Walker Chandiok & Co LLP

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Aujas Networks Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Aujas Networks Private Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Loss), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2020, and its loss (including other comprehensive loss), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphasis of Matter

4. We draw attention to Note 36 to the accompanying financial statements regarding the restatement of comparative financial information for the year ended 31 March 2019 included in the accompanying financial statements, relating to provision for defined benefit obligation and compensated absences, to correct errors noted in assumptions considered in actuarial valuations thereof performed by the management expert in the previous year, in accordance with Ind AS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates & Errors. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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

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

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

   In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

   If, based on the work we have performed on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. Reporting under this section is not applicable as no other information is obtained at the date of this auditor's report.

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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other Matter

12. The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2019 were audited by the predecessor auditor, B S R & Associates LLP, Chartered Accountants who have expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements vide their audit report dated 30 April 2019.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

14. Further to our comments in Annexure I, as required by section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit, we report, to the extent applicable, that:

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

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

    c) the financial statements dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;

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

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP BENGALURU CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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

f) we have also audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as on 31 March 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date and our report dated 19 June 2020 as per Annexure II expressed unmodified opinion; and

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

   i. the Company does not have any pending litigation which would impact its financial position as at 31 March 2020;

   ii. the Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 March 2020;

   iii. there were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2020; and

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

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

Ashish Kedia
Partner
Membership No.: 215834
UDIN: 20215834AAAAAR6337

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 19 June 2020

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP
BENGALURU
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Annexure I

Based on the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting a true and fair view on the financial statements of the Company and taking into consideration the information and explanations given to us and the books of account and other records examined by us in the normal course of audit, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that:

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

(b) All fixed assets have not been physically verified by the management during the year, however, there is a regular program of verification once in two years, which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) The Company does not hold any immovable property (in the nature of 'fixed assets'). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(i) (c) of the Order are not applicable.

(ii) The Company does not have any inventory. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ii) of the Order are not applicable.

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

(iv) In our opinion, the Company has not entered into any transaction covered under Sections 185 and 186 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable.

(v) In our opinion, the Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable.

(vi) The Central Government has not specified maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of Company's services. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable.

(vii)(a) Undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, goods and services tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, have generally been regularly deposited to the appropriate authorities, though there has been a slight delay in a few cases. Further, no undisputed amounts payable in respect thereof were outstanding at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) There are no dues in respect of income-tax, goods and service tax, duty of customs and duty of excise that have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

(viii) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings to any bank or financial institution or government during the year. The Company did not have any outstanding debentures during the year.

(ix) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the term loans have been applied by the Company during the year for the purposes for which they were obtained.

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP BENGALURU CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Annexure I to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Aujas Networks Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020.

(x) No fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the period covered by our audit.

(xi) Managerial remuneration has been provided by the Company in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 of the Act read with Schedule V to the Act.

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

(xiii) In our opinion all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of Act, where applicable, and the requisite details have been disclosed in the financial statements etc., as required by the applicable Ind AS.

(xiv) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures.

(xv) In our opinion, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with the directors or persons connected with them covered under Section 192 of the Act.

(xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

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

Ashish Kedia
Partner
Membership No.: 215834
UDIN: 20215834AAAAAR6337

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 19 June 2020

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP
BENGALURU
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Annexure II

1. In conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of Aujas Networks Private Limited ('the Company') as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020, we have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting ("IFCoFR") of the Company as at that date.

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

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

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

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

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

5. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's IFCoFR.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP
BENGALURU
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

7. Because of the inherent limitations of IFCoFR, 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 IFCoFR to future periods are subject to the risk that the IFCoFR may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting and such controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2020, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting issued by the ICAI.

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

Ashish Kedia
Partner
Membership No.215834
UDIN: 20215834AAAAAR6337

Bengaluru
19 June 2020

Financial statements and independent auditor's report
Aujas Networks Private Limited
31 March 2020

AUJAS NETWORKS PRIVATE LIMITED

Balance sheet as at 31 March 2020

(All amounts in ₹ thousands, unless otherwise stated)

	Note	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019 (restated)
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	5	15,969	13,210
Right-of-use of assets	6	53,216	-
Financial assets	7		
(i) Other financial assets	7 (a)	20,685	9,894
Non-current tax assets (net)		106,860	96,399
Total non-current assets		**196,730**	**119,503**
Current assets			
Financial assets	8		
(i) Current investments	8 (a)	-	1,000
(ii) Trade receivables	8 (b)	274,827	169,895
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	8 (c)	22,734	32,868
(iv) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	8 (d)	2,353	15,891
(v) Loans and advances	8 (e)	2,417	2,915
(vi) Other financial assets	8 (f)	76,771	117,319
Other current assets	9	23,686	18,750
Total current assets		**402,788**	**358,638**
Total assets		**599,518**	**478,141**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	10	267,804	265,135
Other equity	11	(39,178)	2,112
Total equity		**228,626**	**267,247**
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities	12		
(i) Borrowings	12 (a)	-	52,837
(ii) Lease liability		48,970	-
Provisions	13	15,548	15,504
Total non-current liabilities		**64,518**	**68,341**

AUJAS NETWORKS PRIVATE LIMITED

Balance sheet as at 31 March 2020

(All amounts in ₹ thousand, unless otherwise stated)

	Note	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019 (restated)
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES (Cont'd)			
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities	14		
(i) Lease liability		8,110	-
(ii) Trade payables	14 (a)		
Total outstanding dues to micro and small enterprises		-	-
Total outstanding dues to creditors other than micro and small enterprises		30,545	27,218
(iii) Other financial liabilities	14 (b)	206,147	71,448
Provisions	15	24,735	24,284
Other current liabilities	16	36,837	19,603
Total current liabilities		**306,374**	**142,553**
Total equity and liabilities		**599,518**	**478,141**

Summary of significant accounting policies 1 - 4

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

As per our report of even date.

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

Ashish Kedia
Partner
Membership No : 215834

Bengaluru
19 June 2020

Gulshan Rai
Independent Director.
DIN-01594321

Delhi
19 June 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Aujas Networks Private Limited

J Ravichandran
Non-Executive Director
DIN : 00073736

Mumbai
19 June 2020

Navinkumar Kotian
Whole Time Director
DIN : 08292760

Mumbai
19 June 2020

Suriyanarayanan P S
Chief Financial Officer
DIN : 08279762

Bengaluru
19 June 2020

Dr. N Muralidaran
Non-Executive Director
DIN : 06567029

Mumbai
19 June 2020

Vaibhav Vijay Kulkarni
Company Secretary
Membership No : ACS27519

Mumbai
19 June 2020

AUJAS NETWORKS PRIVATE LIMITED

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2020

(All amounts in ₹ thousands, unless otherwise stated)

	Note	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019 (restated)
Income			
Revenue from operations	17	1,049,456	943,200
Other income	18	16,181	4,050
Total income		**1,065,637**	**947,250**
Expenses			
Cost of traded products		33,586	7,925
Employee benefits expense	19	762,961	681,558
Finance costs	20	14,700	670
Depreciation and amortization expense	21	18,406	6,516
Other expenses	22	292,532	293,169
Total expenses		**1,122,185**	**989,838**
Loss before tax		**(56,548)**	**(42,588)**
Tax expense	24	-	-
Loss for the year		**(56,548)**	**(42,588)**
Other comprehensive income / (loss)			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of defined benefit liability		2,574	(12,037)
Income tax effect		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year, net of taxes		(53,974)	(54,625)
Earnings per equity share			
Basic and diluted (₹)	23	(0.21)	(0.16)
Summary of significant accounting policies	1 - 4		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.
As per our report of even date.

