GHOSH KHANNA & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

L-2A, Hauz Khas Enclave, New Delhi-110016, India
Phones: +91 (011) 2696 2981/82, Fax: +91 (011) 2696 2985
E-mail: gkc@gkcindia.com website: www.gkcindia.com

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of ESRI India Technologies Limited

Report on the Standalone Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of ESRI India Technologies Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2019, the statement of profit and loss, the statement of cash flow and the statement of changes in equity for the year ended on that date, and a summary of 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 Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act,2013 (the "Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015, as amended ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the standalone state of affairs as at 31 March 2019, and its profit including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the change in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Sr. No.	Key Audit Matter	Auditor's Response
1	Accuracy of recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosures of revenues and other related balances in view of adoption of Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" (new revenue accounting standard) The application of the new revenue accounting standard involves certain key judgments relating to identification of distinct performance obligations, determination of transaction price of the identified performance obligations, the appropriateness of the basis used to measure revenue recognized over a period. The new revenue accounting standards required standards w.r.t.	Principal Audit Procedures We assessed the Company's process to identify the impact of adoption of the new revenue accounting standard. Our audit approach consisted testing of the design and operating effectiveness of the internal controls and substantive testing as follows: Evaluation of the design of internal controls relating to implementation

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	revenue under different streams spread over subsequent periods over which the performance obligations will be satisfied after the Balance Sheet date.	of the new revenue accounting standard. □ Selected the samples of contracts and tested the operating effectiveness of the internal control. The testing was done with multiplicity of procedure on the documents provided by the management in respect to operation & controls. We further reviewed the information and the expected revenue & expenses disclosures relating to the periods or which the remaining performance obligation will be satisfied after the Balance sheet date.
2.	Evaluation of tax positions The Company has unsettled tax positions for various years. (Refer note 28(i))	Obtained details of completed tax assessments and demands as at March 31, 2019 from management. We involved external confirmations from the experts on the management's underlying assumptions in estimating the tax status of the disputes.

Information Other than Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon
The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexure to Board's Report, Corporate governance and shareholder's information but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's 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.

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 during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility for 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.

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

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

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

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

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

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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.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

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

(c) The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss including other comprehensive income, the statement of cash flow and the statement of changes in equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

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

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure A"; and

(g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirement of section 197 (16) of the act as amended:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

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

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

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

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

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

For **GHOSH KHANNA & CO.**
Firm's registration number: 003366N
Chartered Accountants

AGhosh

Ashish Ghosh
Partner
Membership No.81732

Place: New Delhi
Date: 24th April 2019

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NEW DELHI

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of ESRI India Technologies Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting
A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that

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(1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and disposal of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2019, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **GHOSH KHANNA & CO.**
Firm's registration number: 003366N
Chartered Accountants

AGhosh

Place: New Delhi
Date: 24th April 2019

GHOSH KHANNA & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NEW DELHI

Ashish Ghosh
Partner
Membership No.81732

Annexure - B to the Auditors' Report

The Annexure referred to in Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Company on the standalone Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019, we report that:

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

(b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its fixed assets by which fixed assets are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years. In accordance with this programme, certain fixed assets were verified during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.

(c) Point (i)c of paragraph of the order, relates to the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the Company is not applicable.

(ii) Physical verification of inventory was conducted at reasonable intervals by the management and no material discrepancies were noticed during the verification.

(iii) The Company has not granted any loans under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act').

(a) Point (iii)(a) of paragraph 3 of the Order, related to terms and conditions of loans granted, is not applicable as no loans were granted during the financial year.

(b) Point (iii)(b) of paragraph 3 of the Order, related to schedule of repayment of loans granted, is not applicable as no loans were granted during the financial year.

(c) Point (iii)(c) of paragraph 3 of the Order, related to details of overdue of loans granted, is not applicable as no loans were granted during the financial year.

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

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public.

(vi) The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act, for any of the services rendered/ goods traded by the Company.

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of 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, income-tax, duty of customs, Goods & Service tax, cess and other material statutory dues have been regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities. As explained to us, the Company did not have any dues on account of employees' state insurance and duty of excise.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, income tax, duty of customs, Goods & service tax, cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2019 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable except the following.

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(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no material dues of duty of customs which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute. However, according to information and explanations given to us, the following dues of income tax, sales tax, duty of excise, service tax and value added tax have not been deposited by the Company on account of disputes:

The Income-tax Department has raised a demand of Rs. 50,158,522 for the Assessment year 2010-11, primarily on account of disallowance of claim u/s 80IC of the Income-tax Act, 1961. The Company has filed the appeals with the Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals). Hearing on February 25, 2016, the CIT (A) concurred with our contention w.r.t deduction u/s 80 IC but uphold the Bank Guarantee charges disallowed u/s 40(a)(i) for non-deduction of TDS. The Company has therefore filed the appeals with the next appellate authority i.e. Tribunal (ITAT). Since the Income-tax Department had not filed the appeals with the Tribunal on the assessing Officer's disallowance u/s 80 IC, withheld by the ITAT, the disputed tax demand had been reduced to Rs. 347,567. The appeal filed by the Company with the ITAT is pending for hearing.

