

B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of CE Info Systems Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of CE Info Systems Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the standalone balance sheet as at 31 March 2020 and the standalone statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), standalone statement of changes in equity and standalone statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

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

B S R & Co. (a partnership firm with Registration No. BA61223) converted into B S R & Co. LLP
(a Limited Liability Partnership with LLP Registration No. AA8 8181) with effect from October 14, 2013

Registered Office:
14th Floor, Central Wing, Tower 4, Neeco Center,
Western Express Highway, Goregaon (East), Mumbai - 400063



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

The Annual Report is not made available to us at the date of this auditor's report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (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 accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone financial statements, the Management and Board of Directors are 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 the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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

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

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

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



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- 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 in the standalone financial statements made by the Management and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditors' Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of section 143 (11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. A) As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - i. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - ii. 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.
 - iii. The standalone balance sheet, the standalone statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the standalone statement of changes in equity and the standalone statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account



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- iv. In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act.
- v. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
- vi. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

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

- i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
- ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- iv. The disclosures in the standalone financial statements regarding holdings as well as dealings in specified bank notes during the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016 have not been made in these financial statements since they do not pertain to the financial year ended 31 March 2020.

(C) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under section 197(16):

The Company is a private limited company and accordingly the requirements as stipulated by the provisions of section 197(16) of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm registration number: 101248W/W-100022



Deepesh Sharma

Partner

Membership number: 505725

UDIN: 20503725AAAAEL3772

Place: Gurugram

Date: 16 December 2020

Annexure A referred to in our Independent Auditors' Report

With reference to the Annexure A referred to in the Independent Auditors' Report to the members of CE Info Systems Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020, we report the following:

- (i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of its fixed assets.
- (b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its fixed assets by which all fixed assets are verified every year. In our opinion, the periodicity of physical verification by management is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. As informed to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification during the current year.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the Company, the title deed of the immovable property (refer to note 3(b) in the standalone financial statements) is held in the name of the company.
- (ii) The inventory has been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable. As informed to us, the discrepancies noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records were not material.
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (iii) (a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no loans, guarantees, and securities given in respect of which provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act, as amended are applicable and hence not commented upon. Moreover, in respect of the investments made by the Company, requirements of section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with
- (v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits as mentioned in the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India, the provisions of section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013, for any of the services rendered by the Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable..
- (vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted/ accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Goods and Services tax, Cess and other material statutory dues have been regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities though there have been slight delays in few cases pertaining to GST, provident fund, employees state insurance and equalization levy.

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According to the information and explanation given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employee's State Insurance, Income Tax, Goods and Services tax, Cess and other statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, duty of customs, cess, equalization levy and other statutory dues which have not been deposited by the Company with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute as at 31 March 2020.
- (viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowing to a financial institutions, banks or government.
- (ix) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer / further public offer / debt instruments and term loans hence, reporting under clause 3(ix) of the order is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (x) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
- (xi) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the company and hence reporting under clause 3(xi) is not applicable and hence not commented upon.
- (xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company as prescribed under Section 406 of the Act. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) According to the information and explanations given by the management, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 188 of Act where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of section 177 are not applicable to the company and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xiii) insofar as it relates to section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (xiv) According to the information and explanation given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xv) According to information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them as referred to in Section 192 of the Act. Accordingly, clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



- (xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No. 101248W / W-100022



Deepesh Sharma

Partner

Membership number: 505725

UDIN: 20505725AAAAEL3772

Place: Gurugram, India

Date: 16 December 2020

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' report on the standalone financial statements of CE Info Systems Private Limited for the period ended 31 March 2020.

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid standalone financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013

(Referred to in paragraph 2(A)(vi) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of CE Info Systems Private Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

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

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act").

Auditors' Responsibility

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 Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and whether such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included 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.

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The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial controls with Reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm registration number: 101248W/W-100022



Deepesh Sharma

Partner

Membership number: 505725

UDIN: 20505725AAAAEL3772

Place: Gurugram

Date: 16 December 2020

CE Info Systems Private Limited
Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2020
(All amounts are in lakhs of rupees, except for share data and if otherwise stated)


	Note	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019	As at 1 April 2018
I. ASSETS				
(1) Non-current assets				
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3(a)	802	561	437
(b) Investment properties	3(b)	803	816	829
(c) Right of use assets	35	1,977	-	-
(d) Other intangible assets	4	416	627	930
(e) Financial assets				
(i) Investments	5	11,551	10,533	2,537
(ii) Loans		96	90	71
(iii) Others	6	2,175	2,517	2,696
(f) Tax asset	10	793	576	288
(g) Deferred tax assets (net)	27	535	231	-
(2) Current assets				
(a) Inventories	7	440	348	684
(b) Financial Assets				
(i) Investments	5	8,850	9,823	16,029
(ii) Trade receivables	8	3,114	2,372	2,445
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	9	1,174	773	451
(iv) Other bank balances	9	1,711	1,313	477
(v) Others	6	1,296	831	507
(d) Other current assets	11	186	188	337
TOTAL ASSETS		35,919	31,599	28,718
II. EQUITY				
(a) Equity share capital	12	13,280	13,280	13,280
(b) Other equity		16,557	15,407	11,638
Total Equity		29,837	28,687	24,918
III. LIABILITIES				
(1) Non current liabilities				
(a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Lease liabilities	35	297	-	-
(ii) Others	13	59	-	-
(b) Provisions	15	241	156	37
(c) Deferred tax liabilities		-	-	209
(2) Current liabilities				
(a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Trade payables				
1. Dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-	-
2. Dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	16	598	497	467
(ii) Lease liabilities	35	1,960	-	-
(iii) Others	14	1,758	1,318	1,544
(b) Other current liabilities	17	1,159	931	1,439
(c) Provisions	15	10	10	104
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		35,919	31,599	28,718

Summary of significant accounting policies

The accompanying notes are integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number : 101248W/W-100022



Deepesh Sharma
Partner
Membership No. : 505725

Place: Gurugram
Date: 16 December 2020


For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
CE Info Systems Private Limited


Rakesh Verma
Managing Director
DIN: 01542842

Place: New Delhi
Date: 16 December 2020


Rohan Verma
CEO and Whole time Director
DIN: 00680868

Place: New Delhi
Date: 16 December 2020


Anuj Kumar Jain
Chief financial officer and Company Secretary
PAN: AGRPJ2753L

Place: New Delhi
Date: 16 December 2020



CE Info Systems Private Limited
Standalone statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2020
(All amounts are in lakhs of rupees, except for share data and if otherwise stated)

	Note	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
I Revenue			
Revenue from operations	18	14,863	13,488
Other income	19	1,492	2,829
Total income		16,355	16,317
II Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	20	1,340	1,720
Purchase of stock in trade	21	109	107
Change in inventory	22	7	157
Employee benefits expense	23	6,355	4,945
Finance cost	24	284	27
Depreciation and amortisation expense	25	893	517
Other expenses	26	4,005	4,450
Total expenses		12,993	11,923
III Profit before tax		3,362	4,394
IV Tax expense:	27		
Current Tax		1,012	1,268
Deferred Tax expense/(income)		(184)	(405)
Total tax expenses		828	863
V Profit for the year		2,534	3,531
VI Other comprehensive income	28		
<u>(A) Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit and loss</u>			
Re measurements of the defined benefit plans		189	120
Income tax on above.		(48)	(35)
VII Total other comprehensive income		141	85
VIII Total comprehensive income for the year		2,393	3,446
Earnings per equity share of Rs. 10 each	29		
Basic earnings per share		62.42	89.91
Diluted earnings per share		29.39	42.33

Summary of significant accounting policies

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number : 101248W/W-100022

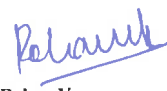

Deepesh Sharma
Partner
Membership No.: 505725

Place: Gurugram
Date: 16 December 2020


For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
CE Info Systems Private Limited


Rakesh Verma
Managing Director
DIN: 01542842

Place: New Delhi
Date: 16 December 2020


Rohan Verma
CEO and Whole time Director
DIN: 00680868

Place: New Delhi
Date: 16 December 2020


Anuj Kumar Jain
Chief financial officer and Company Secretary
PAN: AGRPJ2753L

Place: New Delhi
Date: 16 December 2020



CE Info Systems Private Limited
 Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity ('SOCE') for the year ended 31 March 2020
 (All amounts are in lakhs of rupees, except for share data and if otherwise stated)

	Equity share capital		Other equity				OCI	Total other equity
	Number of shares	Share capital	Securities premium account	General reserve	Capital redemption reserve	Employee stock options reserve	Retained earnings	OCI
Balance as at 1 April 2018	7,887,800	13,280	784	85	13	1,125	9,631	11,638
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,531	3,531
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(85)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,531	3,446
Charge during the year (refer note 23)	-	-	-	-	-	323	-	323
Transfer to general reserve on forfeiture of stock options	-	-	-	108	-	(108)	-	(108)
Transfer from employee stock option reserve on forfeiture of stock options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108
Balance as at 31 March 2019	7,887,800	13,280	784	193	13	1,340	13,162	15,407
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,534	2,534
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(141)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,534	2,393
Charge during the year (refer note 23)	-	-	-	-	-	311	-	311
Transfer to general reserve on forfeiture of stock options	-	-	-	-	-	(5)	-	(5)
Transfer from employee stock option reserve on forfeiture of stock options	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5
Impact of IND AS 116 transition	-	-	-	-	-	-	(224)	(224)
Dividend including taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,104)	(1,104)
Dividend distribution tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	(227)	(227)
Balance as at 31 March 2020	7,887,800	13,280	784	198	13	1,646	14,141	16,557

Summary of significant accounting policies

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For BSR & Co. LLP
 Chartered Accountants
 ICAI Firm Registration Number : 101248W/V-100022

Deepesh Sharma
 Partner
 Membership No : 505725

Place: Gurugram
 Date: 16 December 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
 CE Info Systems Private Limited

Rakesh Verma
 Managing Director
 DIN: 01542842

Place: New Delhi
 Date: 16 December 2020

Anuj Kumar Jain
 Chief financial officer and Company Secretary
 PAN: AGRPJ2753L

Place: New Delhi
 Date: 16 December 2020

Rohan Verma
 CEO and Whole time Director
 DIN: 00680868

Place: New Delhi
 Date: 16 December 2020



CE Info Systems Private Limited
Standalone Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March 2020
(All amounts are in lakhs of rupees, except for share data and if otherwise stated)

	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
A. Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	3,362	4,394
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	893	517
Employee stock option expense	311	323
Provision for doubtful receivables and advances	115	-
Reversal of provision for doubtful receivables and advances	-	(44)
Provision against Raw material and Finished goods	-	62
Reversal of provision against Raw material and Finished goods	(85)	-
Provision for security deposits	2	48
Gain on sale of investments	(407)	(1,952)
Dividend income from investments	(62)	(262)
Interest income on fixed deposits	(260)	(243)
Interest income on bonds	(482)	(73)
Interest income on financial assets carried at amortized cost	-	(7)
Interest expense	5	18
Recovery of doubtful trade receivables written off in earlier years	-	(14)
Liabilities written back	(8)	(85)
Unrealized foreign exchange fluctuation (gain)/ loss (net)	2	6
Provision for diminution in value of investments	635	1,278
	<u>4,021</u>	<u>3,966</u>
Adjustments for working capital changes		
(Increase) / decrease in inventories	(91)	273
(Increase) / decrease in trade receivables	(854)	132
(Increase) / decrease in other financial assets and other assets	(103)	219
Increase in trade payables	101	25
(Decrease) / increase in other financial liabilities, provisions and other liabilities	262	(676)
Cash flows generated from operations	<u>3,336</u>	<u>3,939</u>
Less: Income tax paid	<u>(1,230)</u>	<u>(1,624)</u>
Net cash flows generated from operating activities	<u><u>2,106</u></u>	<u><u>2,315</u></u>
B. Cash flows from investing activities		
Proceeds from sale of investments#	18,427	28,706
Purchase of investments	(18,698)	(29,822)
Interest received on bank deposits	779	42
Dividend received	62	262
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including capital advances)	(119)	(326)
Sale of Property, plant and equipment	13	-
Deposit due to mature within 12 months of the reporting date included under 'Other bank balances'	(397)	(836)
	<u>65</u>	<u>(1,974)</u>
Net cash flows used in investing activities	<u><u>65</u></u>	<u><u>(1,974)</u></u>
C. Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of borrowings*	(8)	(0)
Proceeds from borrowings	96	-
Dividend paid	(1,104)	-
Payment of lease liabilities including interest	(522)	-
Corporate dividend tax	(227)	-
Interest paid	(5)	(18)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	<u><u>(1,770)</u></u>	<u><u>(18)</u></u>
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	<u>401</u>	<u>323</u>
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash & cash equivalent*	<u>-</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u><u>401</u></u>	<u><u>323</u></u>
Cash and cash equivalents opening balance (refer note 9)	773	450
Less: Cash and cash equivalents closing balance (refer note 9)	1,174	773
	<u><u>401</u></u>	<u><u>323</u></u>

*Represent value less than 0.50 lakhs

#Includes proceeds from sale of investment in subsidiary, Digital Order Technologies Private Limited amounting to Rs. 3 lakhs during the year ended 31 March 2019.