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

Ashish Kedia
Partner
Membership No : 215834

Bengaluru
19 June 2020

Gulshan Rai
Independent
Director.
DIN- 01594321
Delhi
19 June 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Aujas Networks Private Limited

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Non-Executive Director
DIN : 00073736

Mumbai
19 June 2020

Navinkumar Kotian
Whole Time Director
DIN : 08292760

Mumbai
19 June 2020

Suriyanarayanan P S
Chief Financial Officer
DIN : 08279764

Bengaluru
19 June 2020

Dr. N Muralidaran
Non-Executive Director
DIN : 06567029

Mumbai
19 June 2020

Vaibhav Vijay Kulkarni
Company Secretary
Membership No : ACS27519

Mumbai
19 June 2020

AUJAS NETWORKS PRIVATE LIMITED

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2020

(All amounts in ₹ thousands, unless otherwise stated)

		Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019 (restated)
Cash flows from operating activities			
Loss before tax		(53,974)	(54,625)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property and equipment and right-of-use assets		18,406	6,516
Stock compensation expense		-	6,175
Provision for doubtful debts		6,020	716
Interest income		(2,181)	(1,162)
Interest income on refund of income tax		(2,846)	-
Interest on borrowings		8,969	670
Profit and loss on sale of property and equipment		-	(8)
Interest on lease liability		5,731	-
Unrealized foreign exchange gain		7,603	887
Operating cash flows before working capital changes		**(12,272)**	**(40,831)**
Working capital changes:			
Decrease in trade receivables		(118,064)	23,351
(Increase) / decrease in loans and advances		498	8,455
(Increase) / decrease in financial assets		43,202	(25,178)
Increase in other assets		(4,936)	(8,568)
Increase / (decrease) in trade payables		3,415	(298)
Increase in liabilities		17,234	5,963
(Increase) / decrease in financial liabilities		8,937	5,019
Increase in provisions		495	32,475
Cash used in operations		**(61,491)**	**388**
Income taxes paid, net		(7,615)	(40,041)
Net cash used in from operating activities	A	**(69,106)**	**(39,653)**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payment for purchase of property and equipment		(11,547)	(7,609)
Sale of property and equipment		-	1,214
Purchase of mutual funds		(88,800)	(1,000)
Sale of mutual funds		90,434	12,028
Movement in fixed deposits, net		172	1,145
Interest received on fixed deposits		1,460	967
Net cash from / (used in) investing activities	B	**(8,281)**	**6,745**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issuance of equity shares		15,354	-
Proceedings from borrowings		68,000	52,822
Exercise of share options by employees		-	(3,864)
Repayment of borrowings		(2,893)	(670)
Repayment of lease liabilities		(12,637)	-
Net cash generated from financing activities	C	**67,824**	**48,288**

AUJAS NETWORKS PRIVATE LIMITED

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2020

(All amounts in ₹ thousands, unless otherwise stated)

		Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019 (restated)
Gain / (loss) on restatement of foreign currency cash and bank balances		(571)	(887)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	A+B+C	(10,134)	14,493
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		32,868	18,375
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		22,734	32,868
Components of cash and cash equivalents			
Cash and bank balances (refer 8 (c))		22,734	32,868
Summary of significant accounting policies	1 - 3		

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

As per our report of even date.

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

Ashish Kedia
Partner
Membership No : 215834

Bengaluru
19 June 2020

Gulshan Rai
Independent Director
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19 June 2020

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19 June 2020

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Company Secretary
Membership No : ACS27519

Mumbai
19 June 2020

AUJAS NETWORKS PRIVATE LIMITED

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2020

(All amounts in ₹ thousands, unless otherwise stated)

a Equity share capital

	Number of shares	Amount
Equity shares of ₹ 1 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
Balance as at 1 April 2018	21,226,248	21,229
Issued on account of conversion of compulsorily convertible preference shares	243,906,073	243,906
Balance as at 31 March 2019	265,132,321	265,135
Issued during the year	2,668,705	2,669
Balance as at 31 March 2020	267,801,026	267,804

b Other equity

For the year ended 31 March 2020

Particulars	Reserves and surplus			Other comprehensive income	Total other equity
	Securities premium	Retained earnings	Employee stock options reserve		
Balance as at 1 April 2018	722,247	(427,748)	4,737	(1,889)	297,348
Profit during the year (restated)	-	(42,588)	-	-	(42,588)
Other comprehensive income, net of taxes (restated)	-	-	-	(12,037)	(12,037)
Conversion of preference shares to equity shares	(242,922)	-	-	-	(242,922)
Settlement of employee stock options	-	-	(3,864)	-	(3,864)
Employee stock compensation expense	-	-	6,175	-	6,175
Employee stock reserve transferred to retained earnings	-	7,048	(7,048)	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2019	479,325	(463,288)	-	(13,926)	2,112
Profit during the year	-	(56,548)	-	-	(56,548)
Other comprehensive income, net of taxes	-	-	-	2,574	2,574
Premium on issue of shares	12,685	-	-	-	12,685
Balance as at 31 March 2020	492,010	(519,836)	-	(11,352)	(39,178)

As per our report of even date.

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

Ashish Kedia
Partner
Membership No : 215834

Bengaluru
19 June 2020

Gulshan Rai
Independent Director.
DIN-01594321

Delhi
19 June 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Aujas Networks Private Limited

J Ravichandran
Non-Executive Director
DIN : 00073736

Mumbai
19 June 2020

Navinkumar Kotian
Whole Time Director
DIN : 08292760

Mumbai
19 June 2020

Suriyanarayanan P S
Chief Financial Officer
DIN : 08279762

Bengaluru
19 June 2020

Dr. N Muralidaran
Non-Executive Director
DIN : 06567029

Mumbai
19 June 2020

Vaibhav Vijay Kulkarni
Company Secretary
Membership No : ACS27519

Mumbai
19 June 2020

1 Company overview

Aujas Networks Private Limited ("the Company") was incorporated on 8 February 2008 as a private limited company under the Companies Act, 1956 ("the Act"). The Company offers data security management services including application security, IT risk management, identity management and vulnerability management.

During the current year, the Company has incurred a net loss of ₹ 53,977, and has accumulated losses of ₹ 531,190 as at 31 March 2020. Additionally, the Company has used operating cash flows amounting to ₹ 69,678 during the year ended 31 March 2020, resulting in substantial decrease in net worth. These conditions indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. However, the accompanying financial statements have been prepared on the going concern assumption, based on the expected growth in the business and cost cutting measures to be undertaken by the Company. The Company continues to receive financial support from the parent company and the parent company has provided a letter of support as at 31 March 2020 to enable the Company to meet its obligations as and when they fall due, should it be required. Further, the Company and its parent company has adequate liquid assets to support the operations of the Company for next one year. Accordingly, the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities as recorded in these financial statements in the normal course of business.

2 Basis of preparation

2.1 Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act. The Company is required to prepare its financial statements under Ind AS since the Company is a subsidiary of NSEIT Limited, which is mandatorily required to present its financial statements under Ind AS as per the notification issued by the Ministry of Corporate affairs on 16th February 2015.
Accounting policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented 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.
These financial statements are the financial statements of Aujas Networks Private Limited ("the Company").
Details of the Company's accounting policies are included in note 3.
The financial statements are approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on June 19, 2020.

2.2 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹), which is also the Company's functional currency.

2.3 Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current / non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:
a) expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
b) held primarily for the purpose of trading;
c) expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
d) cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.
All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when it is:
a) expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
b) held primarily for the purpose of trading
c) due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period or
d) there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.
The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

2.4 Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities involving measurement at fair value as required as required under relevant Ind AS.

2 Basis of preparation (continued)

2.5 Critical estimates and judgements

In preparing the financial statements, management has made judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.
Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. They are based on historical experience and other factors and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstance. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively.