The Income-tax demand of Rs. 6,238,992 for the Assessment year 2013-14, primarily on account of disallowance of claim u/s 80IC of the Income-tax Act, 1961. The company has filed an appeal with the Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals). Appeals in progress with the CIT (A).

The Income-tax Department has raised a demand of Rs. 16,673,890 for the Assessment year 2014-15, primarily on account of disallowance of claim u/s 80IC of the Income-tax Act, 1961. The company has filed an appeal with the Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals). Appeals in progress with the CIT (A).

The Income-tax Department has raised a demand of Rs. 45,490,210 for the Assessment year 2015-16, primarily on account of disallowance of claim u/s 80IC of the Income-tax Act, 1961. The company has filed an appeal with the Commissioner of Income -tax (Appeals). Appeals in progress with the CIT (A).

The Central Excise & Service Tax Chandigarh raised a demand of Rs.42,349,703. However, the company has received the favorable order from the Commissioner Central Excise & Service Tax Chandigarh. Subsequently the department has filed a case against that order in CESTAT.

(viii) The Company does not have any loans or borrowings from any financial institution, banks, government or debenture holders during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable.

(ix) The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (ix) of the Order is not applicable.

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NEW DELHI

(x) 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) Point (xi) of paragraph 3 of the Order, related to payment/provided of managerial remuneration is not applicable.

(xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the standalone Ind AS financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) According to the information and explanations give 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.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.

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

For **GHOSH KHANNA & CO.**
Firm's registration number: 003366N
Chartered Accountants

GHOSH KHANNA & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * NEW DELHI *

Ashish Ghosh
Partner
Membership No.81732

Place: New Delhi
Date: 24th April 2019

ESRI India Technologies Limited
(CIN: U74140DL1996PLC080487)
Balance Sheet

(All amounts in Rs., unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	33,306,212	34,282,773
Capital work in progress	3	-	70,430
Other Intangible assets	4	437,226	969,546
Financial assets			
Other financial assets	5 (ii)	43,331,553	34,019,125
Deferred tax assets (net)	6	16,948,187	20,235,198
Other non-current assets	7	77,748,107	80,516,697
Total non-current assets		**171,771,285**	**170,093,769**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Inventories		3,134,697	3,146,305
Investments	5 (i)	230,951,271	186,548,677
Trade receivables	5 (iii)	296,857,084	418,110,514
Cash and cash equivalents	5 (iv)	114,871,320	68,274,980
Other financial assets	5 (ii)	35,000,000	9,937,933
Current tax assets	8	245,103,475	184,022,711
Other current assets	9	78,480,931	50,634,784
Total current assets		**1,004,398,778**	**920,675,904**
TOTAL ASSETS		**1,176,170,063**	**1,090,769,673**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	10	10,000,700	10,000,700
Other equity			
Reserves and Surplus	11	809,365,377	739,189,723
Total equity		**819,366,077**	**749,190,423**
LIABILITIES			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Employee Benefit Obligations	13	26,136,032	19,114,745
Total non- current liabilities		**26,136,032**	**19,114,745**
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Trade Payables	12	149,648,335	151,759,821
Employee Benefit Obligations	13	2,726,899	14,605,865
Other current liabilities	14	178,292,720	156,098,819
Total current liabilities		**330,667,954**	**322,464,505**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**1,176,170,063**	**1,090,769,673**

The above balance sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

This is the balance sheet referred to in our report of even date.

For Ghosh Khanna & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.003366N

Rajendra S Pawar
Director
DIN 00042516

Arvind Thakur
Director
DIN 00042534

Ashish Ghosh
Partner
Membership No.081732

GHOSH KHANNA & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
NEW DELHI

Place : Noida
Date : April 24, 2019

ESRI India Technologies Limited
(CIN: U74140DL1996PLC080487)
Statement of Profit & Loss

(All amounts in Rs., unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Revenue from operations	15	1,361,030,699	1,201,129,621
Other income	16	12,729,967	14,737,682
Total income		**1,373,760,666**	**1,215,867,303**
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	17	500,365,215	403,320,986
Changes in inventories of stock- in- trade	18	11,608	163,093
Employee benefit expense	19	374,634,568	343,288,656
Depreciation and amortization expense	20	18,756,479	16,730,145
Other expenses	21	170,372,310	164,437,784
Finance costs	22	1,134,492	1,512,011
Total expenses		**1,065,274,672**	**929,452,675**
Profit/(loss) before tax		**308,485,994**	**286,414,628**
Income Tax expense:			
Current tax		57,212,633	71,556,634
Deferred tax		3,287,011	(6,682,482)
Total tax expense		**60,499,644**	**64,874,152**
Profit/(loss) for the period from continuing operation		**247,986,350**	**221,540,476**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that may be reclassified to Profit or Loss		-	-
Changes in fair value of FVOCI debt instruments		-	-
Items that will be not be reclassified to Profit or Loss			
Remeasurement of post - employment benefit obligations		3,863,459	4,122,576
Income tax relating to these items		(1,125,039)	(1,426,741)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**2,738,420**	**2,695,835**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**250,724,770**	**224,236,311**
Earnings per equity share for profit from operations attributable to owners of ESRI India Technologies Limited:			
Basic earnings per share		250.71	224.22
Diluted earnings per share		250.71	224.22

The above statement of profit and loss should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