CE Info Systems Private Limited
Standalone Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March 2020
 (All amounts are in lakhs of rupees, except for share data and if otherwise stated)

Notes:

- 1 The standalone cash flow statement has been prepared in accordance with 'Indirect method' as set out in the Accounting Standard 3 on 'Cash Flow Statement', specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, as applicable.

2 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash on hand
 On current accounts
 On deposit accounts (with original maturity of 3 months or less)

31 March 2020	31 March 2019
4	6
1,165	767
5	-
<u>1,174</u>	<u>773</u>

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For **BSR & Co. LLP**
 Chartered Accountants
 ICAI Firm Registration Number : 101248W/W-100022



Deepesh Sharma
 Partner
 Membership No.: 505725

Place: Gurugram
 Date: 16 December 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
CE Info Systems Private Limited



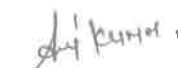
Rakesh Verma
 Managing Director
 DIN: 01542842

Place: New Delhi
 Date: 16 December 2020



Rohan Verma
 CEO and Whole Time Director
 DIN: 01797489

Place: New Delhi
 Date: 16 December 2020



Anuj Kumar Jain
 Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary
 PAN: AGRPJ2753L

Place: New Delhi
 Date: 16 December 2020



CE Info Systems Private Limited

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

(All amounts are in lakhs of rupees, except for share data and if otherwise stated)

1 Organization and nature of operations

CE Info Systems Private Limited ("the Company") is a private limited company, popularly known as MapmyIndia, incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 on 17 February 1995, domiciled and headquartered in New Delhi, India. It provides digital map data, GPS navigation and location-based services, and is in the business of licensing, selling and customizing its products to dealers and enterprises.

The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on 16 December 2020.

2 Basis of preparation, measurement and significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation and measurement

a) Statement of compliance:

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Schedule III (Division II) to the Companies Act, 2013, as applicable to the financial statements.

These financial statements are the Company's first Ind AS financial statements. The Company has followed the provisions of Ind AS 101, "First Time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards", in preparing its opening Ind AS Balance Sheet as of the date of transition, i.e. 01 April 2018. The financial statements up to and for the year ended March 31, 2019 were prepared in accordance with the accounting standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, considered as the "Previous GAAP".

Refer note 39 for an explanation of how the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS has affected the company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

b) Basis of measurement:

The financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis, except certain assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value or amortised cost.

c) Functional and presentation currency

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

d) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make estimates, judgements and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue, expenses and other comprehensive income (OCI) that are reported and disclosed in the financial statements and accompanying notes. These estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events, historical experience, actions that the Company may undertake in the future and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Significant estimates and assumptions are used for, but not limited to allowance for uncollectible accounts receivables, recognition of deferred tax assets, valuation of share-based compensation, defined benefit obligations under employee benefit plans (key actuarial assumptions), estimation of useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, the measurement of lease liabilities and right of use assets, and other contingencies and commitments. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the year in which the changes are made. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

e) Current-non-current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out above which are in accordance with the Schedule III of the Act. Based on the nature of services and the time between the acquisition of assets / inventories for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for purpose of current - non-current classification of assets and liabilities.



f) Measurement of fair values

The Company records certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis. The Company determines fair values based on the price it would receive to sell an asset or pay to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or most advantageous market for that asset or liability. The Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values (including Level 3 fair values). The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs. 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: Quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active and model-derived valuations, in which all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable in active markets.

Level 3: Valuations derived from valuation techniques, in which one or more significant inputs are unobservable inputs which are supported by little or no market activity.

In accordance with Ind AS 113, assets and liabilities are to be measured based on the following valuation techniques:

- a) Market approach – Prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets or liabilities.
- b) Income approach – Converting the future amounts based on market expectations to its present value using the discounting method.
- c) Cost approach – Replacement cost method.

The Company recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred and for the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

2.2 Significant accounting policies

a) Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement:

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost of acquisition, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs attributable to bringing the asset to their working condition for their intended use.

Subsequent expenditures related to an item of fixed asset are added to its carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriately only when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

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

Depreciation methods and estimated useful lives:

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, as determined by the management. Depreciation is charged on a pro-rata basis for assets purchased/sold during the year.

The management's estimates of the useful lives of various assets for computing depreciation are as follows:

<u>Asset description</u>	<u>Asset life (in years)</u>
Computers (End user devices)	3
Computers (Servers and networks)	6
Research and development equipment	15
Furniture and fixtures	10
Electrical installation and equipment	10
Vehicle tracking devices	2
Vehicles	8
Map survey vehicles	3



The useful lives as given above best represent the period over which the management expects to use these assets, based on technical assessment. The estimated useful lives for these assets are therefore different from the useful lives prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013.

The useful lives of property, plant and equipments are reviewed by the management at each financial year-end and revised, if appropriate. In case of a revision, the unamortized depreciable amount is charged over the revised remaining useful life.

Transition to IND AS:

The Company has elected to use the exemption available under Ind AS 101 to continue the carrying value for all of its Property, Plant and Equipment as recognized in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition (1 April 2018).

b) Intangible assets

Recognition and measurement:

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The Company has a policy of capitalising direct and indirect costs of intangible assets comprising self-generated map database based on management estimate of the costs attributable to the creation of the asset. The indirect costs include general and administrative expenses which can be directly attributable to making of the asset for its intended use.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits from the specific assets to which it relates

Amortization:

The intangible assets are amortised using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, and is recognized in statement of profit and loss. The useful lives of intangible assets are reviewed by the management at each financial year-end and revised, if appropriate. In case of a revision, the unamortized depreciable amount is charged over the revised remaining useful life.

Asset Class	Useful life
Internally generated map database	5 years
Right to non compete fee	2 years
Computer software	6 years

Transition to IND AS:

The Company has elected to use the exemption available under Ind AS 101 to continue the carrying value for all of its intangible assets as recognized in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition (1 April 2018).

c) Investment Property

Investment property is a property held either to earn rental income or the for capital appreciation of for both, but not for sale in the ordinary course of business, use in supply of services or for administrative purpose. Upon, initial recognition, an investment property is measure at cost. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment property is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Depreciation methods and estimated useful lives:

Depreciation on investment property is provided on the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, as determined by the management. Depreciation is charged on a pro-rata basis for investment property purchased/sold during the year. The estimated economic life of building is 60 years.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an investment property is recognised in profit or loss

Transition to IND AS:

The Company has elected to use the exemption available under Ind AS 101 to continue the carrying value for all of its investment property as recognized in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition (1 April 2018).



d) Revenue recognition

Contracts involving provision of services and material

Revenue is recognized when, or as, control of a promised service or good transfers to a customer, in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring those products or services. To recognize revenues, the following five step approach is applied: (1) identify the contract with a customer, (2) identify the performance obligations in the contract, (3) determine the transaction price, (4) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract, and (5) recognize revenues when a performance obligation is satisfied. A contract is accounted when it is legally enforceable through executory contracts, approval and commitment from all parties, the rights of the parties are identified, payment terms are defined, the contract has commercial substance and collectability of consideration is probable.

Time-and-material / Volume based / Transaction based contracts

Revenue with respect to time-and-material, volume based and transaction based contracts is recognized as the related services are performed through efforts expended, volume serviced transactions are processed etc. that correspond with value transferred to customer till date which is related to our right to invoice for services performed.

Proprietary products- Map data

Revenue from distinct proprietary perpetual license products is recognized at a point in time at the inception of the arrangement when control transfers to the client. Revenue from proprietary term license is recognized at a point in time for the committed term of the contract. Revenue from updates is recognized over the contract term on a straight-line basis as the company is providing a service of unspecified upgrades on a when-and-if available basis over the contract term. In case product license are bundled with a certain period of upgrades either for perpetual or term based license, such upgrade support contracts are generally priced as a percentage of the net fees paid by the customer to purchase the license and are generally recognized as revenues ratably over the contractual period that the support services are provided.

Multiple performance obligation

When a sales arrangement contains multiple performance, such as services, hardware and Licensed IPs (Map Data) or combinations of each of them revenue for each element is based on a five step approach as defined above. To the extent a contract includes multiple promised deliverables, judgment is applied to determine whether promised deliverables are capable of being distinct and are distinct in the context of the contract. If these criteria are not met, the promised deliverables are accounted for as a combined performance obligation. For arrangements with multiple distinct performance obligations or series of distinct performance obligations, consideration is allocated among the performance obligations based on their relative standalone selling price. Standalone selling price is the price at which company would sell a promised good or service separately to the customer. When not directly observable, we estimate standalone selling price by using the expected cost plus a margin approach. We establish a standalone selling price range for our deliverables, which is reassessed on a periodic basis or when facts and circumstances change.

Revenue recognition for delivered elements is limited to the amount that is not contingent on the future delivery of products or services, future performance obligations or subject to customer-specified return or refund privileges.

Revenue recognized but not billed to customers is classified either as contract assets or unbilled receivable in our statements of financial position, contract assets primarily relate to unbilled amounts on those contracts utilizing the cost to cost method of revenue recognition and right to consideration is not unconditional. Unbilled receivables represent contracts where right to consideration is unconditional (i.e. only the passage of time is required before the payment is due).

Transition to IND AS:

The Company has adopted Ind AS 115 using the cumulative effect method as at 01 April 2018. The standard is applied retrospectively only to contracts that are not completed as at the date of initial application and the comparative information is not restated in the financial statement. The adoption of the standard did not have any impact to the financial statements of the Company.

Other income

Interest income

For all financial instruments measured at amortized cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate which exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. When calculating the EIR the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayments, extensions, call and similar options); expected credit losses are considered if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition

Dividend income

Dividends are recognized in statement of profit and loss on the date on which the Company's right to receive payment is established.



Gain of sale of investments

Gain on sale of investments is recognised on transfer of title from the Company and is determined as the difference between the sale price and the weighted average value of the investments

e) Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred income tax.

Income tax expense is recognized in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity. Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognized at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Provision for income tax includes the impact of provisions established for uncertain income tax positions.

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

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities recognized for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

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

The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognized as income or expense in the year that includes the enactment or the substantive enactment date. A deferred income tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilized.

f) Retirement and other employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, wages and bonus, etc. are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Post employment benefits

(a) Defined contribution plan

The employee's provident fund scheme is a defined contribution plan. The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards employee provident fund to Government administered provident fund scheme which is a defined contribution plan. The Company's contribution is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

(b) Defined benefit plan

The Company's gratuity plan is a defined benefit plan. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's base salary and the tenure of employment (subject to a maximum of ₹ 20 lacs per employee). The liability is actuarially determined (using the projected unit credit method) at the end of each year. Actuarial gains/losses are recognized immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through other comprehensive income in the year in which they occur.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income and are never reclassified to profit or loss. Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognized immediately in the profit or loss as past service cost.