2.5 Critical estimates and judgements (continued)

Judgements, assumptions and estimates

Information about judgments, assumptions and estimates made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

Note 5 and 6: Property and equipment: useful life of assets;

Note 17: Revenue recognition : percentage of completion of contracts;

Note 24: Recognition of deferred tax asset: availability of future taxable profit against which deferred tax can be used:

Note 13 and 15: Recognition and measurement of provisions: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources;

Note 33: Measurement of defined benefit obligation: key actuarial assumptions;

Note 26: Impairment of financial assets.

2.6 Measurement of fair values

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

2.7 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). The Chief Executive Officer has been identified as the chief operating decision maker.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies

3.1 Property and equipment

a) Recognition and measurement

Items of property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Cost of an item of property and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

If significant parts of an item of property and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property and equipment is recognized in statement of profit or loss.

b) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

c) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on cost of items of property and equipment less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method, and is generally recognized in the Statement of profit and loss. The Company believes that the existing useful life as given below represents the best useful estimated lives of these assets.

In case of office equipment and furniture and fixtures, the Company has carried out a technical assessment that indicate useful lives that are different from those prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

Accordingly, the useful lives adopted reflect the actual usage of the assets.

The estimated useful lives of items of property and equipment for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Asset	Management estimate of useful life	Useful life as per Schedule II
Computers	3 years	3 years
Office equipment	3 years	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 years	10 years
Vehicles	5 years	8 years

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

Depreciation on additions (disposals) is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e. from (up to) the date on which asset is ready for use (disposed of).

3.2 Revenue recognition

Revenue from operations

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. The Company recognizes revenue in the period in which it satisfies its performance obligation by transferring promised goods or services to the customer. The sources of revenue and Company 's accounting policy are as follows:

Revenue from time and material is recognized using the output method measured by resources deployed or efforts expended. Revenue related to fixed price maintenance and support services contracts, where the Company is standing ready to provide services is recognized based on time elapsed on a straight line basis over the period of performance. In respect of other fixed-price contracts, revenue is recognized over a period of time using percentage-of-completion method of accounting with contract costs incurred determining the degree of completion of the performance obligation. Revenue from the sale of distinct third party software is recognized at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer. The solutions offered by the Company may include supply of third-party software. In such cases, revenue for supply of such third party software are recorded at gross or net basis depending on whether the Company is acting as the principal or as an agent. The Company recognizes revenue at the gross amount of consideration when it is acting as a principal and at net amount of consideration when it is acting as an agent.

Contract assets are recognized when there is excess of revenue earned over billings on contracts. Contract assets are classified as unbilled receivables (only act of invoicing is pending) when there is unconditional right to receive cash as per contractual terms. Unearned and deferred revenue ("contract liability") is recognized when there is billing in excess of revenues.

Interest income

Interest on deployment of surplus funds is recognized using the time proportionate method based on underlying interest rates.

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognized in the statement of profit and loss on the date that the Company's right to receive payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will go to the Company, and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

3.3 Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognizes lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

(i) Right-of-use assets

The Company recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section 3.5 (b) impairment of non-financial assets.

(ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

The Company's lease liabilities are included in interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

(iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date). Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

3.4 Financial instruments

a) Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

3.4 **Financial instruments (continued)**

b) Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified and measured at
a) amortized cost;
b) Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) – debt or equity investment;
c) Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:
a) the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
b) 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.

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:
a) the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
b) 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.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI (designated as FVOCI – equity investment). This election is made on an investment- by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortized cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.
Financial assets at amortized cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.
Debt investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income under the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.
Equity investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI and are not reclassified to profit or loss.

Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified and measured at amortized cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in profit or loss.

c) Derecognition

Financial assets

Financial liabilities are classified and measured at amortized cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in profit or loss.

If the Company 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.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

3.4 Financial instruments : Financial liabilities (continued)

The Company also derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognized in profit or loss.

d) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

3.5 Impairment

a) Impairment of financial instruments

The Company recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets measured at amortized cost
At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses, except for the following, which are measured as 12 month expected credit losses:
a) debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
b) other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.
Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.
Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.
12-month expected credit losses are the portion of expected credit losses that result from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).
In all cases, the maximum period considered when estimating expected credit losses is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.
When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit losses, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

Measurement of expected credit losses

Expected credit losses are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive).

Presentation of allowance for expected credit losses in the balance sheet

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written-off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

b) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company's non-financial assets, other than deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of a cash-generating unit (CGU) (or an individual asset) is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the CGU (or the asset).

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

In respect of assets for which impairment loss has been recognized in prior periods, the Company reviews at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Such a reversal is made only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

3.6 Employee benefits

a) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the amount of obligation can be estimated reliably.

b) Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which contribution are made to appropriate authorities at a predetermined rates and charged to the statement of profit and loss in the year in which they are incurred.

c) Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. Gratuity is accrued based on actuarial valuations at the balance sheet date, carried out by as independent actuary. Actuarial gains and losses are charged to the statement of profit and loss.

d) Compensated absence

The employees can carry-forward a portion of the unutilized accrued compensated absences and utilize it in future service periods. The Company records an obligation for such compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increase this entitlement. The obligation is measured on the basis of an independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method as at the reporting date. To the extent the employee has unconditional right to avail the leave, the same has been classified as "current" even though the same is measured as "other long-term employee benefit" as per Ind AS 19.

3.7 Foreign currency transaction

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency of the Company at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss.

3.8 Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or to an item recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

a) Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts, and it is intended to realize the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

b) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognized in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits. Deferred tax is not recognized for:

a) temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction;

b) temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

3.9 Provisions (other than for employee benefits)

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (representing the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date) at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as finance cost. Expected future operating losses are not provided for.

3.10 Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability exists when there is a possible but not probable obligation, or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources, or a present obligation whose amount cannot be estimated reliably. Contingent liabilities do not warrant provisions, but are disclosed unless the possibility of outflow of resources is remote. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements if an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

3.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current financial liabilities in the balance sheet.

3.12 Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby net profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

3.13 Earnings per share

In determining the earning per share, the net profit after tax is divided by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. The number of shares used in computing diluted earnings per share comprises the weighted average number of shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued on the conversion of all potential dilutive equity shares. Potential dilutive equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period unless issued at a later date. In computing dilutive earning per share, only potential equity shares that are dilutive i.e. which reduces earnings per share or increases loss per share are included.

3.14 Errors and estimates

The Company revises its accounting policies if the change is required due to a change in Ind AS or if the change will provide more relevant and reliable information to the users of financial statements. Changes in accounting policies are applied retrospectively. A change in an accounting estimate that results in change in the carrying amount of recognized assets or liabilities or to the Statement profit or loss is applied prospectively in the period of change.

Discovery of errors results in revisions retrospectively by restating the comparative amounts of assets, liability and equity of the earliest prior period in which the error is discovered. The opening balance of the earliest presented period are also restated.

4 New and amended standards

The Company applied Ind AS 116 Leases for the first time. The nature and effect of the changes as a result of adoption of this new accounting standard is described below.

Ind AS 116, Leases:

On 30 March 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 116, Leases. Ind AS 116 will replace the existing leases standard, Ind AS 17, Leases, and related interpretations. The standards sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract i.e., the lessee and the lessor. Ind AS 116 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires the lessee to recognized assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than twelve months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. The standard also contains enhanced disclosure requirements for lessees.

The effective date for the adoption of Ind AS 116 is annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019. The standard permits two possible methods of transition.