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

For Ghosh Khanna & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.003366N

aghosh

Ashish Ghosh
Partner
Membership No.081732

GHOSH KHANNA & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★ NEW DELHI ★

Place : Noida
Date : April 24, 2019

Rajendra S Pawar
Director
DIN 00042516

Arvind Thakur
Director
DIN 00042534

ESRI India Technologies Limited
(CIN: U74140DL1996PLC080487)

Statement of Cash Flows		
	Year ended 31 March 2019	**Year ended 31 March 2018**
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before income tax from	312,349,453	290,537,204
Continuing operations		
Discontinued operations		
Profit before income tax including discontinued operations	**312,349,453**	**290,537,204**
Adjustment for		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	18,756,479	16,730,145
Provision for doubtful debts (including written off) (net)	7,988,297	4,877,427
Interst Income	(1,825,296)	(1,555,150)
Dividend income from financial assets at amortised cost	(6,922,806)	(3,680,447)
Loss/(Gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	1,735,699	44
Unrealized gain on fair valuation of current investments	2,520,213	666,910
Gain on sale of investments	(3,896,699)	(6,748,341)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of effects from purchase of controlled entities and sale of subsidiary:	**18,355,887**	**10,290,587**
(Increase)/Decrease in trade receivables	113,265,131	(508,504)
(Increase)/Decrease in inventories	11,608	163,093
(Increase)/Decrease in trade payables	(2,111,487)	(23,877,794)
(Increase)/Decrease in other current assets	(27,846,148)	(13,059,684)
(Increase)/Decrease in other non-current assets	6,055,601	4,994,503
(Increase)/Decrease in other financial assets	(95,455,259)	(46,830,373)
Increase/(Decrease) in provisions	17,336,222	57,213,024
Increase in other current liabilities		
Cash generated from operations	**11,255,670**	**(21,905,735)**
Income taxes paid	(61,624,683)	(66,300,893)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	**280,336,327**	**212,621,164**
Cash flow from investing activities		
Payment for purchase of property, plant and equipment	(15,747,907)	(12,370,661)
Payment for purchase of software development costs	(4,476,509)	(5,068,028)
Payment for purchase of Mutual Funds	(216,922,806)	(403,712,635)
Proceeds from sale of Mutual Funds	173,896,699	434,818,231
Proceeds from sale of Fixed Assets	1,311,549	-
Dividend received from financial assets at amortised cost	6,922,806	3,680,447
Interest received	1,825,296	1,555,150
Net cash outflow from investing activities	**(53,190,873)**	**18,902,504**
Cash flow from financing activities		
Dividends paid with company's shareholders	(180,549,115)	(235,917,508)
Net cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities	**(180,549,115)**	**(235,917,508)**
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**46,596,339**	**(4,393,841)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	68,274,980	72,668,821
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	114,871,319	68,274,980
Cash and cash equivalents [note 5(iv)]	114,871,320	68,274,980
Bank overdrafts		-
Balance as per statement of cash flows	**114,871,320**	**68,274,980**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statement.
As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
ESRI India Technologies Ltd.

For and on behalf of
Ghosh Khanna & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 003366N

AGhosh

Ashish Ghosh
Partner
Membership No. 81732

GHOSH KHANNA & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
NEW DELHI

Rajendra S Pawar
Director
DIN: 00042516

Arvind Thakur
Director
DIN: 00042534

Place : Noida
Date : April 24, 2019

ESRI India Technologies Limited
(CIN: U74140DL1996PLC080487)
Statement of Changes in Equity

(All amounts in Rs., unless otherwise stated)

a. **Equity Share Capital**

Particulars	Number	Amount
As at 1 April 2017	1,000,070	10,000,700
Changes in equity share capital	-	-
As at 31 March 2018	**1,000,070**	**10,000,700**
Changes in equity share capital	-	-
As at 31 March 2019	**1,000,070**	**10,000,700**

b. **Other Equity**

Description	Reserves and surplus					Other reserves		Total
	Capital redemption reserve	Securities premium reserve	Share options outstanding account	General reserves	Retained earnings	Capital reserve (Refer note 37)	Cash flow hedging reserve (Refer note 13)	
Balance at 1 April 2018	-	-	-	213,483,621	525,706,101	-	-	739,189,722
Profit for the year	-	-	-		247,986,350	-		247,986,350
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	2,738,420	-	-	2,738,420
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	-	**250,724,770**	-	-	**250,724,770**
Employee Stock option expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment on account of business combination under common control				-	-			-
Shares issued for exercised options		-						-
Impact on fair valuation of employee stock options	-		-	-		-	-	-
Transferred from stock options outstanding on exercised options	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Dividend paid for the year	-	-	-	-	(150,010,500)	-	-	(150,010,500)
Corporate dividend tax above dividend	-	-	-		(30,538,615)	-	-	(30,538,615)
Balance at 31 March 2019	-	-	-	**213,483,621**	**595,881,756**	-	-	**809,365,377**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statement.

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

For Ghosh Khanna & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.003366N

Ashish Ghosh
Partner
Membership No.081732

GHOSH KHANNA & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * NEW DELHI *

Place : Noida
Date : April 24, 2019

Rajendra S Pawar
Director
DIN 00042516

Arvind Thakur
Director
DIN 00042534

Note 1: Significant accounting policies

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of preparation

(i) Compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the Act.