The Company has taken a policy from an Insurance Company to cover its liabilities towards employees' gratuity. Liability with respect to the Gratuity plan determined as above and any differential between the fund amount as per the Insurance Company and the liability as per the actuarial valuation is recognized as an asset or liability.



CE Info Systems Private Limited

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

(All amounts are in lakhs of rupees, except for share data and if otherwise stated)

Other long term benefits

The employees of the Company are entitled to compensated absences. The Company's Group's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits other than post-employment benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any related assets is deducted.

The employees can carry-forward a portion of the unutilized accrued compensated absences and utilize it in future service periods or receive cash compensation on termination of employment. Since the compensated absences do not fall due wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service and are also not expected to be utilized wholly within twelve months after the end of such period, the benefit is classified as a long-term employee benefit. The Company Group 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 independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. Re measurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in the profit or loss.

g) Inventories

Inventories which comprise raw material, finished goods, stock-in-trade, stores and spares and project work-in-progress are carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value (NRV).

Cost of inventories comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. In determining the cost, FIFO (First in First Out) method is used.

Project work-in-progress represents cost incurred on projects/portion of projects when revenue is yet to be recognized. Such costs include field survey expenses and salary costs for technical team working on these projects.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The comparison of cost and net realisable value is made on an item-by-item basis.

h) Financial Instruments

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

a) Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at:

- i) amortised cost;
- ii) fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)-debt investment;
- iii) fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)-equity investment; or
- iv) 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 amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as 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 instrument is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as 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.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised 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 recognised in profit or loss.



Financial assets at amortised cost

These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

□

Financial assets 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 recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses recognised 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 recognised 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 recognised in OCI and are not reclassified to profit or loss.

Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised 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 recognised in profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition □

Financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset. If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised 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 derecognised. □

Impairment of financial assets

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

b) Financial liabilities

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

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. Changes in fair value of such liability are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

The Company's financial liabilities at amortized cost includes trade payables, borrowings including bank overdrafts and other payables.

After initial recognition, financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method except for deferred consideration recognized in a business combination which is subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss. Gains and losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

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



CE Info Systems Private Limited
Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020
(All amounts are in lakhs of rupees, except for share data and if otherwise stated)

i) Impairment of non- financial assets

The carrying amounts of assets are reviewed at each reporting date if there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors. An impairment loss is recognized wherever the carrying amount of an asset (or cash generating unit) exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's (or cash generating unit's) net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset (or cash generating unit).

An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed 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 amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised. The carrying amounts of assets are reviewed at each reporting date if there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors. An impairment loss is recognized wherever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount.

An assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as an increase in revaluation.

j) Equity settled stock based compensation

Stock-based compensation represents the cost related to stock-based awards granted to employees. The Company measures stock-based compensation cost at grant date, based on the estimated fair value of the award and recognizes the cost (net of estimated forfeitures) on a straight line basis over the requisite service period for each separately vesting portion of the award, as if award was in substance, multiple awards. The Company estimates the fair value of stock options using the Black-Scholes valuation model. The cost is recorded under the head employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss with corresponding increase in "Employee stock option Reserve"

k) Leases

Policy applicable upto 31st March 2019

Company as Lessee

Assets acquired under leases other than finance leases are classified as Operating Leases. The total lease rentals (included scheduled rental increases) in respect of assets taken on Operating Lease are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight line basis over the lease term unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern of the benefit. Initial direct costs incurred specifically for an operating lease are deferred and charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss over the lease term.

Policy applicable with effect from 01st April 2019

The Company has adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases" using the modified retrospective method prescribed in para C8(c)(i) (Option A) to ongoing leases as on 01st April, 2019 and applied the standard to its leases, retrospectively, with the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard, recognized on the date of initial application (01st April April 2019). In accordance with this transition method, the comparatives have not been adjusted and hence, not comparable with previous period figures. The following is revised significant accounting policy related to leases.



Company as a lessee

Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of a contract. The Company recognises a right to use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease agreements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less). For these leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise of fixed lease payments (less any lease incentives), variable lease payments, penalties, etc. The lease liability is presented, as a separate line in the Balance sheet. The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The Company remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever

- a) the lease term has changed or there is a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate
- b) the lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which case the lease liability is measured by discounting the revised lease payments using the initial discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used).
- c) a lease contract is modified, and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.

The Company did not make any such adjustments during the periods presented.

The Right-of-Use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Whenever the Company incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognised and measured under Ind AS 37. The costs are included in the related right-of-use asset, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

Right to use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of underlying assets.

The Company applies Ind AS 36 Impairment of Assets to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired.

Variable rents are not included in the measurement the lease liability and the right-of-use asset. The related payments are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occur and are included in the line " Other expenses" in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Company as a lessor

a) Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease

At inception of an arrangement, it is determined whether the arrangement is or contains a lease. At inception or on reassessment of the arrangement that contains a lease, the payments and other consideration required by such an arrangement are separated into those for other elements on the basis of their relative fair values.

b) Assets held under leases

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight line basis over the lease term. The lease term is the non-cancellable period together with any further term for which the tenant has the option to continue the lease, where, at the inception of the lease, the Company is reasonably certain that the tenant will exercise that option. Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Company to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Company's net investment in the leases.



CE Info Systems Private Limited

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(All amounts are in lakhs of rupees, except for share data and if otherwise stated)

c) Initial direct costs

Initial direct costs such as brokerage expenses incurred specifically to earn revenues from an operating lease are capitalised to the carrying amount of leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income.

Practical expedients used on the date of transition to "Ind AS 116"

The Company has considered the below practical expedients under Ind AS 116:

- a) to apply Ind AS 116 to contracts that were previously identified as leases under Ind AS 17 on the date of initial application without any reassessment;
- b) apply a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics and in similar environment;
- c) relied on its assessment whether leases are onerous applying Indian Accounting Standard 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets (Ind AS 37) immediately before the date of initial application as an alternate to performing an impairment review;
- d) excluded initial direct costs from measurement of right-to-use asset at the date of initial application;
- e) elected not to apply the requirements of the standard to leases for which the lease term end within twelve months of the date of initial application and accounted for those as short-term leases;

l) Borrowings

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

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

m) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash in banks and short-term deposits and investments with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

n) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

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 resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows.

The Company uses significant judgement to disclose contingent liabilities. Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements.

o) Earnings per equity share

Basic EPS amounts are computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. The diluted potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. the average market value of the outstanding shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as at the beginning of the year, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each year presented.



p) Foreign currency transaction and translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date of the transaction. Foreign-currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated to the relevant functional currency at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of initial transaction. Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at fair value are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date when the fair value was determined.

Transaction gains or losses realized upon settlement of foreign currency transactions are included in determining net profit for the year. Revenue, expenses and cash-flow items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the relevant functional currencies using the exchange rate in effect on the date of the transaction.

The translation of foreign operations from respective functional currency into INR (the reporting currency) for assets and liabilities is performed using the exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date, and for revenue, expenses and cash flows is performed using an appropriate daily weighted average exchange rate for the respective years. The exchange differences arising on translation are reported as a component of 'other comprehensive income (loss)'. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of OCI relating to that particular foreign operation is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

q) Dividends

Final dividend proposed by the Board of Directors are recognized upon approval by the shareholders who have the right to decrease but not increase the amount of dividend recommended by the Board of Directors. Interim dividends are recognized on declaration by the Board of Directors.

r) Nature and purpose of reserves

General reserve

Under the erstwhile Companies Act 1956, general reserve was created through an annual transfer of net income at a specified percentage in accordance with applicable regulations. Consequent to introduction of Companies Act 2013, the requirement to mandatorily transfer a specified percentage of the net profit to general reserve has been withdrawn.

Securities premium reserve

Securities premium reserve is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve can be utilized only for limited purposes such as issuance of bonus shares and buyback of shares in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Capital redemption reserve

The Company recognizes cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments to capital redemption reserve.

Share based payment reserve

The share options based payment reserve is used to recognize the grant date fair value of options issued to employees under Employee stock option plan.



3(a) Property, plant and equipment

Changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the year ended 31 March 2020:

Particulars	Computer (Server and networks)	Computer (End user devices)	Research and development equipments	Furniture and Fixtures	Electrical Installation/ Equipments	Vehicle tracking devices	Vehicles	Map Survey Vehicles	Total
Cost as at 1 April 2019	117	181	20	2	118	132	82	36	688
Additions during the year	11	106	2	25	18	231	67	36	496
Disposals during the year	-	(6)	-	-	-	-	(20)	(27)	(53)
Gross block as at 31 March 2020 (A)	128	281	22	27	136	363	129	45	1,131
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 April 2019*	15	64	1	0	12	9	14	12	127
Depreciation charged during the year	22	71	2	1	97	22	18	10	242
Disposals during the year	-	(3)	-	-	-	-	(20)	(17)	(40)
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2020 (B)	37	132	3	1	109	31	12	5	329
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2020 (A) - (B)	91	149	19	26	27	332	117	40	802

Changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the year ended 31 March 2019:

Particulars	Computer Server	Computer End user devices	Research and development equipments	Furniture and Fixtures	Electrical Installation/ Equipments	Vehicle tracking devices	Vehicles	Map Survey Vehicles	Total
Deemed cost as at 1 April 2018	28	123	19	1	111	73	48	34	437
Additions during the year	90	58	1	1	7	59	34	1	251
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross block as at 31 March 2019 (A)	118	181	20	2	118	132	82	35	688
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 April 2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charged during the year*	15	64	1	0	12	9	14	12	127
Disposals during the year	15	64	1	0	12	9	14	12	127
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2019 (B)*	103	117	19	2	106	123	68	23	561
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2019 (A) - (B)	28	123	19	1	111	73	48	34	437

*Zero value in depreciation of furniture and fixtures charged during the FY 2018-19 and accumulated as at 31-Mar-2019 represent amount less than 0.5 lakhs.

The Company has availed the deemed cost exemption available under IND AS 101 in relation to the property plant and equipment on the date of transition (1 April 2018) and hence the net block carrying amount has been considered as the gross block carrying amount on that date. Refer note below for the gross block value and the accumulated depreciation on 1 April 2018 under the previous GAAP

Particulars	Computer Server	Computer End user devices	Research and development equipments	Furniture and Fixtures	Electrical Installation/ Equipments	Vehicle tracking devices	Vehicles	Map Survey Vehicles	Total
Gross block as at 1 April 2018	45	260	20	2	136	76	113	67	719
Accumulated depreciation	17	137	1	1	25	3	65	34	282
Net block as on 1 April 2018	28	123	19	1	111	73	48	34	437



3(b) Investment properties

Changes in the carrying value of investment properties for the year ended 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019:

Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Gross block		
Opening carrying value/deemed cost	829	829
Closing gross carrying value/deemed cost	829	829
Depreciation		
Opening accumulated depreciation	13	-
Charge for the year	13	13
Closing accumulated depreciation	26	13
Net block	803	816

The Company has availed the deemed cost exemption available under IND AS 101 in relation to the Investment properties on the date of transition (1 April 2018) and hence the net block carrying amount has been considered as the gross block carrying amount on that date. Refer note below for the gross block value and the accumulated depreciation on 1 April 2018 under the previous GAAP.