Full retrospective - Retrospectively to each prior period presented applying Ind AS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

Modified retrospective - Retrospectively, with the cumulative effect of initially applying the standards recognized at the date of initial application. Under modified retrospective approach, the lessee records the lease liability as the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted at the incremental borrowing rate and the right-of-use asset is equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments related to that lease recognized under Ind AS 17 immediately before the date of initial application.

The Company adopted Ind AS 116 using the modified retrospective method of adoption with the date of initial application of 1 April 2019.

Ind AS 116, Leases (continued):
The effect of adoption Ind AS 116 as at 1 April 2019 (increase/(decrease)) is as follows:
(a) Right-of-use assets of ₹ 63,985 thousand were recognized and presented separately in the balance sheet.
(b) Lease liabilities of ₹ 63,985 thousand were recognized.
(c) The net effect of these adjustments on retained earnings is Nil.
(d) The Company has used an incremental borrowing rate of 9.40% for discounting the lease payments.

Appendix C to Ind AS 12 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatment:
which is to be applied while performing the determination of taxable profits (or losses), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under Ind AS 12. According to the appendix, companies need to determine the probability of the relevant tax authority accepting each tax treatment, or group of tax treatments, that the Companies have used or plan to use in their income tax filing which has to be considered to compute the most likely amount or the expected value of the tax treatment when determining taxable profits (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates.

The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 12 Appendix C is annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019.
The Company does not have any material impact on account of this amendment.

Amendment to Ind AS 12, Income taxes:
On 30 March 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to the guidance in Ind AS 12, Income Taxes, in connection with accounting for dividend distribution taxes. The amendment clarifies that an entity shall recognize the income tax consequences of dividends on profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognized those past transactions or events.

The effective date for application of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019.
The Company does not have any material impact on account of this amendment.

Amendment to Ind AS 19, plan amendment, curtailment or settlement:
On 30 March 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to Ind AS 19, Employee Benefits, in connection with accounting for plan amendments, curtailments and settlements.
The amendments require an entity:
(a) To use updated assumptions to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the period after a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement; and
(b) To recognized in profit or loss as part of past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, any reduction in a surplus, even if that surplus was not previously recognized because of the impact of the asset ceiling.
The effective date for application of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019.
The Company does not have any material impact on account of this amendment.

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5 Property and equipment

Reconciliation of the carrying amount

	Computers including software	Office equipment	Furniture and fixture	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying value					
Balance as at 31 March 2018	14,714	1,224	28	1,999	17,965
Additions	8,809	71	11	-	8,891
Disposals	62	-	-	1,999	2,061
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**23,461**	**1,295**	**39**	**-**	**24,795**
Additions	9,788	608	-	-	10,396
Disposals	-	11	-	-	11
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**33,249**	**1,892**	**39**	**-**	**35,180**
Accumulated depreciation					
Balance as at 31 March 2018	5,032	424	6	460	5,922
For the period	5,783	399	3	329	6,514
Accumulated depreciation on disposals	62	-	-	789	851
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**10,753**	**823**	**9**	**-**	**11,585**
For the period	7,637	-	-	-	7,637
Accumulated depreciation on disposals	-	11	-	-	11
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**18,390**	**812**	**9**	**-**	**19,211**
Net carrying value					
As at 31 March 2019	**12,708**	**472**	**30**	**-**	**13,210**
As at 31 March 2020	**14,859**	**1,080**	**30**	**-**	**15,969**

6 Right-of-use of assets

Reconciliation of the carrying amount

	Building	Total
Gross carrying value		
Balance as at 31 March 2019	-	-
Additions	63,985	63,985
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**63,985**	**63,985**
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance as at 31 March 2019	-	-
For the period	10,769	10,769
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**10,769**	**10,769**
Net carrying value		
As at 31 March 2019	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	**53,216**	**53,216**

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7 Other non-current financial assets

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
7 (a) Other non-current financial assets		
Unsecured, considered good		
Security deposit	6,619	9,194
Bank deposits (due to mature after twelve months from the reporting date) *	14,066	700
	20,685	**9,894**

* Includes amounts deposited with banks towards bank guarantees amounting to ₹ 13,366 thousand (31 March 2019 : Nil)

8 Current financial assets

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
8 (a) Current investments		
Investments at fair value through profit or loss		
Investment in mutual funds - unquoted (refer note below)	-	1,000
	-	**1,000**

Investments in unquoted mutual funds	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	No of units	Amount	No of units	Amount
Reliance Ultra Short Duration Fund	-	-	327	1,000
	-	-	**327**	**1,000**

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
8 (b) Trade receivables		
Unsecured		
Considered good (refer note 32)	274,827	169,895
Considered doubtful	9,584	16,277
	284,411	**186,172**
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss (refer note 27(a))	9,584	16,277
Net trade receivables	**274,827**	**169,895**
Debts outstanding for a period exceeding six months from the date they became due	9,261	15,833
Other debts	275,150	170,339
Total trade receivables	**284,411**	**186,172**

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
8 (c) Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	20	17
Balance with banks		
In current accounts	22,712	32,806
In exchange earners' foreign currency accounts	2	45
	22,734	**32,868**

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
8 (d) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks		
In fixed deposit accounts with banks (due to mature within twelve months from the reporting date) *	2,353	15,891
	2,353	**15,891**

* Includes deposits with banks held as guarantee amounting to ₹ 340 thousand (31 March 2019 : ₹ 13,866 thousand)

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
8 (e) Current loans and advances		
Unsecured, considered good		
Loans to employees	2,417	2,376
Loans to related parties (refer note 32)	-	539
	2,417	**2,915**

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
8 (f) Other current financial assets		
Unsecured, considered good		
Unbilled revenue (refer note 32)	73,056	110,758
Security deposit	3,110	6,034
Interest accrued on bank deposits	605	527
	76,771	**117,319**

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
9 Other current assets		
Prepaid expenses	21,009	9,954
Advances to suppliers	696	3,296
GST input	1,981	5,500
	23,686	**18,750**

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AUJAS NETWORKS PRIVATE LIMITED
Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (continued)
(All amounts in ₹ thousands, unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
10 Share capital		
Authorized share capital		
Equity shares of ₹ 1 each		
268,999,800 equity shares of ₹ 1 each	269,000	269,000
15,000 Series A equity shares of ₹ 1 each	15	15
1,000 Series B equity shares of ₹ 1 each	1	1
Compulsorily convertible preference shares of ₹ 1 each		
205,882 compulsorily convertible Series A preference shares of ₹ 1 each	206	206
57,812 compulsorily convertible Series A1 preference shares of ₹ 1 each	58	58
57,962 compulsorily convertible Series A2 preference shares of ₹ 1 each	58	58
90,581 compulsorily convertible Series A3 preference shares of ₹ 1 each	91	91
32,094 compulsorily convertible Series A4 preference shares of ₹ 1 each	32	32
14,875 compulsorily convertible Series A5 preference shares of ₹ 1 each	15	15
17,250 compulsorily convertible Series A6 preference shares of ₹ 1 each	17	17
10,125 compulsorily convertible Series A7 preference shares of ₹ 1 each	10	10
385,119 compulsorily convertible Series B preference shares of ₹ 1 each	385	385
75,000 compulsorily convertible Series B1 preference shares of ₹ 1 each	75	75
37,500 compulsorily convertible Series B2 preference shares of ₹ 1 each	38	38
	270,000	**270,000**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up		
Equity shares of ₹ 1 each		
267,801,026 (31 March 2019 : 265,132,321) equity shares of ₹ 1 each fully paid-up	267,801	265,132
2,010 (31 March 2019 : 2,010) Series A equity shares of ₹ 1 each fully paid-up	2	2
1,000 (31 March 2019 : 1,000) Series B equity shares of ₹ 1 each fully paid-up	1	1
	267,804	**265,135**

a) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding as at beginning and end of the year:

	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Equity shares of ₹ 1 each				
Balance at the beginning of the year	265,132,321	265,135	21,226,248	21,229
Add: Issued during the year	2,668,705	2,669	-	-
Add: Issued on account of conversion of compulsorily convertible preference shares	-	-	243,906,073	243,906
Balance at the end of the year	**267,801,026**	**267,804**	**265,132,321**	**265,135**
Series A equity shares of ₹ 1 each				
Balance at the beginning and end of the year	2,010	2	2,010	2
Series B equity shares of ₹ 1 each				
Balance at the beginning and end of the year	1,000	1	1,000	1
Series A preference shares of ₹ 1 each				
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-	205,882	206
Less: Converted into equity shares	-	-	(205,882)	(206)
Balance at the end of the year	-	-	-	-
Series A1 preference shares of ₹ 1 each				
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-	57,812	58
Less: Converted into equity shares	-	-	(57,812)	(58)
Balance at the end of the year	-	-	-	-
Series A2 preference shares of ₹ 1 each				
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-	57,962	58
Less: Converted into equity shares	-	-	(57,962)	(58)
Balance at the end of the year	-	-	-	-
Series A3 preference shares of ₹ 1 each				
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-	90,581	91
Less: Converted into equity shares	-	-	(90,581)	(91)
Balance at the end of the year	-	-	-	-
Series A4 preference shares of ₹ 1 each				
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-	32,094	32
Less: Converted into equity shares	-	-	(32,094)	(32)
Balance at the end of the year	-	-	-	-

AUJAS NETWORKS PRIVATE LIMITED

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (continued)

(All amounts in ₹ thousands, unless otherwise stated)

10 **Share capital (Cont'd)**

Series A5 preference shares of ₹ 1 each				
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-	14,875	15
Less: Converted into equity shares	-	-	(14,875)	(15)
Balance at the end of the year	-	-	-	-
Series A6 preference shares of ₹ 1 each				
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-	17,250	17
Less: Converted into equity shares	-	-	(17,250)	(17)
Balance at the end of the year	-	-	-	-
Series A7 preference shares of ₹ 1 each				
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-	10,125	10
Less: Converted into equity shares	-	-	(10,125)	(10)
Balance at the end of the year	-	-	-	-
Series B preference shares of ₹ 1 each				
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-	385,119	385
Less: Converted into equity shares	-	-	(385,119)	(385)
Balance at the end of the year	-	-	-	-
Series B1 preference shares of ₹ 1 each				
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-	75,000	75
Less: Converted into equity shares	-	-	(75,000)	(75)
Balance at the end of the year	-	-	-	-
Series B2 preference shares of ₹ 1 each				
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-	37,500	38
Less: Converted into equity shares	-	-	(37,500)	(38)
Balance at the end of the year	-	-	-	-

b) **Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares:**

The Company has three classes of equity shares namely equity shares, Series A equity shares and Series B equity shares. All equity shares rank equally with regard to dividends and share in the Company's residual assets. The equity shares are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time subject to payment of dividend to preference shareholders. Series A equity shares carry a voting right of 57,732 votes per shares and Series B equity shares carry a voting right of 77,121 votes per share. The voting rights of an equity shareholder on a poll (not on show of hands) are in proportion to its share of the paid-up equity capital of the Company. Voting rights cannot be exercised in respect of shares on which any call or other sums presently payable have not been paid. Failure to pay any amount called up on shares may lead to forfeiture of the shares.

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

c) **Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to preference shares:**

The fully and mandatorily convertible Series A, A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, A6, A7 and B, B1 and B2 preference shares shall be issued by the Board of Directors by way of a special resolution at such terms, rights and restrictions as may be specified in the resolution.

d) **Shares held by the parent company:**

	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Equity shares of ₹ 1 each				
NSEIT Limited	259,341,397	259,341	252,912,862	252,913
Series A equity shares of ₹ 1 each				
NSEIT Limited	2,010	2	2,010	2
Series B equity shares of ₹ 1 each				
NSEIT Limited	1,000	1	1,000	1

e) **Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:**

	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
Name of the shareholder	Number of shares	Percentage of shareholding	Number of shares	Percentage of shareholding
Equity shares of ₹ 1 each				
NSEIT Limited	259,341,397	97%	252,912,862	95%
Series A equity shares of ₹ 1 each				
NSEIT Limited	2,010	100%	2,010	100%
Series B equity shares of ₹ 1 each				
NSEIT Limited	1,000	100%	1,000	100%

f) There are no shares reserved for issue under options.

g) There are no shares allotted as fully paid-up by way of bonus shares during five years immediately preceding the balance sheet date.

h) There are no shares allotted as fully paid-up pursuant to contracts without payment being received in cash during five years immediately preceding the balance sheet date.

i) There are no securities convertible into equity shares as on the balance sheet date.

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019 (restated)
11 Other equity		
Securities premium		
Balance at the beginning of the year	479,325	722,246
Add: Addition during the year	12,685	-
Less: On conversion of preference shares into equity shares	-	(242,921)
Balance at the end of the year	**492,010**	**479,325**
Employee stock options reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	4,737
Add: Employee compensation expense for the year	-	6,175
Less: Exercise of option by employee	-	(3,864)
Less: Transferred to retained earnings	-	(7,048)
Balance at the end of the year	-	-
Deficit (debit balance in statement of profit and loss)		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(463,287)	(427,747)
Add: Net profit for the year	(56,548)	(42,588)
Add: Transferred from employee stock options reserve	-	7,048
Balance at the end of the year	**(519,835)**	**(463,287)**
Other items of other comprehensive loss		
(i) Remeasurements of defined benefit plan actuarial gains/ (losses)		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(13,926)	(1,889)
Add: Addition during the year	2,574	(12,037)
Balance at the end of the year	**(11,353)**	**(13,926)**
	(39,178)	**2,112**

Nature of reserves:

Securities premium:

Securities premium is used to record the premium received on issue of shares by the Company. The reserve can be utilized in accordance with the provisions of section 52(2) of the Companies Act, 2013.

Actuarial gain / (loss):

Remeasurements of defined benefit liability (asset) comprises of actuarial gains and losses.

12 Non-current financial liabilities

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
12 (a) Non-current borrowings		
Secured		
Term loan from bank (*)	838	2,327
Unsecured		
Loan from NSEIT Limited (**) (refer note 32)	120,000	52,000
	120,838	**54,327**
Less: Current maturities of long-term borrowings (refer note 14(b))	120,838	1,490
	-	**52,837**

(*) **Term loan from Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited:** ₹ 30 lakhs taken during the previous year. It is repayable in 24 monthly instalments; Interest is 16% p.a. Secured by lien on fixed deposit of ₹ 20 lakhs.

(**) **Loan from NSEIT Limited:** The Company has entered into loan agreement with its parent company for ₹ 120,000 thousand. The loan is repayable on March 31, 2021 and carries an interest rate of 12 month MCLR as published by SBI at the end of each month +0.5%.

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019 (restated)
13 Non-current provisions		
Provision for employee benefits (refer note 33)		
Gratuity	15,548	15,504
	15,548	**15,504**

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14 Current financial liabilities

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
14 (a) Trade payables		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises (***)	30,545	27,218
	30,545	**27,218**

Note:

There are no dues to micro and small enterprises that are reportable under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006. The list of undertakings covered under MSMED Act, 2006 was determined by the Company on the basis of information available with the Company, and the same has been relied upon by the auditors.