(ii) Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:
- certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) and contingent consideration that are measured at fair value;
- defined benefit plans - plan assets measured at fair value; and
- share-based payments

(b) Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue, costs, expenses and other comprehensive income 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, but not limited to accounting for costs expected to be incurred to complete performance under IT service arrangements, allowance for uncollectible accounts receivables and unbilled revenue, accrual of warranty costs, income taxes, valuation of share-based compensation, future obligations under employee benefit plans, the useful lives of property, equipment and intangible assets, impairment of property, equipment, intangibles and goodwill, valuation allowances for deferred tax assets, and other contingencies and commitments. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which the changes are made. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(c) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company is measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (the 'functional currency'). Financial statements of the Company are presented in Indian Rupee (INR), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

All foreign currency transactions are recorded by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the monthly rate. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognized in profit or loss.

As at the reporting date, non-monetary items which are carried in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. All monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency are restated at the end of the accounting period. Exchange difference on restatement of all other monetary items are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the closing rates.

(d) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of discounts and taxes.

The Company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company and specific criteria have been met for each of the Company's activities as described below. The Company bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

(i) *Contracts involving provision of services*

Revenue is recognized when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, services have been rendered, the fee is determinable and collectability is reasonably assured. Contracts can be primarily categorized as time and material or fixed price contracts.

(a) *Time and material contracts*

Revenue with respect to time-and-material contracts is recognized as the related services are performed.

(b) *Fixed Price contracts*

Revenue related to contracts providing maintenance and support services, is recognized over the term of the contract.

Revenue related to fixed price contracts is recognized in accordance with the proportionate completion method (PCM). The input (efforts expended) method is used to measure progress towards completion, as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity. Costs are recorded as incurred over the contract period. Any revision in cost to complete would result in increase or decrease in revenue and income and such changes are recorded in the period in which they are identified. Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on contracts-in-progress are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the current contract estimates. Contract losses are determined to be the amount by which the estimated total cost to complete exceeds the estimated total revenues that will be generated by the contract and are included in Cost of services and classified in Provisions.

For services accounted for under the PCM method, cost and earnings in excess of billing are classified as unbilled revenue, while billing in excess of cost and earnings are classified as deferred revenue.

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(e) Income tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the countries where the Company and its overseas branches operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions, where appropriate, on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilize those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in Other Comprehensive Income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognized in Other Comprehensive Income or directly in equity, respectively.

(f) Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

(g) Impairment of non-financial assets

Goodwill and intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other assets are tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is higher of an asset's fair value less cost of disposal or value in use. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or a group of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets, other than goodwill, that suffer an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

(h) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

(i) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

(j) Inventories

Inventories represent items of traded goods that are specific to execute composite contracts of software services and IT infrastructure management services. Inventory is carried at the lower of cost or net realizable value. The net realizable value is determined with reference to selling price of goods less the estimated cost necessary to make the sale. Cost of goods that are procured for specific projects is assigned by specific identification of their individual costs.

(k) Investments and other financial assets

(i)

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

ii) *Subsequent measurement*

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

- *Debt instruments at amortised cost*
- *Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)*
- *Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)*
- *Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)*

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Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments:

Amortized cost: A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:
a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.
This category is the most relevant to the entity. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI): A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:
a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.
Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the entity recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the P&L. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to P&L. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Fair value through profit or loss: FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL. In addition, the entity may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency. Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L

Equity instruments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the entity may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The entity makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.
If the entity decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the entity may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.
Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

iii) *Derecognition*

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a entity of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the entity's consolidated balance sheet) when:
► The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
► The entity has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the entity has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the entity has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.
When the entity has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the entity continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the entity's continuing involvement. In that case, the entity also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the entity has retained.
Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the entity could be required to repay.

(iv) *Impairment of financial assets*

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the entity applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:
a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance
b) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 18.
The entity follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:
► Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables; and
► All lease receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 17
The application of simplified approach does not require the entity to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the entity in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider:
► All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument
► Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms

As a practical expedient, the entity uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed. ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss (P&L). This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the P&L. The balance sheet presentation for contractual revenue receivables (ECL) is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the entity does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

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(l) Financial liabilities

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments

(ii) Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

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

Loans and borrowings

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

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

This category generally applies to borrowings.

Derecognition

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

(iii) *Income recognition*

Interest income

Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method.

Dividends

Dividends are recognized in profit or loss only when the right to receive payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company, and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

(iv) **Investment in subsidiaries**

Investment in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost.

(m) Derivatives and hedging activities

The entity uses derivative financial instruments, forward currency contracts. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognised in OCI and later reclassified to profit or loss when the hedge item affects profit or loss or treated as basis adjustment if a hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

For the purpose of hedge accounting, Cash flow hedges when hedging the exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction or the foreign currency risk in an unrecognised firm commitment. At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Group formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Group wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The documentation includes the group's risk management objective and strategy for undertaking hedge, the hedging/ economic relationship, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged, hedge ratio and how the entity will assess the effectiveness of changes in the hedging instrument's fair value in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. Such hedges are expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows and are assessed on an ongoing basis to determine that they actually have been highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which they were designated.

Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised in OCI in the cash flow hedge reserve, while any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

The Group uses forward currency contracts as hedges of its exposure to foreign currency risk in forecast transactions and firm commitments, as well as forward commodity contracts for its exposure to volatility in the commodity prices. The ineffective portion relating to foreign currency contracts is recognised in finance costs and the ineffective portion relating to commodity contracts is recognised in other income or expenses.

Amounts recognised as OCI are transferred to profit or loss when the hedged transaction affects profit or loss, such as when the hedged financial income or financial expense is recognised or when a forecast sale occurs. When the hedged item is the cost of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability, the amounts recognised as OCI are transferred to the initial carrying amount of the non financial asset or liability.

If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised without replacement or rollover (as part of the hedging strategy), or if its designation as a hedge is revoked, or when the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI remains separately in equity until the forecast transaction occurs or the foreign currency firm commitment is met.

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(n) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

(o) Property, plant and equipment

Freehold land is carried at historical cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation less impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognized when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Transition to Ind AS

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognized as at 1 April 2015 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation is provided on a pro-rata basis on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The estimates of useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Asset	**Useful life**
Leasehold Land	Over the period
Buildings	60 years
Plant and Machinery:	
Computers and peripherals	2-5 years
Office Equipment	5 years
Other assets	3-15 years
Furniture and Fixtures	4-10 years
Leasehold improvements	3 years or lease period whichever is lower
Vehicles	8 years

The useful lives have been determined based on technical evaluation done by the management's expert which are higher than those specified by Schedule II to the Companies Act; 2013, in order to reflect the actual usage of the assets. The residual values are not more than 5% of the original cost of the asset.

The asset's residual values and useful life are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

The asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to it's recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss within other income/expenses as applicable.

(p) Intangible assets

(i) *Computer software*

Costs associated with maintaining software programmes are recognized as an expense as incurred. Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Company are recognized as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

a) it is technically feasible to complete the software so that it will be available for use,
b) management intends to complete the software and use or sell it,
c) there is an ability to use or sell the software,
d) it can be demonstrated how the software will generate probable future economic benefits,
e) adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the software are available, and
f) the expenditure attributable to the software during its development can be reliably measured.

Directly attributable costs that are capitalized as part of the software include employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually. Capitalized development costs are recorded as intangible assets and amortized from the point at which the asset is available for use.

(ii) *Research and development*

Research expenditure and development expenditure that do not meet the criteria in (ii) above are recognized as an expense as incurred. Development costs previously recognized as an expense are not recognized as an asset in a subsequent period.

(iii) *Amortization methods and periods*

The Company amortizes intangible assets with a finite useful life using the straight-line method over the following periods:

Patents, copyright and other rights	5 years
Computer software - external	3 years

Project specific softwares are amortised over the project duration.

(iv) *Transition to Ind AS*

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of intangible assets recognized as at 1 April 2015 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of intangible assets.

(q) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid as per the agreed terms. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognized initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

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(r) Borrowing Costs

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized during the period of time, that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

(s) Provisions

Provisions for legal claims, service warranties are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimates of the expenditure incurred to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period.

(t) Employee benefits

(i) *Short-term obligations*

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognized in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

(ii) *Other long-term employee benefit obligations*

The liabilities for earned leave and sick leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurements comprising of as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

(iii) *Post - employment obligations*

Defined benefit plans:

Provident Fund

Employees Provident Fund contributions are made to a Trust administered by the Company. The Company's liability is actuarially determined (using the Projected Unit Credit method) at the end of the year. Actuarial losses/ gains are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which they arise. The contributions made to the trust are recognised as plan assets. The defined benefit obligation recognised in the balance sheet represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation as reduced by the fair value of plan assets.

Gratuity

Gratuity is a post employment defined benefit plan. The liability recognized in the Balance Sheet in respect of gratuity is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the Balance Sheet date less fair value of plan assets. The Company's liability is actuarially determined (using the projected unit credit method) at the end of each year. Actuarial gains/ losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which they arise.

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

► The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and

► The date that the Group recognises related restructuring costs.

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

► Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and

► Net interest expense or income.

Defined contribution plan:

Superannuation

The Company makes defined contribution to a Trust established for this purpose. The Company has no further obligation beyond its monthly contributions. The Company's contribution towards Superannuation Fund is charged to Statement of Profit and Loss.

Overseas Employees

In respect of employees of the overseas branches where ever applicable , the Company makes defined contributions on a monthly basis towards the retirement saving plan which are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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(iv) *Share-based payments*

Share-based compensation benefits are provided to employees via the NIIT Technologies Employee Stock Option Plan 2005

Employee options

The fair value of options granted under Employee Stock Option Plan is recognized as an employee benefits expense with a corresponding increase in equity. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the options granted:

- including any market performance conditions
- excluding the impact of any service and non-market performance vesting conditions (e.g. profitability, sales growth targets and remaining an employee of the entity over a specified time period), and
- including the impact of any non-vesting conditions (e.g. the requirement for employees to save or holdings shares for a specific period of time)

The total expense is recognized over the vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied. At the end of each period, the entity revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest based on the non-market vesting and service conditions. It recognizes the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in profit or loss, with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

(v) *Bonus*

The Company recognises a liability and an expense for bonuses. The Company recognises a provision where contractually obliged as per the provisions of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 as notified on January 01, 2016 or where there is a past service that has created a constructive obligation.