Particulars	Investment Properties
Gross block as at 1 April 2018	855
Accumulated depreciation	26
Net block as on 1 April 2018	829

Information regarding income and expenditure of investment property

Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Rental income derived from investment property	44	42
Direct operating expenses (including repairs and maintenance)*#	0	1
Profit arising from investment properties before depreciation and indirect expenses	44	41
Less : Depreciation	13	13
Profit arising from investment property before indirect expenses	31	28

*Zero value in current year represent amount less than 0.5 lakhs

#As per the lease agreement with lessee, all the operating expenses such as water, electricity, maintenance and minor repairs are to be born by the lessee. Also, during the year, there were no major repair and maintenance expenses.

Fair value hierarchy

The fair value of investment property has been determined by external, independent property valuers, having appropriate recognised professional qualifications and recent experience in the location and category of the property being valued. The fair value measurement for all of the investment property has been categorised as a Level 3 fair value based on the inputs to the valuation technique used. The Company has no restrictions on the realisability of its investment property and no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment properties or for repairs, maintenance and enhancements. Company's investment property consist of two commercial properties in New Delhi. As at 31 March 2020, the fair values of the properties are Rs. 538 lakhs and Rs. 344 lakhs each, totalling to Rs. 882 lakhs. The reconciliation of fair value has been given below:

Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Opening Balance	890	886
Fair Value difference	(8)	4
Purchases	-	-
Closing Balance	882	890

Valuation technique

The valuation methodologies used by the Company for fair valuation of investment property are direct comparison approach. In the direct comparison approach, the subject property is compared to similar properties that have actually been sold in arms-length transactions or are offered for sale.



CE Info Systems Private Limited
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4 Other intangible assets

Changes in the carrying value of intangibles for the year ended 31 March 2020:

Particulars	Computer Software	Internally Generated Map Database	Right to Non compete	Total
Cost as at 1 April 2019	249	729	30	1,008
Additions during the year	-	52	-	52
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-
Cost as at 31 March 2020 (A)	249	781	30	1,060
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 April 2019	80	278	23	381
Depreciation charged during the year	62	194	7	263
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2020 (B)	142	472	30	644
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2020 (A) - (B)	107	309	-	416

Changes in the carrying value of intangibles for the year ended 31 March 2019:

Particulars	Computer Software	Internally Generated Map Database	Right to Non compete	Total
Deemed cost as at 1 April 2018	249	651	30	930
Additions during the year*	0	78	-	78
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-
Cost as at 31 March 2019 (A)	249	729	30	1,008
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 April 2018	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charged during the year	80	278	23	381
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2019 (B)	80	278	23	381
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2019 (A) - (B)	169	451	7	627

*Additions in computer software represent value less than 0.5 lakhs

The Company has availed the deemed cost exemption available under IND AS 101 in relation to the intangible assets on the date of transition (1 April 2018) and hence the net block carrying amount has been considered as the gross block carrying amount on that date. Refer note below for the gross block value and the accumulated amortisation on 1 April, 2018 under the previous GAAP.

Particulars	Computer Software	Internally Generated Map Database	Right to Non compete	Total
Gross block as at 1 April 2018	612	5,156	45	5,813
Accumulated depreciation	363	4,505	15	4,883
Net block as at 1 April 2018 (A)	249	651	30	930



5 Investments

	As at		
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19	1-Apr-18
Financial assets			
Non- current			
i) Investments in equity instruments of subsidiaries carried at cost (unquoted)			
748,657 (31 March 2019, 748,567) equity shares of Rs. 21.92/- each (including a premium of Rs. 20.92/- each) of Vidteq India Private Limited, fully paid-up	164	164	164
102,500,000 (31 March 2019, 22,500,000) equity shares of USD 0.01 each of CE Info Systems International INC	717	154	-
2,97,000 Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each of Digital Order Technology Private Limited, fully paid-up (diminution up to Fair Market Value Rs. 3.10 per share) net of provision for diminution in the value of investment of Rs. 20,49,300	-	-	9
ii) Investments in equity instruments carried at cost (unquoted)			
10 Equity shares of Rs. 331.39 each of Sree Sai Aerotech Innovations Private Limited*	0	0	-
iii) Unquoted investments in preference shares carried at fair value through profit and loss			
Investment in wholly owned subsidiary	102	102	102
{219,950 (31 March 2019, 219,950) convertible preference shares of Rs. 46.33/- each (after discount of Rs. 53.67/- each) of Vidteq (India) Private Limited, fully paid-up}			
Investment in others#			
{50,000 Series A Preference shares of Rs. 140/- each (including a premium of Rs. 130/- each) of Visit Internet Services Private Limited, fully paid-up}	70	70	70
{31,746 Preference shares of Rs. 630/- each (after discount of Rs. 620/- each) of Briskworld Ventures Pvt Ltd, fully paid-up}	200	200	-
{3,378 Preference shares of Rs. 740/- each (after discount of Rs. 740/- each) of Cusmat Technologies Pvt Ltd, fully paid-up}	25	-	-
iv) Unquoted investments in mutual funds carried at fair value through profit and loss	2,458	3,520	2,192
v) Quoted investments in debt securities carried at amortized cost	7,815	6,323	-
	11,551	10,533	2,537
Current			
i) Unquoted investments carried at fair value through profit and loss			
Investment in mutual funds, alternative investment funds and portfolio management funds	8,850	9,823	16,029
	8,850	9,823	16,029
Total investments- financial assets	20,401	20,356	18,566
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	12,586	14,033	18,566
Aggregate amount of quoted investments	7,815	6,323	-
	20,401	20,356	18,566

*Represent value less than 0.5 lakhs

#Terms of issuance of preference shares

These shares are compulsorily convertible, non- cumulative, participating preference shares, convertible into equity shares in the ratio of 1:1 at the end of the term.

6 Other financial assets

	As at		
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19	1-Apr-18
Non- current			
Carried at amortized cost			
Bank deposits with more than 12 months maturity	2,120	2,447	2,616
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	55	15	31
Prepayments	-	55	49
	2,175	2,517	2,696
Current			
Interest receivable	229	307	9
Unbilled revenue	959	489	400
Security deposits*	108	35	98
	1,296	831	507

*These security deposits are in the nature of earnest money deposits



7 Inventories (valued at lower of cost and net realisable value)

	As at		
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19	1-Apr-18
Raw material	196	162	237
Finished goods	82	161	267
Stock-in-trade	185	112	205
Stores and spares	14	35	83
	477	470	792
Less: Provision against Raw material	(6)	(8)	(7)
Less: Provision against Finished goods	(29)	(112)	(53)
Less: Provision against Spares and Accessories	(2)	(2)	-
Less: Finished goods inventory written off	-	-	(41)
Less: Raw material inventory written off	-	-	(7)
	440	348	684

8 Trade receivables

	As at		
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19	1-Apr-18
Unsecured, considered good*	3,114	2,372	2,445
Trade receivables - credit impaired	669	580	658
	3,783	2,952	3,103
Impairment allowance for bad and doubtful debts (refer note 30)	(669)	(580)	(658)
	3,114	2,372	2,445

*refer note 31 for related party balances.

9 Cash and cash equivalents

	As at		
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19	1-Apr-18
Balances with bank			
- in current account	1,165	767	446
- deposits with original maturity of less than 3 months	5	-	-
Cash on hand	4	6	5
	1,174	773	451
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents			
Fixed deposits with original maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months of reporting date	1,711	1,313	477
	1,711	1,313	477

10 Other non-current assets

	As at		
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19	1-Apr-18
Advance tax (net of provision for tax)	793	576	288
	793	576	288

11 Other current assets

	As at		
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19	1-Apr-18
Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated			
Advances other than capital advances			
Advance to suppliers	110	104	79
Advance to employees	2	7	13
Receivables from Government authorities	6	17	206
Prepaid expenses	68	60	39
	186	188	337



12 Equity share capital

a) Details of authorised, issued and subscribed share capital

	As at					
	31-Mar-20		31-Mar-19		31-Mar-18	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Authorised capital						
Equity Shares of Rs.10 each	4,500,000	450	4,500,000	450	4,500,000	450
Non-cumulative participating convertible Preference shares:						
- Series A preference shares of Rs. 81 each	1,229,630	996	1,229,630	996	1,229,630	996
- Series B preference shares of Rs. 114 each	1,000,000	1,140	1,000,000	1,140	1,000,000	1,140
- Series C preference shares of Rs. 290 each	1,218,007	3,532	1,218,007	3,532	1,218,007	3,532
- Series D preference shares of Rs. 630 each	1,149,206	7,240	1,149,206	7,240	1,149,206	7,240
- Series E preference shares of Rs. 1000 each	180,000	1,800	180,000	1,800	180,000	1,800
	9,276,843	15,158	9,276,843	15,158	9,276,843	15,158
Issued, subscribed and paid up capital						
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each (fully paid up)	3,832,831	383	3,832,831	383	3,832,831	383
Non-cumulative participating convertible Preference shares:						
- Series A preference shares of Rs. 81 each (fully paid up)	700,748	568	700,748	568	700,748	568
- Series B preference shares of Rs. 114 each (fully paid up)	938,326	1,070	938,326	1,070	938,326	1,070
- Series C preference shares of Rs. 290 each (fully paid up)	1,218,003	3,532	1,218,003	3,532	1,218,003	3,532
- Series D preference shares of Rs. 630 each (fully paid up)	1,149,206	7,240	1,149,206	7,240	1,149,206	7,240
- Series E preference shares of Rs. 1000 each (fully paid up)	48,686	487	48,686	487	48,686	487
	7,887,800	13,280	7,887,800	13,280	7,887,800	13,280

b) Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

	As at					
	31-Mar-20		31-Mar-19		31-Mar-18	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Equity Shares						
At the beginning and at the end of the year	3,832,831	383	3,832,831	383	3,832,831	383
Non-cumulative participating convertible Preference shares:						
Series A preference shares						
At the beginning and at the end of the year	700,748	568	700,748	568	700,748	568
Series B preference shares						
At the beginning and at the end of the year	938,326	1,070	938,326	1,070	938,326	1,070
Series C preference shares						
At the beginning and at the end of the year	1,218,003	3,532	1,218,003	3,532	1,218,003	3,532
Series D preference shares						
At the beginning and at the end of the year	1,149,206	7,240	1,149,206	7,240	1,149,206	7,240
Series E preference shares						
At the beginning and at the end of the year	48,686	487	48,686	487	48,686.00	486.86

c) Particulars of shareholders holding more than 5% of shares held

	As at					
	31-Mar-20		31-Mar-19		31-Mar-18	
	Number	% holding	Number	% holding	Number	% holding
Equity shares						
Mrs. Rashmi Verma	1,410,695	36.81	1,410,695	36.81	1,410,695	36.81
Mr. Rakesh Kumar Verma	1,126,491	29.39	1,126,491	29.39	1,126,491	29.39
Zenrin Co. Ltd.	273,722	7.14	273,722	7.14	273,722	7.14
Flipkart Limited	655,244	17.10	655,244	17.10	655,244	17.10
Mr. Nayan Arun Jagjivan	297,545	7.76	297,545	7.76	297,545	7.76
	3,763,697	98.20	3,763,697	98.20	3,763,697	98.20
Series A Preference shares						
Flipkart Limited	700,748	100.00	700,748	100.00	700,748	100.00
Series B Preference Shares						
Flipkart Limited	938,326	100.00	938,326	100.00	938,326	100.00
Series C Preference Shares						
Flipkart Limited	540,972	44.41	540,972	44.41	540,972	44.41
Qualcomm Asia Pacific Private Limited	677,031	55.59	677,031	55.59	677,031	55.59
	1,218,003	100.00	1,218,003	100.00	1,218,003	100.00
Series D Preference Shares						
Zenrin Co. Ltd.	1,149,206	100.00	1,149,206	100.00	1,149,206	100.00
Series E Preference Shares						
Flipkart Limited	48,686	100.00	48,686	100.00	48,686	100.00



d) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The company has a single class of equity shares. Accordingly all equity shares rank equally with regard to dividends and shares in the company's residual assets. The equity shares are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time. The voting rights of an equity shareholder 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.

