 31,	
	2020	**2019**
Net debt	11,591	10,537
Total equity	6,653	(9,336)
Net debt to equity ratio	1.74	(1.13)

37.2 Financial Instruments

(i) Mehtod and assumptions used to estimate the fair value

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial as well as non assets and liabilities. 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. A fair value measurement assumes 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 market or the most advantageous market must be accessible to 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.

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

Level 1: unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.
Level 2: Inputs other than prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or
Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

March 31, 2020

Particulars	Carrying Value	**Classification**			Fair Value		
		FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets							
Long Term Loans	347			347			-
Trade Receivables	21,828			21,828			-
Cash & Cash equivalents	17,189			17,189			-
Short term Loans	15			15			-
Investments	3,861	3,861		0	3,861		
	43,241	**3,861**	**-**	**39,379**	**3,861**	**-**	-

Financial Liabilities	Carrying Value	Classification			Fair Value		
		FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Borrowings	11,591			11,591			
Trade payables	1,673			1,673			
Other financial liabilities	11,649			11,649			
	24,914	**-**	**-**	**24,914**	**-**	**-**	**-**

March 31, 2019

Particularrs	Carrying Value	Classification			Fair Value		
		FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets							
Long Term Loans	351			351			-
Trade Receivables	10,784			10,784			-
Cash & Cash equivalents	7,640			7,640			-
Short term Loans	257			257			-
Investments	17,549	17,549		-	17,549		
	36,581	**17,549**	**-**	**19,032**	**17,549**	**-**	**-**

Financial Liabilities	Carrying Value	Classification			Fair Value		
		FVTPL	FVTPL	Amortised Cost	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Borrowings	10,537			10,537			
Trade payables	1,075			1,075			-
Other financial liabilities	3,345			3,345			-
	14,957	**-**	**-**	**14,957**	**-**	**-**	**-**

37.3 Financial Risk Management

The board of director has overall responsibility for the establishment & oversight of the company's risk management framework.
The Company's activities are exposed to various risk viz. Credit Risk, Liquidity Risk and Market Risk. In order to minimise any adverse effects on the financial performnace of the Company, it uses various instruments and follows policies set up by the Board of Directors/Management.

Credit Risk :

Trade receivables consists of large number of customers spread across diverse industries and geographical areas with no significant concentration of credit risk. The outstanding trade receivables are regularly monitored and appropriate action is taken for collection of overdue receivables.

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38 Balance Confirmations from Debtors and Creditors :

The balances of Sundry Debtors, Sundry Creditors and loans & advances are subject to confirmation and considered as per records provided before us. During the year, the management has not sent the confirmation letters. In the opinion of the management, no material differences will arise in the balances, However an external confirmations have been sent by the auditors which have not been responded to.

39 Micro and Small Enterprises

Particulars	For the year ended March 31,	
	2020	2019
(a) the principal amount and the interest due thereon (to be shown separately) remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year	-	15
(b) the amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (27 of 2006), along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
(c) 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 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-
(d) the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year #	-	-
(e) 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 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-

The amount due to each vendor is immaterial as per the management and as such no interest has been provided in the previous period.

For the year, the mail for confirming the MSME status was sent to the suppliers, which have not been responded to

40 Previous years figures have been regrouped/reclassified whenever necessary to correspond with the current years classification/disclosure

As per our report attached.
For N J Shetty & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.140718W

Nisha Shetty
Proprietor
Membership No: 164725
UDIN : 20164725AAAAAP4647

Place : Mumbai
Date : July 18, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sandip Kumar Panda
Director
DIN: 06395769

Prakash Baburao Rane
Director
DIN: 00152393