(u) Dividends

Dividend to shareholders is recognised as a liability and deducted from equity, in the year in which the dividends are approved by the shareholders.

(v) Earnings per share

(i) *Basic earnings per share*

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- the profit attributable to owners of the Company
- by weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares.

(ii) *Diluted earnings per share*

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account.

- The after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares and
- The weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their acquisition date fair values. For this purpose, the liabilities assumed include contingent liabilities representing present obligation and they are measured at their acquisition fair values irrespective of the fact that outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is not probable.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Company's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

(w) Business combinations

In accordance with Ind AS 101 provisions related to first time adoption, the Company has elected to apply Ind AS accounting for business combinations prospectively from 1 April 2015.

- Business combinations involving entities or businesses under common control are accounted for using the pooling of interests method as described in Appendix C of Ind AS 103 "Business Combinations ". Also refer Note 37.

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(x) Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as investment in mutual funds and derivatives, at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either -

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

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

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

Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

At each reporting date, management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, management regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs applied in the valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents. There are no such instruments which are valued using a level 3 hierarchy.

(y) Revenue from operations

The Company derives revenues primarily from business IT services comprising of software manufacturing and related services, consulting and package implementation and from the licensing of software products ("together called as software related services").

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration we expect to receive in exchange for those products or services. The Company presents revenues net of indirect taxes in its statement of Profit and loss.

Maintenance / warrantee revenue is recognized ratably over the term of the underlying maintenance / warrantee arrangement.

Transaction based revenue is recognised by multiplying transaction rate to actual transaction take place during a period.

Revenues in excess of invoicing are treated as contract assets (which we refer as unbilled revenue) while invoicing in excess of revenues are treated as contract liabilities (which we refer to as deferred revenues). The Company classifies amounts due from customer as receivable or unbilled revenue depending on whether the right to consideration is unconditional. If only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due, the amount is classified as receivable. Otherwise, such amounts are classified as unbilled revenue.

Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a "right to use" the licenses is recognized at the time the license is made available to the customer. Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a "right to access" is recognized over the access period. Arrangements to deliver software products generally have three elements: license, implementation and Annual Maintenance Services. The Company has applied the principles under IndAS 115 to account for revenues from these performance obligations.

(z) Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest millions as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

Notes on Accounts:

New and amended standards and interpretations - Ind AS 115

The Company applied Ind AS 115 for the first time in the current financial year.

Recently issued accounting pronouncements

IND AS 116 Leases

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs on 30 March 2019 notified the new leasing standard, viz., Ind AS 116 Leases. Ind AS 116 is applicable for the financial year beginning on or after 1 April 2019. It replaces the existing standard for Leases i.e Ind AS 17.

Lessees will use a single accounting model for all leases, with limited exemptions. This will result in many leases to be recognised in the balance sheets as right to use asset with corresponding liability for future lease payments. Also, the expense associated with leases will be disclosed as amortisation of right to use asset and interest expense in the statement of profit and loss.

An entity has an option to adopt Ind AS 116 using either the full retrospective method or the modified retrospective method. An entity that elects the modified retrospective method would apply Ind AS 116 to only the current period by recognising the cumulative effect of initially applying Ind AS 116 as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings (or other components of equity) at the date of initial application. An entity would need to disclose how it has applied the modified retrospective method.

The Company is under process to evaluate the impacts of the new standard on financial statements.

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2 Critical estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgment in applying the company's accounting policies.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgment or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgments is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements.

Areas involving critical estimates or judgments are:
- Estimated useful life of intangible asset
- Estimation of defined benefit obligation
- Impairment of trade receivables

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the group and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

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3 Property, plant and equipment

(All amounts in Rs., unless otherwise stated)

	Plant and Machinery - Computers and Peripherals	Plant and Machinery - Others	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Total	Capital work in progress
Year ended 31 March 2018						
Gross carrying amount						
Opening gross carrying amount as on April 1,2017	49,410,090	19,924,086	11,942,519	13,989,394	95,266,090	
Additions	7,933,625	385,363	377,738	3,603,506	12,300,231	70,430
Disposals	42,730				42,730	
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	
Closing gross carrying amount	**57,300,985**	**20,309,449**	**12,320,257**	**17,592,900**	**107,523,591**	**70,430**
Accumulated depreciation						
Opening accumulated depreciation	35,711,065	14,903,769	7,294,182	3,819,255	61,728,271	
Depreciation charge during the year	7,747,763	551,143	1,268,181	1,988,147	11,555,233	
Disposals	42,686				42,686	
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	
Closing accumulated depreciation	**43,416,142**	**15,454,911**	**8,562,363**	**5,807,402**	**73,240,818**	**-**
Net carrying amount	**13,884,843**	**4,854,538**	**3,757,894**	**11,785,498**	**34,282,773**	**70,430**