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.

e) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to Series A, Series B, Series C, Series D and Series E preference shares

These shares shall be compulsorily convertible into equity shares in the ratio of 1:1 with liquidation preference, upon the earlier of the following events:

- I. the end of nineteen years and eleven months from the date of their respective issuance; and
- II. offer for sale by way of an IPO.

All the series of preference shares shall rank pari passu with each other in all respects.

f) Employee stock options

Terms attached to stock options granted to employees are described in note 33 regarding employee share based payments.

Capital management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to support business continuity and growth of the company while maximizing the shareholder value. The Company determines the capital requirement based on annual operating plans, long-term and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are generally met through operating cash flows generated.



13 Other non-current financial liabilities

	As at		
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19	1-Apr-18
Long term borrowings*			
Secured			
Vehicle loans from banks**	59	-	0
	59	-	0
Current			
Current maturities of long term borrowings disclosed under Note 14	29	-	18
"Other financial liabilities"	29	-	18

*Vehicle loans are secured by way of hypothecation of respective vehicles. The loans carry interest rates in the range of 9% to 11% per annum repayable in 60 equal monthly instalments beginning from the month subsequent to the commencement of loans.

** Zero value as at 1-Apr-18 represent amount less than 0.5 lakhs

14 Other current financial liabilities

	As at		
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19	1-Apr-18
Current			
Carried at amortized cost			
Current maturities of long-term borrowings	29	-	18
Security deposits received from customers	37	34	26
Employee related payables	1,692	1,229	1,444
Deferred amount payable to Videtq's shareholders	-	55	55
	1,758	1,318	1,544

15 Provisions

	As at		
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19	1-Apr-18
Non-current			
Provision for employee benefits			
Gratuity	183	106	13
Compensated absences	58	50	24
	241	156	37
Current			
Provision for employee benefits			
Compensated absences	8	3	6
Other provisions			
Provision for current tax (net)	-	-	69
Provision for warranties	2	2	2
Provision for pending C Form	-	5	27
	10	10	104

16 Trade payables

	As at		
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19	1-Apr-18
Total outstanding due to micro and small enterprises	-	-	-
Total outstanding due to creditors other than micro and small enterprises*	598	497	467
	598	497	467

*refer note 31 for related party balances

17 Other current liabilities

	As at		
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19	1-Apr-18
Deferred revenue	725	710	1,008
Others	-	-	-
Advance from customers	172	70	86
Other payables	-	45	59
Withholding and other taxes payable	262	106	286
	1,159	931	1,439



18 Revenue from operations

	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Sale of hardware and software	2,054	3,532
Sale of services	12,809	9,956
	14,863	13,488

Disaggregate revenue Information

The disaggregated revenue from contracts with the customers as follow:

	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Contract type		
Fixed price	6,456	5,023
Time and material	8,407	8,465
Total	14,863	13,488

Remaining performance obligations

As at 31 March 2020, the aggregate amount of transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations as per the requirements of Ind AS 115 was Rs. 4,210 lakhs out of which, approximately 82% is expected to be recognized as revenues within one year and the balance beyond one year. This is after exclusions as below:

- Contracts for which we recognize revenues based on the right to invoice for services performed
- Variable consideration allocated entirely to a wholly unsatisfied performance obligation or to a wholly unsatisfied promise to transfer a distinct good or service that forms part of a single performance obligation, or
- Variable consideration in the form of a sales-based or usage-based royalty promised in exchange for a license of intellectual property.

Contract balances

Contract assets : A contract asset is a right to consideration that is conditional upon factors other than the passage of time. Contract assets are recognized where there is excess of revenue over the billings. Revenue recognized but not billed to customers is classified either as contract assets or unbilled receivable in our balance sheet. Contract assets primarily relate to unbilled amounts on fixed price contracts using the cost to cost method of revenue recognition.

Unbilled receivables represent contracts where right to consideration is unconditional (i.e. only the passage of time is required before the payment is due). Out of Rs. 959 lakhs of contract assets as on 31 March 2020, 100% pertain to current year.

Contract liabilities : A contract liability arises when there is excess billing over the revenue recognized.

The below table discloses the movement in the balance of contract liabilities/ deferred revenue :

	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Balance as at the beginning of the year	710	1,008
Additional amounts billed but not recognized as revenue	598	308
Deduction on account of revenues recognized during the year	(583)	(606)
Balance as at the end of the year	725	710

The Company earns revenue primarily from licensing and sale of Map data and Map data related services (i.e. GPS navigation and location-based services) primarily for corporate business entities. We foresee that our revenue and deferred revenue would be mildly impacted as the customers in the short term due to COVID -19. However, in long-term, we believe that our business model remains robust and sustainable. The impact assessment of COVID-19 is an ongoing process due to the high degree of uncertainty associated and our assertions might change in future due to this.



19 Other income

	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Interest income		
Interest income from banks and others	260	243
Interest income from financial instruments carried at amortized cost	482	73
Interest income on financial assets carried at amortized cost	-	7
Income on investments carried at fair value through profit and loss		
Dividend income from current investments (other than trade)	62	262
Profit on sale of mutual funds	407	1,958
Liability no longer required written back	8	85
Provision for doubtful debts/ bad debts written back	-	44
Provision against raw material and finished goods written back	85	-
Bad debts recovered written off in earlier years	-	14
Exchange differences, net	53	32
Rental income from investment property	127	78
Miscellaneous income	8	33
	1,492	2,829

20 Cost of material consumed

	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Opening inventory	162	237
Add: Purchases#	1,374	1,652
Less: Stock of raw material written off	-	7
Less: Closing inventory*	196	162
	1,340	1,720

* Closing value of Inventory includes provision against raw material amounting to Rs. 6 lakhs (previous year Rs. 8 lakhs).

21 Purchase of stock-in-trade

	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Purchase of stock-in-trade	109	107
	109	107

22 Change in inventory

	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Opening inventories		
Finished goods	161	267
Less: Stock of finished goods written off	-	(41)
Stock-in-trade	112	205
	273	430
Closing inventories		
Finished goods*	82	161
Stock-in-trade	185	112
	267	273
	-	-
Net decrease in inventory	7	157

* Closing value of Inventory includes provision against raw material amounting to Rs. 29 lakhs (previous year Rs. 112 lakhs).



CE Info Systems Private Limited
Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

(All amounts are in lakhs of rupees, except for share data and if otherwise stated)

23 Employee benefits expense

	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Salaries, incentives and bonus*	5,778	4,479
Employee stock option expense	311	323
Contributions to provident and other employee funds	85	54
Gratuity	85	40
Staff welfare expenses*	96	49
	6,355	4,945

* Net of expenses capitalized on account of development of internally generated MAP database.

The expected benefits payouts were determined using a tailored approach based on a set of criteria considering the COVID-19 pandemic and the resulting economic disruption.

24 Finance cost

	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Interest		
-on the lease liability	265	-
-on loans from banks	5	18
Bank charges	14	9
	284	27

25 Depreciation and amortisation expense

	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (refer note 3(a))	242	127
Depreciation of investment property (refer note 3(b))	14	14
Depreciation of right of use assets	374	-
Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note 4)	263	380
	893	521
Less: Transferred to cost of development of Internally generated map database	-	4
	893	517



26 Other expenses

	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Consumption of stores and spares parts	82	92
Rent*	32	420
Electricity and water*	159	142
Advertisement	541	296
Commission	2	4
Travelling	407	309
Legal and professional#	639	206
ROC fees & stamping**	0	3
Field survey expenses	314	510
Communication expenses*	483	368
Repair and maintenance - Others*	200	184
Provision against raw material and finished goods	-	62
Raw material and Finished goods inventory written off	-	34
Less: Provision against Raw material and Finished goods	-	(34)
Provision for doubtful debts/ bad debts written off	115	-
Bad debts written off	26	34
Less: Provision for doubtful receivables	(26)	(34)
Doubtful advances written off	-	20
Less: Provision for doubtful advances written off	-	(20)
Freight outward	17	20
Provision for security deposits	2	48
Unrealized loss on fair value changes on mutual funds carried at fair value through profit and loss	635	1,278
Loss on sale of equity shares of subsidiary (Digital Order Technology Private Limited)	-	6
Insurance*	31	27
Technical expenses	121	223
Corporate social responsibility	8	1
Miscellaneous expenses*	217	251
	4,005	4,450

* Net of expenses capitalized on account of development of internally generated MAP database. Refer note 37.

** Zero value in current year represent amount less than 0.5 lakhs

#Note : Payments to auditors (exclusive of taxes)

	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Statutory audit	16	15
Tax audit	2	2
Other certification services*	-	0
Out of pocket expenses	1	2
	19	19

*Represent value less than 0.5 lakhs



27 Income taxes

	Year ended	
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Income tax charged to statement of profit and loss		
Current income tax charge	1,012	1,268
Deferred tax charge (credit)	(184)	(405)
	828	863
Income tax charged to other comprehensive income		
Expense (benefit) on re-measurements of defined benefit plans	48	35
	48	35

The reconciliation between the Company's provision for income tax and amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate in India is as follows:

	Year ended	
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Profit before income tax	3,362	4,394
Statutory tax rate in India	25.17%	29.12%
Expected tax expense	846	1,280
Non taxable dividend income	(16)	(76)
Income taxable at lower rate	(84)	(399)
Impact of change in tax rate	70	-
Others	12	58
Total taxes	828	863
Effective income tax rate	24.63%	19.65%

Components of deferred tax assets and liabilities as on 31 March 2020

	Opening balance	Recognized in profit and loss	Recognized in OCI	Closing balance
Deferred tax assets				
Accrued employee costs	46	16	83	145
Provision for doubtful debts	169	(1)	-	168
Unrealized gain on fair valuation of investments	-	127	-	127
Lease liabilities, net	65	5	-	70
Depreciation and amortization	16	1	-	17
Others	26	36	-	62
Gross deferred tax assets (A)	347	184	83	589
Deferred tax liabilities				
Depreciation and amortization	-	-	-	-
Unrealized loss on fair valuation of investments	54	-	-	54
Gross deferred tax liabilities (B)	54	-	-	54
Net deferred tax assets (A-B)	293	184	83	535

Components of deferred tax assets and liabilities as on 31 March 2019

	Opening balance	Recognized in profit and loss	Recognized in OCI	Closing balance
Deferred tax assets				
Accrued employee costs	12	34	35	81
Provision for doubtful debts	192	(23)	-	169
Depreciation and amortization	14	2	-	16
Gross deferred tax assets (A)	218	13	35	266
Deferred tax liabilities				
Depreciation and amortization	-	-	-	-
Unrealized loss on fair valuation of investments	311	(257)	-	54
Others	116	(135)	-	(19)
Gross deferred tax liabilities (B)	427	(392)	-	35
Net deferred tax assets (A-B)	(209)	405	35	231

The Company has performed an assessment of COVID-19 pandemic's impact to evaluate recoverability of its deferred tax assets and based on current expectation and projections, believes that there is no impact on recoverability of deferred tax assets as of 31 March 2020.



28 Components of other comprehensive income

	Year ended	
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Items that will not be reclassified to statement of profit and loss		
Retained earnings (Actuarial gain or loss relating to defined benefit plans)		
Opening balance (net of tax)	85	-
Actuarial gains or loss	189	120
Income tax expense	(48)	(35)
Closing balance (net of tax)	227	85

29 Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic earnings per share

The calculation of basic earnings per share for the year ended 31 March 2020 was based on the profit attributable to equity shareholders of Rs. 2,393 lakhs (previous year Rs. 3,446 lakhs) and number of 3,832,831 (previous year 3,832,831) outstanding equity shares.

Diluted earnings per share

The calculation of diluted earnings per share for the year ended 31 March 2020 was based on the profit attributable to equity shareholders of Rs. 2,393 lakhs (previous year Rs. 3,446 lakhs) and weighted average number of equity shares outstanding after adjustment for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares of 8,141,939 (previous year 8,140,444).