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
14 (b) Other current financial liabilities		
Current maturities of long-term borrowings (refer note 12(a))		
Secured		
Term loan from bank	838	1,490
Unsecured		
Loan from NSEIT Limited	120,000	-
Capital creditors	1,814	2,965
Interest accrued on loan (refer note 32)	7,617	52
Accrued salaries and benefits	52,622	39,814
Accrued expenses	23,256	27,127
	206,147	**71,448**

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019 (restated)
15 Current provisions		
Provision for employee benefits (refer note 33)		
Gratuity	5,211	4,762
Compensated absences	19,524	19,522
	24,735	**24,284**

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
16 Other current liabilities		
Unearned revenue	13,221	8,150
Statutory dues payable	14,962	11,453
Advance from customers (refer note 32)	8,654	-
	36,837	**19,603**

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AUJAS NETWORKS PRIVATE LIMITED

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (continued)

(All amounts in ₹ thousands, unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
17 Revenue from operations		
Sale of security management services (*)	999,970	931,049
Sale of traded products	49,486	12,151
	1,049,456	943,200

(*) Refer note 32

	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
18 Other income		
Interest income	1,539	967
Interest income on refund of income tax	2,846	-
Income from mutual fund	642	195
Gain on foreign exchange	11,154	2,888
	16,181	4,050

	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019 (restated)
19 Employee benefits expense		
Salaries, wages and bonus	704,291	621,455
Contribution to provident and other funds	29,853	27,533
Gratuity (refer note 33)	6,028	2,050
Employee stock compensation expenses	-	6,175
Staff welfare and insurance	22,789	24,345
	762,961	681,558

	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
20 Finance costs		
Interest on borrowings (refer note 32)	8,969	670
Interest on lease liability	5,731	-
	14,700	670

	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019 (restated)
21 Depreciation and amortization expense		
Depreciation on property and equipment (refer note 5)	7,637	6,516
Depreciation on right-of-use assets (refer note 6)	10,769	-
	18,406	6,516

	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
22 Other expenses		
Project expenses	52,380	60,333
Software and subscription	40,774	33,898
Travelling	73,325	72,312
Legal and professional	27,559	31,144
Rent (refer note 29)	9,985	19,596
Conveyance	18,208	16,538
Rates and taxes	9,899	5,409
Office expenses	7,759	6,776
Recruitment and training	10,933	8,930
Advertising and sales promotion	17,460	18,291
Communication	7,246	7,672
Provision for doubtful debts	6,020	714
Miscellaneous	10,984	11,556
	292,532	293,169

(*) As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company is not required to constitute a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) committee. Further, the Company has not spent any amount towards CSR activities.

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Auditor's remuneration (excluding applicable taxes) *		
Statutory audit (including audit of IFCoFR)	3,300	2,700
Tax audit	200	200
Reimbursement of out of pocket expenses	97	-
	3,597	2,900

(included in "legal and professional" above)*

23 Earnings per share

	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
Net loss after tax attributable to existing equity shareholders	(56,548)	(42,588)
Weighted average number of equity shares	267,530	265,135
Basic and diluted earnings per share	(0.21)	(0.16)
Nominal value per equity share (₹)	1	1

24 Income tax

24 (a) Income tax expense in the statement of profit and loss consists of:

	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
Loss before tax	(53,974)	(54,625)
Add / less : Permanent adjustments	592	2,563
Estimated tax at the rate of 25.17% (31 March 2019 : 26%)	(13,436)	(13,536)
Losses on which no deferred tax asset / liability is created	13,436	13,536
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	-	-

24 (b) Recognized deferred taxes

deductible temporary differences and carry forward losses can be utilized. Due to lack of convincing evidence, the Company has not recorded deferred tax assets on deductible temporary differences which primarily includes carry forward business losses and unabsorbed depreciation.

	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
Carry forward of business losses	22,239	-
Potential tax benefit @ 25.17% (31 March 2019 : 26%)	5,598	-
Carry forward of unabsorbed depreciation	20,671	13,156
Potential tax benefit @ 25.17% (31 March 2019 : 26%)	5,203	3,421

24 (c) The Company has non-current tax assets of ₹ 106,860 thousand and ₹ 96,399 thousand as at 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019 respectively. These assets relate to tax deducted at source which are recoverable from the Government.

25 Expenditure and earnings in foreign currency

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Earnings in foreign currency		
Sale of security management services	690,647	577,208
Sale of traded products	23,366	944
	714,012	578,152
Expenditure in foreign currency		
Employee benefits expense		
Salaries, wages and bonus	81,727	76,668
Insurance	16,629	19,031
Other expenses		
Project expenses	31,440	28,212
Travelling	19,123	21,954
Legal and professional	8,202	10,894
Rent	7,747	5,397
Advertising and sales promotion	14,841	10,846
	179,710	173,002

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26 Fair value measurements

(i) Financial instruments by category

	Carrying value		Fair value	
	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Financial assets				
Amortized cost				
(i) Trade receivables (refer note 8(b))	274,827	169,895	274,827	169,895
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 8(c))	22,734	32,868	22,734	32,868
(iii) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents (refer note 8(d))	2,353	15,891	2,353	15,891
(iv) Loans and advances (refer note 8(e))	898	1,040	898	1,040
(iv) Others financial assets (refer note 8(f))	76,771	117,319	76,771	117,319
	375,230	**321,122**	**375,230**	**321,122**
Fair value through profit & loss (FVTPL)				
Mandatorily measured at FVTPL				
(i) Investments in equity instruments (refer note 8(a))	-	1,000	-	1,000
	-	**1,000**	**-**	**1,000**
	375,230	**322,122**	**375,230**	**322,122**
Financial liabilities				
Amortized cost				
(i) Trade payables (refer note 14(a))	30,545	27,218	30,545	27,218
(ii) Other financial liabilities (refer note 14(b))	206,147	71,448	206,147	71,448
	236,692	**98,666**	**236,692**	**98,666**

*The carrying amount of trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits, unbilled revenue, trade payables and other financial liabilities considered to be same as fair values, due to their short term nature.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

(ii) Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgments and estimates made in determining the fair value of the financial instruments that are recognized and measured at fair value. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining the fair value, the company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed by the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
As at 31 March 2020				
Financial Assets				
Investments at FVTPL				
Investments in equity instruments	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
As at 31 March 2019				
Financial Assets				
Investments at FVTPL				
Investments in equity instruments	-	1,000	-	1,000
	-	1,000	-	1,000

Level 1 - Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments, traded bonds and mutual funds that have quoted price.

Level 2 - The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximize the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3 - If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities included in level 3.

(iii) Valuation technique used to determine fair value

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values. The fair values of the unquoted preference shares have been estimated considering a net present value calculated using discount rates derived from quoted prices of government securities with similar maturity and credit rating that are traded in active markets, adjusted by an illiquidity factor.

The fair value of obligations under finance leases is estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debt on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities.

27 Financial instruments - risk management

The Company's activities expose it to the following risks:
(a) credit risk
(b) liquidity risk and
(c) market risk.

Risk management framework

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

27 (a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and loans provided to the related parties.
The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

Trade receivables and loans:

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The Company has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analyzed individually for creditworthiness before the Company's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. The Company's review includes external ratings, if they are available, financial statements, credit agency information, industry information and in some cases bank references.
Further, to manage this risk, the Company periodically reviews the financial reliability of its customers, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends and analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on the days past due.

Reconciliation of loss allowance provision - trade receivables

	Trade receivables
Loss allowance as at 31 March 2019	16,277
Changes in allowance	
Additional allowance made during the year	6,020
Allowance written off during the year	(12,714)
Loss allowance as at 31 March 2020	9,584

Cash and cash equivalents:

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as the Company generally invests in deposits with banks and with high credit ratings assigned by international and domestic credit rating agencies.