	Plant and Machinery - Computers and Peripherals	Plant and Machinery - Others	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Total	Capital work in progress
Year ended 31 March 2019						
Gross carrying amount						
Opening gross carrying amount as on April 1,2018	57,300,985	20,309,449	12,320,257	17,592,900	107,523,591	70,430
Additions	6,087,561	1,066,388	955,871	7,638,087	15,747,907	
Disposals	628,668	-	-	6,197,170	6,825,838	
Transfers	2,800	-	67,630		70,430	(70,430)
Closing gross carrying amount	**62,762,678**	**21,375,837**	**13,343,758**	**19,033,817**	**116,516,090**	**-**
Accumulated depreciation						
Opening accumulated depreciation	43,416,142	15,454,911	8,562,363	5,807,402	73,240,818	
Depreciation charge during the year	8,964,179	1,241,102	1,308,988	2,233,380	13,747,649	
Disposals	581,344	-	-	3,197,245	3,778,589	
Transfers						
Closing accumulated depreciation	**51,798,977**	**16,696,013**	**9,871,351**	**4,843,537**	**83,209,878**	**-**
Net carrying amount	**10,963,702**	**4,679,824**	**3,472,407**	**14,190,280**	**33,306,212**	

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4 **Intangible Assets**

	Other Intangible Assets
	Software-External
Year ended Mar 31, 2018	
Opening Gross carrying amount	**42,050,053**
Additions	5,068,028
Disposals	-
Closing gross carrying amount	**47,118,081**
Accumulated amortization and impairment	
Opening accumulated amortization	40,973,623
Amortization charge for the year	5,174,912
Disposals	-
Closing accumulated amortization	**46,148,535**
Closing net carrying amount	**969,546**

	Other Intangible Assets
	Software-External
Year ended Mar 31, 2019	
Opening Gross carrying amount	**47,118,080**
Additions	4,476,509
Disposals	4,078,336
Closing gross carrying amount	**47,516,253**
Accumulated amortization and impairment	
Opening accumulated amortization	46,148,534
Amortization charge for the year	5,008,829
Disposals	4,078,336
Closing accumulated amortization	**47,079,027**
Closing net carrying amount	**437,226**

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5 (i) **Current investments**

	As on 31 March 2019		As on 31 March 31 2018	
	Units	Value	Units	Value
Investment in Mutual Funds - Quoted				
HDFC Short Term Opp Fund-Growth	-	-	1,119,664	21,469,223
Kotak Bond-Short term	-	-	656,009	21,279,217
Kotak Bond-Short term	-	-	328,004	10,639,608
Kotak Equity Arbitrage Fund- MDR Op	1,860,431	19,922,234	1,860,431	19,893,211
Kotak Equity Arbitrage Fund- MDR Op	1,860,431	19,922,234	1,860,431	19,893,211
Kotak Equity Arbitrage Fund- MDR Op	930,215	9,961,117	930,215	9,946,606
Reliance Arbitrage Advange Fund-MDR	1,887,754	20,059,842	1,887,754	19,972,628
Reliance Arbitrage Advange Fund-MDR	1,887,754	20,059,842	1,887,754	19,972,628
Kotak Equity Arbitrage Fund- MDR Op	1,860,483	19,922,793	1,860,483	19,893,769
Reliance Arbitrage Advange Fund-MDR	1,881,875	19,997,365	1,881,875	19,910,423
Kotak Equity Arbitrage Fund- MDR Op	283,792	3,038,958	192,107	2,055,573
Reliance Arbitrage Advange Fund-MDR	226,775	2,409,782	153,495	1,622,580
Kotak Equity Arbitrage Fund- MDR Op	80,511	862,140		
Reliance Arbitrage Advange Fund-MDR	74,182	788,284		
Kotak Equity Arbitrage Fund- MDR Op	77,519	830,108		
Reliance Arbitrage Advange Fund-MDR	49,810	529,297		
Kotak Equity Arbitrage Fund- MDR Op	23,894	255,870		
Reliance Arbitrage Advange Fund-MDR	25,080	266,510		
Kotak Equity Arbitrage Fund- MDR Op	78,772	843,521		
Reliance Arbitrage Advange Fund-MDR	75,819	805,672		
Rel. Liquid Fund-Growth Plan	4,438	20,147,217		
Rel. Liquid Fund-Growth Plan	2,219	10,073,611		
HDFC Liquid Fund-Growth	2,752	10,071,714		
HDFC Liquid Fund-Growth	5,503	20,143,428		
Kotak Liquid-Growth Plan	5,309	20,029,097		
Kotak Liquid-Growth Plan	2,653	10,010,636		
Total current investments		**230,951,271**		**186,548,677**

Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value thereof	230,951,271	186,548,677

5 (ii) **Other Financial Assets**

	31 March 2019		31 March 2018	
	Current	Non- Current	Current	Non- Current
(i)Security deposits				
-Considered Good		1,532,650		1,427,793
(ii) Others				
Long term deposits with bank with maturity period more than 12 months	-	29,478,796	-	32,591,332
Unbilled revenue	35,000,000	12,320,107	9,937,933	-
Less: Provision for doubtful unbilled revenue	-	-	-	-
Less: Unwinding of discount	-	-	-	-
Net unbilled revenue	35,000,000	12,320,107	9,937,933	-
Total other financial assets	**35,000,000**	**43,331,553**	**9,937,933**	**34,019,125**

The following table discloses the movement in unbilled revenue during the year ended March 31, 2019