	As at	
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Profit attributable to equity shareholders (A)	2,393	3,446
Number of equity shares outstanding during the period for calculation of basic earnings per share (B)	3,832,831	3,832,831
Effect of dilutive potential equity shares		
-Employee stock options	254,139	252,644
-Preference shares	4,054,969	4,054,969
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period for calculation of diluted earnings per share (C)	8,141,939	8,140,444
Nominal value of an equity share (amount in Indian rupees)	10	10
Basic earnings per equity share (A/B)	62.42	89.91
Diluted earnings per equity share (A/C)	29.39	42.33



30 Financial instruments – Fair values

A. Accounting classification and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020				
	Carrying amount		Fair value		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost	Total	Total
Financial assets					
Investments other than in subsidiaries	11,705	-	7,815	19,520	11,705
Loans	94	-	2	96	94
Trade receivables	-	-	3,114	3,114	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	1,174	1,174	-
Bank Balances other than Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	1,711	1,711	-
Others	-	-	3,471	3,471	-
	11,800	-	17,287	29,086	11,799
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings (including current portion)	-	-	88	88	-
Trade payables	-	-	598	598	-
Lease liabilities	-	-	2,257	2,257	-
Others	-	-	1,729	1,729	-
	-	-	4,671	4,671	-
As at 31 March 2019					
Particulars	Carrying amount		Fair value		
	FVOCI		Amortised Cost	Total	Total
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost	Total	Total
Financial assets					
Investments other than in subsidiaries	13,714	-	6,323	20,037	13,714
Loans	85	-	-	85	85
Trade receivables	-	-	2,372	2,372	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	773	773	-
Bank Balances other than Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	1,313	1,313	-
Others	-	-	3,348	3,348	-
	13,800	-	14,129	27,928	13,800
Financial liabilities					
Trade payables	-	-	497	497	-
Others	-	-	1,318	1,318	-
	-	-	1,816	1,816	-



Particulars	As at 1 April 2018						
	FVTPL	Carrying amount		Total	Fair value		
		FVOCI	Amortised Cost		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets	18,393	-	-	18,393	17,550	842	18,393
Investments other than in subsidiaries	66	-	-	66	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	66
Trade receivables	-	-	2,445	2,445	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	451	451	-	-	-
Bank Balances other than Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	477	477	-	-	-
Others	-	-	3,203	3,203	-	-	-
	18,458	-	6,574	25,033	17,550	842	18,393
Financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings (including current portion)	-	-	19	19	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	466	466	-	-	-
Others	-	-	1,525	1,525	-	-	-
	-	-	2,009	2,009	-	-	-

The Fair value of cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, trade receivables, trade payables approximated their carrying value largely due to short term maturities of these instruments.

The Company has considered the possible effects that may result from the pandemic relating to COVID-19 on the carrying amount of assets and liabilities. In developing the assumptions relating to the possible future uncertainties in the economic conditions because of the pandemic, the Company, as at the date of approval of the financial statements has used internal and external sources of information. The impact of COVID-19 on the Company's financial statements may differ from the estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements.

B. Fair value hierarchy

Ind AS 107, 'Financial Instrument - Disclosure' requires classification of the valuation method of financial instruments measured at fair value in the Balance Sheet, using a three level fair-value-hierarchy (which reflects the significance of inputs used in the measurements). The hierarchy gives the highest priority to un-adjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and lowest priority to un-observable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair-value-hierarchy under Ind AS 107 are described below:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical or similar instruments in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active and model-derived valuations, in which all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable in active markets.

Level 2: Valuations derived from valuation techniques, in which one or more significant inputs are unobservable inputs which are supported by little or no market activity.

Level 3: Valuations derived from valuation techniques, in which one or more significant inputs are unobservable inputs which are supported by little or no market activity.

Assets measured using level 1 inputs primarily include investment securities in mutual funds and the fair value being marked to an active market which factors the impact of COVID-19, we do not expect material volatility in these financial assets.

Assets and liabilities measured using level 2 inputs includes financial assets measured at amortised cost which includes Trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, government bonds with corporations and deposits with banks have been assessed basis counterparty credit risk.

Financial risk management

The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the company's risk management framework.

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

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 trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents. The maximum exposure to credit risk in case of all the financial instruments covered below is restricted to their respective carrying amount.



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i) Trade receivables and other receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. The Company establishes an allowance for doubtful debts and impairment that represents its estimate of incurred losses in respect of trade and other receivables and investments.

The Company does not have any significant concentration of credit risk. Further, company has one customer which accounts for 10% or more of the total trade receivables at each reporting date. The Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix.

The movement in the provision for bad and doubtful debts for the year ended 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019 is as follows:

Particulars	Amount as at 31 March 2020	Amount as at 31 March 2019
Opening balance	580	658
Bad debts written off during the year	(26)	(34)
Provision written back during the year	-	(58)
Provision made during the year	115	-
Bad debts recovered	-	14
Closing balance	669	580

Trade receivables of INR 3,114 lakhs as at 31 March 2020 forms a significant part of the financial assets carried at amortised cost, which is valued considering provision for allowance using expected credit loss method. Accounts receivables and unbilled receivables have been valued after making reserve for allowances based on factors like ageing, likelihood of increased credit risk and expected realizability considering impact of COVID – 19 on customers.

ii) Cash and cash equivalents and Other bank balances

The cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances are basis the credit ratings of the banks. The client monitors changes in credit risk by tracking Published External Data.

iii) Investments

The Company limits its exposure to credit risk by generally investing in liquid securities and only with counterparties that have a good credit rating. The Company does not expect any losses from non-performance by these counter-parties, and does not have any significant concentration of exposures to specific industry sectors or specific country risks.

iv) Other loans and advances

The security deposit pertains to rent deposit given to lessors, deposits against performance guarantees and tender deposits.

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. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. 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.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The table below analyses the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities:

As at 31 March 2020	Carrying amount	Total	Upto 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Borrowings	88	88	29	59	-	-
Trade payables	598	598	598	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	2,257	2,257	297	736	1,030	193
Other financial liabilities	1,729	1,729	1,729	-	-	-
	4,671	4,671	2,652	795	1,030	193



As at 31 March 2019	Carrying amount	Total	Upto 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Trade payables	496	496	496	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	1,317	1,317	1,317	-	-	-
	1,813	1,813	1,813	-	-	-

As at 1 April 2018	Carrying amount	Total	Upto 1 year	1-3 years*	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Borrowings	19	19	18	0	-	-
Trade payables	466	466	466	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	1,525	1,525	1,525	-	-	-
	2,009	2,009	2,009	0	-	-

The outflows disclosed in the above table represent the total contractual undiscounted cash flows and total interest payable on borrowings.

*Represent value less than 0.50 lakhs.

Market risks:

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices – such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices – will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The Company is exposed to market risk primarily related to foreign exchange rate risk and interest rate risk. The objective of market risk management is to avoid excessive exposure in foreign currency revenues and costs.

a) Foreign currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company has foreign currency trade payables and receivables and is therefore exposed to foreign exchange risk.

Exposure to currency risk (Exposure in different currencies converted to functional currency i.e. INR)

The currency profile of financial assets and financial liabilities as at 31 March 2020, 31 March 2019 and 1 April 2018 are as below:

	31-Mar-20		31-Mar-19		31-Mar-18	
	USD	EUR	USD	EUR	USD	EUR*
Financial assets (A)						
Trade and other receivables	217	27	330	25	201	-
Advance to suppliers	14	-	33	-	6	-
Financial liabilities (B)						
Trade and other payables	152	-	109	4	60	0
Net exposure (A - B)	79	27	255	20	147	(0)

*Represent value less than 0.50 lakhs.

Sensitivity analysis:

Sensitivity analysis of 1% change in exchange rate at the end of reporting period.

	31-Mar-20		31-Mar-19	
	Strengthening	Weakening	Strengthening	Weakening
Effect in INR				
1% movement	(2)	2	(3)	3
USD	(1)	1	(0)	0
EUR	(2)	2	(3)	3

b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's investments are primarily in fixed rate interest investments. Hence, the Company is not significantly exposed to interest rate risk.



CE Info Systems Private Limited

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

(All amounts are in lakhs of rupees, except for share data and if otherwise stated)

31 Related Party Disclosures, as required by Indian Accounting Standard 24 (Ind AS 24) are given below:
a) Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year

Nature of relationship	Name of the party
Subsidiary	Digital Order Technology Private Limited (till 27-Aug-2018)
Subsidiary	Vidteq (India) Private Limited
Subsidiary	CE Info Systems International Inc
Key managerial personnel:	
Managing Director	Rakesh Kumar Verma
Whole time Director	Rashmi Verma
Whole time Director	Rohan Verma
Whole time Director	Shivalik Prasad (till 27-Sep-19)
Company over which the key managerial personnel or their relatives have significant influence	1. Spinclabs Private Limited 2. Cholanmandalam Investment and Finance Company Ltd

b) Related party transactions for the year ended 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019

Name of Related Party	Nature of Transaction	Year ended	
		31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Digital Order Technology Private Limited	Professional charges	-	-
Digital Order Technology Private Limited	Rent income	-	0
CE Info Systems International Inc	Investment in subsidiary	563	154
Vidteq (India) Private Limited**	Technical expenses	(0)	150
Vidteq (India) Private Limited	Rent income	1	18
Spinclabs Private Limited**	Rent income	0	1
Spinclabs Private Limited	Sale of services	1	(46)
Spinclabs Private Limited**	Sale of goods	0	11
Spinclabs Private Limited	Sale of fixed assets	12	-
Spinclabs Private Limited	Field survey expenses	91	246
Spinclabs Private Limited	Professional charges	400	-
Cholanmandalam Investment and Finance Company Ltd	Sale of services	5	-
Rakesh Kumar Verma	Salary and allowances*	396	384
Rashmi Verma	Salary and allowances*	396	372
Rohan Verma	Salary and allowances*	96	4
Shivalik Prasad	Salary and allowances*	333	272
Rakesh Verma	Rent expense	4	-
Rashmi Verma	Rent expense	14	12

*Provision for gratuity and compensated absences is computed for the Company as a whole and hence has not been included above.

** Represent value less than 0.50 lakhs.

c) Outstanding balance as at 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019

Name of Related Party	Nature of Transaction	Year ended	
		31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Vidteq (India) Private Limited	Trade payable	1	37
Vidteq (India) Private Limited	Trade receivable	-	12
Spinclabs Private Limited	Trade payable	-	23
Spinclabs Private Limited	Trade receivable	1	17
Rakesh Kumar Verma	Employee benefit payable*	3	5
Rohan Verma	Employee benefit payable*	6	-
Rashmi Verma	Employee benefit payable*	3	4
Shivalik Prasad	Employee benefit payable*	-	4

*The amount does not include provision for incentive payable to the executive directors amounting to INR 600 lacs.