27 (b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance in between cash outflow and inflow. Usually the excess of funds is invested in short term mutual funds and fixed deposits. This is generally carried out in accordance with practice and limits set by the Company. These limits vary to take into account the liquidity of the market in which the Company operates.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted contractual cash flow, and include contractual interest payments.

	Carrying value	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	More than 2 years
As at 31 March 2020				
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
(i) Trade payables (refer note 14(a))	30,545	30,545	-	-
(ii) Lease liability	57,080	8,110	8,833	40,137
(iii) Other financial liabilities (refer note 14(b))	206,147	206,147	-	-
As at 31 March 2019				
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
(i) Trade payables (refer note 14(a))	27,218	27,218	-	-
(ii) Other financial liabilities (refer note 14(b))	71,448	71,448	-	-

27 (c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates and equity prices, which will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

i) Currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk to the extent that there is a mismatch between the currencies in which sales and loans are denominated and the functional currency of the Company. The functional currency of the Company is primarily INR. The currencies in which these transactions are primarily denominated are USD, AED, SAR, etc.

27 (c) Market risk: currency risk (continued)

Management monitors the movement in foreign currency and the Company's exposure in each of the foreign currency. Based on the analyses and study of movement in foreign currency, the Company decides to exchange its foreign currency.

Exposure to currency risk

The summary quantitative data about the Company's exposure to currency risk as reported to the management of the Company is as follows:

Particulars	Amounts in ₹ thousand			
	USD	SAR	AED	CAD
As at 31 March 2020				
Financial assets				
Trade receivables	152,131	53,243	994	-
Unbilled revenue	42,479	-	-	-
Security deposit	745	627	2,303	-
Cash and cash equivalents	13,816	-	1,803	-
Financial liabilities				
Trade payable	3,530	2,126	104	-
Salaries accrued	1,778	280	2,076	151
Net exposure in respect of recognized assets and liabilities	**203,863**	**51,463**	**2,920**	**(151)**

Particulars	Amounts in ₹ thousand			
	USD	SAR	AED	SGD
As at 31 March 2019				
Financial assets				
Trade receivables	97,491	21,669	296	70
Unbilled revenue	68,230	-	-	-
Security deposit	615	-	1,978	-
Cash and cash equivalents	6,369	-	2,903	-
Financial liabilities				
Trade payable	7,466	1,994	484	-
Salaries accrued	4,754	-	1,761	-
Net exposure in respect of recognized assets and liabilities	**160,484**	**19,675**	**2,933**	70

The following significant exchange rates have been applied

	Year-end spot rate	
INR	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
USD 1	75.39	68.10
SAR 1	19.83	18.30
AED 1	20.34	18.35
SGD 1	52.99	51.00

Sensitivity analysis

A reasonably possible strengthening (weakening) of the USD, SAR, and SGD against INR at 31 March would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in foreign currency and affected equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

	Impact on profit after tax		Impact on other components of equity	
	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
USD sensitivity				
INR/USD - Increase by 1%	2,039	1,605	-	-
INR/USD - Decrease by 1%	(2,039)	(1,605)	-	-
SAR sensitivity				
INR/SAR - Increase by 1%	515	197	-	-
INR/SAR - Decrease by 1%	(515)	(197)	-	-
AED sensitivity				
INR/AED - Increase by 1%	29	29	-	-
INR/AED - Decrease by 1%	(29)	(29)	-	-
CAD sensitivity				
INR/SGD - Increase by 1%	(2)	-	-	-
INR/SGD - Decrease by 1%	2	-	-	-
SGD sensitivity				
INR/SGD - Increase by 1%	-	1	-	-
INR/SGD - Decrease by 1%	-	(1)	-	-

ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

27 (c) Market risk: interest rate risk (continued)

(a) Liabilities

The Company's fixed rate borrowing is not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, Financial Instruments - Disclosures' since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate due to change in market interest rates.
The Company's variable rate borrowing is subject to interest rate risk. Below is the overall exposure of the borrowing:

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Variable rate borrowing	120,000	52,000
Fixed rate borrowing	838	2,327
	120,838	**54,327**

Sensitivity

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher / lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of changes in interest rates.

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Interest rate - Increase by 100 basis points (100 bps)	1,200	520
Interest rate - Decrease by 100 basis points (100 bps)	(1,200)	(520)

(a) Assets

The Company's fixed deposits carry a fixed rate of interest and therefore, are not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

28 Capital management

The Company's objective is to maintain a strong credit rating health capital ratios and establish a capital structure that would maximize the return to stakeholders through optimum mix of debt and equity.
The management reviews the capital structure regularly and balances the Company's overall capital structure through issue of new shares. The overall strategy remains unchanged from the prior financial year and the Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

Gearing ratio

The Company monitors its capital using gearing ratio, which is net debt divided to total equity as given below:

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 20219
Borrowings	120,838	54,327
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	22,734	33,868
Net debt	**98,104**	**20,459**
Total equity	228,626	267,247
Gearing ratio	**0.43**	**0.08**

Total equity includes all capital and reserves of the Company that are managed as capital.

29 Leases

The Company has lease contracts for buildings from which its activities are conducted.
Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognized and the movements during the period:

	Building
As at 1 April 2019	-
Additions	63,985
Depreciation expense	10,769
As at 31 March 2020	**53,216**

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities (included under interest-bearing loans and borrowings) and the movements during the period:

	Amount
As at 1 April 2019	63,985
Accretion of interest	5,727
Payments	12,631
As at 31 March 2020	**57,080**
Current	48,970
Non-current	8,110

The effective interest rate for lease liabilities is 9.4%, with maturity between 2021-2026.

The following are the amounts recognized in profit or loss:

	Amount
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	10,769
Interest expense on lease liabilities	5,727
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in other expenses)	9,488
Total amount recognized in profit or loss	**25,984**

The Company had total cash outflows for leases of ₹ 29,164 for the year ended 31 March 2020 (31 March 2019 : ₹ 19,602).

AUJAS NETWORKS PRIVATE LIMITED

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (continued)

(All amounts in ₹ thousands, unless otherwise stated)

30 Contingent liabilities

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
(a) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt	-	8,089

The Company had received a show cause notice from the service tax department on 20 October 2015 demanding service tax on various grounds for the period covering April 2010 to September 2014. The Management had recorded a provision of ₹ 2,100 thousand towards non payment of service tax on the value claimed as exempted services during the period June 2010 to Sept 2013 without any documentary evidence that was the management's best estimate of the possible outflow of resources. On 22 December 2019, the Company has filed an application under Sabka Vishwas Scheme, 2019 for settlement of the dispute. On 13 March 2020, the Company has received the approval for settling the above dispute by making a payment of ₹ 4,853 thousand.