32 Employee benefits

i) Defined contribution plans

The Company makes contribution, determined as a specified percentage of employee salaries, in respect of qualifying employees towards Provident Fund, which is a defined contribution plan. The contributions are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as they accrue. The amount recognized as an expense towards contribution to Provident Fund for the year aggregates to Rs. 85 lakhs (previous year Rs. 54 lakhs).

ii) Defined benefit plans

The Company has a defined benefit plan of gratuity. The gratuity plan entitles an employee, who has rendered at least five years of continuous service, to receive one-half month's salary for each year of completed service. The gratuity plan of the Company are funded through Kotak life Insurance. The compensated absences policy of the Company entitles an employee to encash actual earned leaves subject to maximum 18 days at the time of retirement/exit from the Company. The details are as follows:

	31-Mar-20	As at 31-Mar-19	1-Apr-18
A. Amount recognised in the balance sheet			
Present value of the obligation as at the end of the year	698	433	291
Fair value of plan assets as at the end of the year	515	327	278
Net liability recognised in the balance sheet	(183)	(106)	(13)
		As at 31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
B. Change in projected benefit obligation			
Projected benefit obligation at the beginning of the year		433	291
Current service cost		75	41
Past service cost		-	-
Interest cost		33	23
Re-measurement gains (losses) in OCI		196	104
Benefits paid		(39)	(26)
Projected benefit obligation at the end of the year		698	433
		As at 31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
C. Change in plan assets			
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year		327	278
Actual return on plan assets		24	24
Employer contributions		190	50
Benefits paid		(26)	(25)
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year		515	327
		As at 31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
D. Amount recognised in the statement of profit and loss			
Current service cost		75	41
Interest cost		33	23
Expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss		108	64
		As at 31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
E. Amount recognised in other comprehensive income			
Actuarial gain/(loss) for the year on Asset (A)		(1)	3
Unrecognized actuarial gain/(loss) for the year (B)		(197)	(101)
Actuarial gain/(loss) for the year on PBO (B-A)		(196)	(104)

F. Investment details

	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Kotak Group Balanced Fund	154	29.88%	113	34.63%
Kotak Group Bond Fund	361	70.12%	214	65.37%
	515	100.00%	327	100.00%



G. Assumptions used

Discount rate	6.80%	7.65%
Long-term rate of compensation increase	12.00%	12.00%
Rate of return on plan assets	7.65%	7.65%
Attrition rate		
Up to 30 Years	17.00%	25.00%
From 31 to 44 years	9.00%	12.00%
Above 44 years	4.00%	10.00%
Mortality Rate	100% of IALM (2012-14)	100% of IALM (2006-08)

H. 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:

	31-Mar-20		31-Mar-19	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (0.5% movement)	(23)	25	(16)	18
Future salary growth (0.5% movement)	24	(22)	15	(14)

I. Maturity Profile of Defined Benefit Obligation

Particulars	Less than a year	Between 1-2 years	Between 2-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
31 March 2020					
Defined benefit obligations (Gratuity)	34	232	91	341	698
Total	34	232	91	341	698

33 Employee share-based payments

CE Info Systems Private Limited has a share based employee benefit program that allows employees to acquire shares of the Company. A share option scheme for employees was approved in December 2008 by the shareholders of the Company under which the employees of the Company were granted stock options that vest in a granted manner over a period of 4 years. An exercise price of Rs. 81 was fixed for this purpose. The Company has provided share-based payment schemes to its employees. During the year ended 31 March 2020 and 2019, the following scheme was in operation:

	ESOP 2008-09
Maximum number of options under the plan (in absolute figure)	364,977
Method of settlement (cash/equity)	Equity
Vesting period (maximum)	4 years
Vesting conditions	Service period

Movement in respect of stock options granted to employees of the Company, during the year and outstanding as at the year-end is set out below:

	Amount in Indian rupees			
	31-Mar-20		31-Mar-19	
	No. of options	Weighted average exercise price	No. of options	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding at beginning of the year	301,220	81	283,220	81
Considered for previous grants	-	-	-	-
Options granted during the year	8,500	-	29,000	-
Exercised during the year	-	-	-	-
Surrendered during the year	(42,708)	-	11,000	-
Forfeited during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	267,012	81	301,220	81
Exercisable at the end of the year	29,625	-	29,875	-



34 Segment reporting

The Company has presented segment information in the consolidated financial statements which are presented in the same financial report. Accordingly, in terms of Ind AS 108 'Operating Segments', no disclosures related to segments are presented in this standalone financial statements.

35 Leases

Company as a lessee

The Company's significant leasing arrangements are in respect of leases for office spaces. These lease arrangement range between 2 to 8 years, which include both cancellable and non-cancellable leases. Most of the lease are renewable for future period on mutually agreed terms and also include escalation clause.

The Weighted Average Incremental Borrowing Rate considered for lease liabilities recognized as at 01st April 2019 is 11.21 %.

The difference between the future minimum lease rental commitments towards non-cancellable operating leases as at March 31, 2019 compared to the lease liability as accounted as at April 1, 2019 is primarily due to inclusion of present value of the lease payments for the cancellable term of the leases, reduction due to discounting of the lease liabilities as per the requirement of Ind AS 116 and exclusion of the commitments for the leases to which the Company has chosen to apply the practical expedient as per the standard.

The adoption of the new standard resulted in the recognition of right-of-use (ROU) asset of INR 1,977 lakhs and a lease liabilities of INR 2,257 lakhs as on 31st March 2020. The cumulative effect on transition in retained earnings net of taxes is INR 224 lakhs. The right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are presented separately on the face of Balance Sheet.

On application of Ind AS 116, the nature of expenses has changed from lease rent in previous periods to depreciation cost for the right-to-use asset, and finance cost for interest accrued on lease liability. The principal portion of the lease payments have been disclosed under cash flows from financing activities. The lease payments for operating leases as per Ind AS 17 - Leases, were earlier reported under cash flows from operating activities.

The details of the right-of-use asset held by the Company is as follows:

	Buildings
Balance as at 1 April 2019	-
Transition impact of Ind AS 116	2,291
Initial Direct Costs	60
Depreciation charge for the year	(374)
Balance as at 31 March 2020	1,977

The reconciliation of lease liabilities is as follows:

	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2019	-
Transition impact of Ind AS 116	2,514
Amounts recognized in statement of profit and loss as interest expense	265
Payment of lease liabilities	(522)
Balance as at 31 March 2020	2,257

The lease rental expense relating to short-term leases recognized in the statement of profit and loss for the year amounted to INR 32 lakhs.

The following table presents a maturity analysis of expected undiscounted cash flows for lease liabilities as on 31 March 2020:

	As at 31 March 2020
Within one year	531
One to Two years	1,074
Two to three years	1,203
Three to five years	210
Total	3,018
Imputed Interest	(761)
Total Lease Liabilities	2,257

Certain lease agreements include options to terminate or extend the leases. The lease agreements do not contain any material residual value guarantees or material restrictive covenants. Most of the leases entered by the Company are long term in nature and the underlying leased properties are being used as offices. The Company doesn't foresee any major changes in lease terms or the leases in the foreseeable future as per current business projections after considering the impact of COVID - 19.

Company as a lessor

The Company is not required to make any adjustments on transition to Ind AS 116 for leases in which it acts as a lessor. The Company accounted for its leases in accordance with Ind AS 116 from the date of initial application. The Company as a lessor does not have any impact on account of sub-lease on the application of this standard.

The Company has sub leased the premise to various parties under the terms constituting an Operating Lease.

The Company has recognised the lease rentals of INR 83 lakhs as other Income in its books.



36 Contingent liabilities

i. Bank guarantees of Rs. 309 lakhs (previous year Rs 270 lakhs). These are given in the normal course of the Company's operations and are not expected to result in any loss to the Company, on the basis of the Company fulfilling its business obligations.

ii. The Company received an income tax order u/s 143(3) dated 23 Feb 2016 issued by the Assessing Officer, in respect of Assessment Year 2013-14 (previous year 2012-13), wherein during the assessment proceedings it was noticed that advance tax was written off of Rs. 3 lakhs in the head "other expenses" was disallowed and added back to the computation of income. Also, the tax officer has determined additional tax liability of Rs. 0.8 lakhs. Further, it was expected that the tax officer will levy the aforesaid penalties on account of delay to undertake the aforesaid non-compliances. The Company believes that the outcome in respect of the above matter will be adjusted with the refund amount of Rs. 0.4 lakhs from department for the A.Y. 2013-2014.

iii. On February 28, 2019, a ruling of the Supreme Court of India interpreting certain statutory defined contribution obligations of employees and employers (the "India Defined Contribution Obligation") altered historical understandings of such obligations, extending them to cover additional portions of the employee's income. It is not currently clear whether the interpretation set out in the pronouncement has retrospective application. If applied retrospectively, the interpretation would result in an increase in contributions payable by the Company for past and future periods for certain of its India-based employees. Also, there is significant uncertainty as to how the liability should be calculated as it is impacted by multiple variables such as, the period of assessment, the application with respect to certain current and former employees and whether interest and penalties may be assessed. Due to such challenges and a lack of interpretive guidance, and based on management's internal assessment, it is currently impracticable to reliably estimate the timing and amount of any payments the Company may be required to make. The Company anticipates, that the Indian government will review the matter and believe there is a substantial question as to whether the Indian government will apply the Supreme Court's ruling on a retroactive basis. Accordingly, the Company plans to obtain further clarity and will evaluate the amount of a potential provision, if any.

37 Capitalization of expenses

Expenses	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19	1-Apr-18
Office expenses	-	2	2
Electricity and water	-	3	3
Personnel expenses*	52	47	91
Rent	-	8	8
Communication expenses	-	11	5
Printing and stationery expenses	-	1	1
Repair and maintenance – others**	-	0	1
Staff welfare	-	2	1
Project expenses	-	-	4
Depreciation	-	4	3
	52	78	119

*Provision for gratuity and compensated absences is computed for the Company as a whole and hence has not been included above.

**Represent value less than 0.50 lakhs.

38 Corporate social responsibility expenditure

The Company has spent Rs. 8 lakhs (31 March 2019 : Rs. 1 lakh) towards various schemes of Corporate Social Responsibility as prescribed under section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013. The details are:

a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year is Rs. 94 lakhs (31 March 2019: Rs. 86 lakhs)

b) Amount spent during the year on:

	For the YE 31 March 2020		
	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
Construction / acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
On purposes other than (i) above	8	-	8

	For the YE 31 March 2019:		
	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
Construction / acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
On purposes other than (i) above	1	-	1



39 Explanation of transition to Ind AS:

As stated in Note 2, these are the Company's financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS. For the year ended 31 March 2020, the Company had prepared its standalone financial statements in accordance with Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006, notified under Section 133 of the Act and other relevant provisions of the Act ('previous GAAP').

The accounting policies set out in Note 3 have been applied in preparing these standalone financial statements including the comparative information for the year ended 31 March 2019 and the opening consolidated Ind AS balance sheet on the date of transition i.e. 1 April 2018.

In preparing its standalone Ind AS balance sheet as at 1 April 2018 and in presenting the comparative information for the year ended 31 March 2019, the Company has adjusted amounts reported previously in standalone financial statements prepared in accordance with previous GAAP. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its standalone financial statements prepared in accordance with previous GAAP, and how the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS has affected the Company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

I) Optional exemptions availed

(a) Property, plant and equipment, Intangible assets and investment property

Ind AS 101 permits a first time adopter to elect to continue carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment, Intangible assets and investment property as recognised in the standalone financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition.

Accordingly, the Company has elected to measure all of its Property, plant and equipment, Intangible assets and investment property at their previous GAAP carrying value.

(b) Investment in subsidiaries

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of its investments in subsidiaries as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS (1 April 2018). Accordingly, the Company has measured all its investments in subsidiaries at their previous GAAP carrying value.

II) Mandatory Exceptions

(a) Estimates

As entity's estimates in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition to Ind AS shall be consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with previous GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any difference in accounting policies), unless there is an objective evidence that those estimates were in error.

Ind AS estimates as at 01 April 2018 are consistent with estimates as at the same date made in conformity with previous GAAP. Key estimates considered in preparation of the standalone financial statement that were not required under the previous GAAP are listed below

- Fair valuation of financial instruments carried at FVTPL.
- Impairment of financial assets based on the expected credit loss model.
- Determination of the discounted value for financial instruments carried at amortised cost.

(b) Classification and measurement of financial assets

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to assess the classification of financial assets on the basis of facts and circumstances existing as on the date of transition. Further, the standard permits measurement of financial assets accounted at amortized cost based on facts and circumstances existing at the date of transition if retrospective application is impracticable. Accordingly, the Company has determined the classification of financial assets based on facts and circumstances that exist on the date of transition.

(c) Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

As per Ind AS 101, an entity should apply the derecognition requirements in Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments, prospectively for transactions occurring on or after the date of transition to Ind AS. However, an entity may apply the derecognition requirements retrospectively from a date chosen by it if the information needed to apply Ind AS 109 to financial assets and financial liabilities derecognised as a result of past transactions was obtained at the time of initially accounting for those transactions.

The Company has elected to apply the de-recognition requirements for financial assets and financial liabilities in Ind AS 109 prospectively for transactions occurring on or after the date of transition to Ind AS.



CE Info Systems Private Limited

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

(All amounts are in lakhs of rupees, except for share data and if otherwise stated)

III) Reconciliation total equity as at 31 March 2019 and 1 April 2018

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 1 April 2018
Total equity (shareholders' funds) under previous GAAP	28,248	24,056
Gain on discounting of long term financial assets and liabilities, net	7	-
Loss on unwinding of discounted long term financial assets and liabilities, net	(9)	-
Unrealized gain on fair valuation of investments	683	1,725
Provision on for doubtful debts on account of Expected Credit Loss model	(166)	(496)
Deferred tax on above adjustments	(75)	(367)
Changes in Equity	28,687	24,918

IV) Reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2019

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019
Net Profit for the year as per Previous Indian GAAP	3,867
Discounting of long term financial assets and liabilities, net----	
Interest income on financial assets carried at amortized cost	7
Interest expense on financial assets carried at amortized cost	(9)
Fair valuation of investments	
Unrealized loss on fair valuation of investments carried through profit and loss account	(1,041)
Impairment allowance/ gain for doubtful receivables on account of Expected Credit Loss model	330
Remeasurement of gain/ (loss) on defined benefit obligations	120
Deferred tax adjustments	257
Net profit for the year as per Ind AS	3,531
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	(85)
Total comprehensive income as per Ind AS	3,446



V) Notes to first time adoption

a) Gain/(loss) arising from fair valuation of investments

Under the previous GAAP, investments in government bonds and mutual funds were classified as long-term investments or current investments based on the intended holding period and realizability. Long-term investments were carried at cost less provision for other than temporary decline in the value of such investments. Current investments were carried at lower of cost and fair value.

Under Ind AS, investments in mutual fund are measured at fair value. Government bonds, other bonds, debenture, and preference share capital are measured at amortised cost. Accordingly, difference of INR 1,725 lakhs as at the transition date and difference of 683 lakhs as at 31 March 2019 between the fair value under of mutual funds under Ind AS and Previous GAAP carrying amount has been identified and recognized through retained earnings as at the transition date and statement of profit and loss as at 31 March 2019.

(b) Security deposits for leases

Under Ind AS, long term lease deposits are required to be initially measured at fair value and subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Accordingly, fair value adjustment of INR 66 lakhs (1 April 2018) and INR 85 lakhs (31 March 2019) on security deposits has been recognized against increase in prepaid assets of 49 lakhs (1 April 2018) and 55 lakhs (31 March 2019). For the year ended 31 March 2019, interest income on deposit of INR 7 lakhs and interest expense of INR 9 lakhs is recognized in the statement of profit and loss. No such accounting was prescribed under Previous GAAP.

(c) Adoption of Ind AS 116 "Leases"

Appendix C to Ind AS 17 requires an entity to assess whether a contract or contract or arrangement contains a lease. In accordance with Ind AS 17, this assessment should be carried out at the inception of the contract or arrangement. Ind AS 101 provides an option to make this assessment on the basis of facts and circumstances at the date of transition to Ind AS, except where the effect is expected to be material. The Company has elected to apply this exemption for such contracts and arrangements. However, with effect from 1st April, 2019, the Company has adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases" using the retrospective modified method (Option A), applied to leases contracts as on the transition date.

Discounting of Security deposit on leases

Under Indian GAAP, interest free security deposits given to lessor (that are refundable in cash) are recorded at their transaction value. Under Ind AS, all financial instruments are required to be measured at their fair value on initial recognition. Accordingly, security deposits given to lessor have been fair valued under Ind AS. Difference between transaction value and fair value has been recognized as prepaid rent. Prepaid lease rent is amortized over the lease term and interest income is recognized in the statement of profit and loss on unwinding of security deposits.

Since with effect from 1st April, 2019, the Company has adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases" using the retrospective modified method (Option A), therefore the Company reclassified the Prepaid Lease Rent on account of Fair Valuation of Security Deposit amounting to INR 55 lakhs as at 31st March 2019 to Right Of Use Assets as on 1st April 2019.

(d) Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations

Under Ind AS, remeasurement of defined benefit liability (asset) are recognised in other comprehensive income. Under previous GAAP the Company recognised such remeasurements in profit and loss. However, this has no impact on the total comprehensive income and total equity as on 1 April 2018 or as on 31 March 2019.

(e) Trade receivables

As per the Ind AS 109, the Company required to apply expected credit loss model for recognizing the allowance for doubtful debts. As a result, the allowance for doubtful debts increase by INR 496 lakhs as at 1 April 2018 and INR 166 lakhs as at 31 March 2019.

(f) Revenue from contracts with customers "Ind AS 115"

The standard is applied retrospectively only to contracts that are not completed as at the date of initial application and the comparative information is not restated in the standalone financial statement. The adoption of the standard did not have any material impact to the standalone financial statements of the Company.

(g) Deferred tax adjustment

Previous GAAP requires deferred tax accounting using the income statement approach, which focuses on differences between taxable profits and accounting profits for the period. Ind-AS 12 Income Taxes requires entities to account for deferred taxes using the balance sheet approach, which focuses on temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability in the balance sheet and its tax base.

Accordingly, on application of Ind AS 12, the Company has setup a deferred tax liability amounting to INR 367 lakhs at the transition date and deferred tax asset amounting to INR 75 lakhs as at 31 March 2019. The profit and other equity for the year ended 31 March 2019 has increased by INR 257 lakhs due to various transition adjustments.



VI) Reconciliation of equity as at 1 April 2018 (date of transition to Ind AS)

	Note	Amount as per Previous Indian GAAP*	Effects of transition to Ind AS	Amount as per Ind AS
I. ASSETS				
(1) Non-current assets				
(a) Property, plant and equipment	39 (I) (a)	1,267	(829)	437
(b) Investment properties	39 (I) (a)	-	829	829
(c) Right of use assets		-	-	-
(d) Other intangible assets		930	-	930
(e) Financial assets				
(i) Investments	39 (V) (a)	2,352	185	2,537
(ii) Loans	39 (V) (b)	114	(43)	71
(iii) Others	39 (V) (b)	2,652	44	2,696
(f) Tax asset		288	-	288
(g) Deferred tax assets (net)	39 (V) (g)	157	(157)	-
(2) Current assets				
(a) Inventories		684	-	684
(b) Financial Assets				
(i) Investments	39 (V) (a)	14,490	1,539	16,029
(ii) Trade receivables	39 (V) (c)	2,941	(496)	2,445
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents		451	-	451
(iv) Other bank balances		477	-	477
(v) Others		507	-	507
(d) Other current assets		337	-	337
TOTAL ASSETS		27,648	1,070	28,718
II. EQUITY				
(a) Equity share capital		13,280	-	13,280
(b) Other equity	39 (III)	10,777	861	11,638
Total Equity		24,057	861	24,918
III. LIABILITIES				
(1) Non current liabilities				
(a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Lease liabilities		-	-	-
(ii) Others**		-	-	-
(b) Provisions		37	-	37
(c) Deferred tax liabilities	39 (V) (g)	-	209	209
(2) Current liabilities				
(a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Trade payables		466	-	466
1. Dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises				
2. Dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-	-
(ii) Lease liabilities		1,544	-	1,544
(iii) Others		1,439	-	1,439
(b) Other current liabilities		104	-	104
(c) Provisions				
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		27,648	1,070	28,718

* Previous Indian GAAP figures have been reclassified to conform to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purpose of this note.

** Represent value less than 0.50 lakhs



VII) Reconciliation of equity as at 31 March 2019

	Note	Amount as per Previous Indian GAAP*	Effects of transition to Ind AS	Amount as per Ind AS
I. ASSETS				
(1) Non-current assets				
(a) Property, plant and equipment	39 (I) (a)	1,377	(816)	561
(b) Investment properties	39 (I) (a)	-	816	816
(c) Right of use assets		-	-	-
(d) Other intangible assets		627	-	627
(e) Financial assets				
(i) Investments	39 (V) (a)	8,531	2,002	10,533
(ii) Loans	39 (V) (b)	-	90	90
(iii) Others	39 (V) (b)	2,610	(94)	2,517
(f) Tax asset		576	-	576
(g) Deferred tax assets (net)	39 (V) (g)	305	(75)	231
(2) Current assets				
(a) Inventories		348	(0)	348
(b) Financial Assets				
(i) Investments	39 (V) (a)	11,141	(1,318)	9,823
(ii) Trade receivables	39 (V) (c)	2,538	(166)	2,372
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents		773	-	773
(iv) Other bank balances		1,313	-	1,313
(v) Others		831	-	831
(d) Other current assets		188	-	188
TOTAL ASSETS		31,158	439	31,599
II. EQUITY				
(a) Equity share capital		13,280	-	13,280
(b) Other equity	39 (III)	14,968	439	15,407
Total Equity		28,248	439	28,687
III. LIABILITIES				
(1) Non current liabilities				
(a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Lease liabilities		-	-	-
(ii) Others		-	-	-
(b) Provisions		156	-	156
(2) Current liabilities				
(a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Trade payables		-	-	-
1. Dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-	-
2. Dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		496	-	497
(ii) Lease liabilities		-	-	-
(iii) Others		1,317	-	1,318
(b) Other current liabilities		930	-	931
(c) Provisions		11	-	10
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		31,158	439	31,599

* Previous Indian GAAP figures have been reclassified to conform to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purpose of this note.



VIII Reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2019

	Note	Amount as per Previous Indian GAAP*	Effects of transition to Ind AS	Amount as per Ind AS
I Revenue				
Revenue from operations	39 (V) (f)	13,488	-	13,488
Other income	39 (V) (a)	2,779	50	2,829
Total income		16,267	50	16,317
II Expenses				
Cost of materials consumed		1,720	-	1,720
Purchase of stock in trade		107	-	107
Change in inventory		157	-	157
Employee benefits expense	39 (V) (d)	5,065	(120)	4,945
Finance cost	39 (V) (b)	19	9	27
Depreciation and amortisation expense		518	-	517
Other expenses	39 (IV) (a), 39 (IV) (c), 39 (IV) (c)	3,694	756	4,450
Total expenses		11,280	645	11,923
III Profit before tax		4,987	(595)	4,394
IV Tax expense:				
Current Tax		1,268	-	1,268
Deferred Tax expense /(income)	39 (IV) (d), 39 (IV) (a)	(148)	(257)	(405)
Total tax expenses		1,120	(257)	863
V Profit for the year		3,867	(338)	3,531
VI Other comprehensive income				
<u>(A) Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit and loss</u>				
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	39 (IV) (d), 39 (IV) (g)	-	120	120
Income tax on above.		-	(35)	(35)
VII Total other comprehensive income		-	85	85
VIII Total comprehensive income for the year		3,867	(423)	3,446

* Previous Indian GAAP figures have been reclassified to conform to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purpose of this note.

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number : 101248W/W-100022


Deepesh Sharma
Partner
Membership No.: 505725

Place: Gurugram
Date: 16 December 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
CE Info Systems Private Limited


Rakesh Verma
Managing Director
DIN: 01542842


Rohan Verma
CEO and Whole time Director
DIN: 00680868

Place: New Delhi
Date: 16 December 2020

Place: New Delhi
Date: 16 December 2020


Anuj Kumar Jain
Chief financial officer and Company Secretary
PAN: AGRPJ2753L

Place: New Delhi
Date: 16 December 2020