31 Derivative instruments and unhedged foreign currency exposure

The Company is not using derivative instruments such as foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge its exposure to movements in foreign exchange and interest rates. The details of items that are denominated in foreign currency are as follows:

Particulars	Currency	As at 31 March 2020 Amount	As at 31 March 2020 Amount in ₹ thousand	As at 31 March 2019 Amount	As at 31 March 2019 Amount in ₹ thousand
Trade receivables					
	AED	49	994	16	296
	SAR	2,685	53,243	1,184	21,669
	SGD	-	-	1	70
	USD	2,018	152,131	1,432	97,491
Trade payables					
	AED	5	104	26	484
	SAR	107	2,126	109	1,994
	USD	47	3,530	110	7,466
Unbilled revenue					
	USD	563	42,479	996	67,856
Security deposits					
	USD	10	745	9	615
	SAR	32	627	-	-
	AED	113	2,303	108	1,978
Salaries accrued					
	USD	24	1,778	70	4,754
	SAR	14	280	-	-
	AED	102	2,076	96	1,761
	CAD	3	151	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents					
	USD	183	13,816	94	6,369
	AED	89	1,803	158	2,903

32 Related party disclosures

32 (a) Names of related parties and description of relationship:

(a) Parties where control exists:

(i) Ultimate Holding Company	National Stock Exchange of India Limited
(ii) Intermediate Holding Company	NSE Investments Limited (formerly known as NSE Strategic Investment Corporation Limited)
(iii) Holding Company	NSEIT Limited

(b) Parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year:

(i) Key management personnel:

Chief Financial Officer	Pattamadai Sundaram Suriyanarayanan (Effective 22 March 2019)
Non Executive Director	Jagannathan Ravichandran (Effective 22 March 2019) Muralidaran N (Effective 22 March 2019) Gulsan Rai (Effective 29 May 2019) Chandrasekaran Ramakrishnan (Effective 1 November 2019)
Company Secretary	Vaibhav Vijay Kulkarni (Effective 18 February 2020) Prateek M Salve (Resigned 12 February 2020)

AUJAS NETWORKS PRIVATE LIMITED

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (continued)

(All amounts in ₹ thousands, unless otherwise stated)

32 (a) Names of related parties and description of relationship (continued):

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Sameer Shelke
Chief Marketing Officer (CMO)	Navinkumar S Kotian
Co-founder	Srinivas Rao M
President (Sales)	Saket Verma
(ii) Trusts:	Aujas ESOP Trust (dissolved during the current year)

32 (b) Summary of transactions with related parties, during the year, is as follows:

	Parties referred to in (a) above		Parties referred to in (b) above	
	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
1. Revenue				
NSEIT Limited	20,263	-	-	-
2. Unsecured loan received				
NSEIT Limited	68,000	52,000	-	-
3. Sale of car				
Mr. M Srinivas Rao	-	-	-	1,106
4. Expenses				
Rent				
Mr. Sameer Shelke	-	-	443	422
Interest on borrowings				
NSEIT Limited	8,462	52	-	-
5. Remuneration to key managerial personnel				
Pattamadai Sundaram Suriyanarayanan	-	-	4,931	4,059
Sameer Shelke	-	-	15,005	14,536
Navinkumar S Kotian	-	-	4,765	4,918
Srinivas Rao M	-	-	8,473	7,556
Gulsan Rai	-	-	450	-
Chandrasekaran Ramakrishnan	-	-	250	-
Saket Verma	-	-	1,044	-

32 (c) Balances payable to / receivable from related parties:

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
1. Loan repayable		
NSEIT Limited	120,000	52,000
2. Accrued interest payable		
NSEIT Limited	7,617	52
3. Advance received for provision of services		
NSEIT Limited	5,770	-
4. Unbilled receivables		
NSEIT Limited	2,324	-
5. Loans and advances		
Aujas ESOP Trust	-	539

Notes:

Managerial remuneration does not include gratuity and compensated absences since these have been provided based on the actuarial valuation carried out for the Company as a whole.

33 Gratuity and other employee benefits

33 (a) Defined contribution plan

The amount recognized as an expense towards contribution to provident fund, social security and medicare amounted to ₹ 29,853 thousand and ₹ 27,533 thousand for the year ended 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019 respectively.

33 (b) Defined benefit plan

The Company has a defined benefit plan (viz., Gratuity plan) covering eligible employees in accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 for Indian employees and UAE Labor Laws for Middle East employees. The Company's liability is actuarially determined (using the projected unit credit method) at the end of each year. Actuarial gains / losses are recognized under other comprehensive income.

33 (b) Defined benefit plan (continued)

A Reconciliation of the net defined benefit liability:

	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019 (restated)
Balance at the beginning of the year	20,266	6,770
Current service cost	4,977	1,546
Interest cost	1,051	504
Actuarial (gains) losses recognized		
Actuarial (gain) / loss - experience adjustment	(2,928)	9,987
Actuarial (gain) / loss – demographic assumptions	(2)	184
Actuarial (gain) / loss – financial assumptions	356	1,866
Benefits paid	(2,963)	(591)
Balance at the end of the year	**20,758**	**20,266**
Non current	5,211	4,762
Current	15,547	15,504

B Expense recognized in statement of comprehensive income:

	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019 (restated)
Current service cost	4,977	1,546
Interest cost	1,051	504
Re-measurement - actuarial loss / (gain) recognized in OCI	(2,574)	12,037
Net gratuity cost	**3,455**	**14,087**

C Actuarial assumptions

Interest rate		
India	6.15%	6.90%
Middle East	4.00%	4.00%
Salary increase		
India	5.00%	5.00%
Middle East	3.00%	3.00%
Discount rate	26.00%	26.00%
Retirement age	60 years	60 years
Mortality rate	IALM (2012-14) ultimate	IALM (2006-08) ultimate

The estimates of future salary increases considered in actuarial valuation takes into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as supply and demand factors in the employment market.

D Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below:

	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019 (restated)	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (100 bps movement)	20,122	21,438	19,627	20,951
Future salary growth (100 bps movement)	21,363	20,296	20,956	19,614

E Expected future cash outflow:

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Within 1 year	5,211	4,762
1 - 2 years	4,241	4,442
2 - 3 years	3,562	3,965
3 - 4 years	3,439	3,464
4 - 5 years	2,465	3,290
5 - 10 years	6,004	8,272

The Company expects to contribute ₹ Nil to its defined benefit plans during the next fiscal year, as the gratuity liability is unfunded.

34 Segment reporting

Based on the "management approach" as defined in Ind AS 108 - Operating Segments, Chief Executive Office of the Company has been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). The Company is primarily engaged in data security management services including application security, IT risk management, identity management and vulnerability management. The risks and returns of the Company are predominantly determined by its service line and the Company's current activities fall within a single segment. Accordingly, no further disclosures other than those already included in the financial statements are required under Ind AS 108 - Operating Segments.

Geographical information

The geographic information analyses the Company's revenue by the Company's country of domicile and other countries. In presenting the geographic information segment revenue has been based on the geographic location of customers.

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
India	446,989	398,139
United States	363,673	350,706
Middle East Asia	238,794	194,355

Assets and liabilities used in the Company' business are not identified to any of the reportable segments, as these are used interchangeably between the segments. The management believes that it is currently not practicable to provide segment disclosures relating to total assets and liabilities since meaningful segregation of the available data is onerous.

34 (b) Information about major customers

Revenue from customers individually contributing more than 10% of the total revenue amounted to ₹ 214,455 thousand and ₹ 115,325 thousand for the year ended 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019 respectively.

35 Error

While preparing the financial statements of the previous year, the Company had erroneously applied assumptions that are not reasonable for the purpose of valuation of defined benefit obligation and compensated absences as at 31 March 2019. The aforementioned error resulted in higher profits (lower losses) for the previous year. The management has identified and corrected the error retrospectively by restating the comparative amounts for prior periods presented. Refer note 36.

36 Restatement

In the current year, the Company has restated comparative financial information for the year ended 31 March 2019 on account of rectification of error as defined in note 35.

The effect of restatement of financial statement line items for the prior year as follows:

Balance sheet as at 31 March 2019	Reported	Rectification of error (refer note 35)	Restated
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	6,423	9,081	15,504
Current liabilities			
Provisions	5,089	19,195	24,284
Equity			
Other equity	30,388	(28,276)	2,112

Statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2019	Reported	Rectification of error (refer note 35)	Restated
Expenses			
Employee benefit expenses	666,737	14,817	681,554
Total expenses	975,004	14,817	989,821
Profit before tax	(27,754)	(14,817)	(42,571)
Other comprehensive income / (loss)			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of defined benefit liability	1,422	(13,459)	(12,037)
Earnings per equity share			
Basic and diluted (₹)	(0.10)	(0.06)	(0.16)