Particulars	**Year ended 31-Mar-19**
Balance at the beginning	9,937,937
Add : Revenue recognized during the period	47,320,107
Less : Invoiced during the period	9,937,937
Balance at the end	47,320,107

5 (iii) **Trade receivables**

	31 March 2019		31 March 2018	
	Current	Non current	Current	Non current
Trade receivables	296,020,251	-	417,654,153	
Receivables from related parties	16,534,885		16,815,178	
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	15,698,052		16,358,817	
Total receivables	**296,857,084**	-	**418,110,514**	-
Break-up of security details				
Secured, considered good				
Unsecured, considered good	296,857,084	-	418,110,514	-
Doubtful	15,698,052	-	16,358,817	-
Total	312,555,135	-	434,469,331	-
Allowance for doubtful debts	(15,698,052)	-	(16,358,817)	-
Total trade receivables	**296,857,084**	-	**418,110,514**	-
Notes :				
Provision for doubtful debts made during the year 18-19	7,988,297			
Amount written off during the year 18-19	8,649,063			

5 (iv) **Cash and cash equivalents**

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Balances with Banks		
- in current accounts	112,904,225	45,584,020
	112,904,225	**45,584,020**
Cash on hand	999	999
Cheques, drafts on hand	1,966,096	22,689,961
	1,967,095	**22,690,960**
Total cash and cash equivalents	**114,871,320**	**68,274,980**

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6 **Deferred tax assets (Net)**		
The balance comprise temporary differences attributable to:		
Provisions	410,906	230,804
Employee benefit obligations	8,618,655	12,027,903
Allowance for doubtful debts and advances	4,571,273	6,022,248
Total Deferred tax	**13,600,834**	**18,280,955**
Set- off of deferred tax liabilities pursuant to set- off provisions		
Tax impact of difference between carrying amount of fixed assets in the financial statements and as per the income tax calculation	3,347,353	1,954,243
Net Deferred tax assets	**16,948,187**	**20,235,198**

Movement in deferred tax assets

	Fixed Assets	Derivatives	Employee benefits	Provisions	Other items	Total
At 1 April 2017	**420,705**	-	**9,179,753**	**21,402,916**	**(16,238,362)**	**14,765,012**
(charged)/credited:						
- to profit or loss - deferred tax	1,533,538	-	2,848,150	(15,380,668)	16,469,166	**5,470,186**
- to profit or loss - exchange gain / (loss)		-		-		-
- to other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-		-
At 31 March 2018	**1,954,243**	-	**12,027,903**	**6,022,248**	**230,804**	**20,235,198**
(charged)/credited:						
- to profit or loss - deferred tax	1,393,110		(3,409,248)	(1,450,975)	180,102	**(3,287,011)**
- to profit or loss - exchange gain / (loss)						-
- to other comprehensive income	-	-		-	-	-
At 31 March 2019	**3,347,353**	-	**8,618,655**	**4,571,273**	**410,906**	**16,948,187**

		31 March 2019	31 March 2018
7	**Other non current assets**		
	Minimum Alternate Tax Credit Entitlement	77,748,107	80,516,697
	Total other non-current assets	**77,748,107**	**80,516,697**
8	**Current tax assets**		
	Advance Income Tax	781,928,508	665,278,662
	Less: Provision for income tax	479,612,400	409,699,317
	Less: Tax expense for the year	57,212,633	71,556,634
	Advance Income Tax (Net of provision)	**245,103,475**	**184,022,711**
	Advance fringe benefits tax	1,878,589	1,878,589
	Less: Provision for fringe benefits tax	1,878,589	1,878,589
		-	-
	Total current tax assets	**245,103,475**	**184,022,711**
9	**Other current assets**		
	Prepayments	39,864,977	22,771,924
	Goods and Services Tax (GST) - input credit	36,129,292	24,052,166
	Other advances	2,486,662	3,810,694
	Total other current assets	**78,480,931**	**50,634,784**

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(All amounts in Rs., unless otherwise stated)

10 **Equity share capital and other equity**

(a) Equity share capital

Authorized equity share capital

	Number of shares	Amount
As at 01 April 2017	2,000,000	20,000,000
Increase during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2018	**2,000,000**	**20,000,000**
Increase during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2019	**2,000,000**	**20,000,000**

(i) Movements in equity share capital

	Number of shares	Equity share capital (par value)
As at 01 April 2017	1,000,070	10,000,700
Exercise of options - proceeds received		-
As at 31 March 2018	**1,000,070**	10,000,700
Exercise of options - proceeds received		-
As at 31 March 2019	**1,000,070**	10,000,700

(All amounts in Rs., unless otherwise stated)

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
11 **Reserves and Surplus**		
Share options outstanding account	-	1
General reserve	213,483,621	213,483,621
Retained earnings	595,881,756	525,706,101
Total reserve and surplus	809,365,377	739,189,723

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
(i) Securities Premium Reserve		
Opening Balance	-	-
Add: Transferred from share options outstanding account	-	(8,454,741)
Add: Shares issued for exercised options	-	8,454,741
Closing balance	-	-
(ii) Share options outstanding account		
Opening balance	1	-
Employee Stock option expense	(1)	-
Impact on fair valuation of options	-	1
Closing balance	-	1
(iii) General reserve		
Opening balance	213,483,621	213,483,621
Balance transferred from Statement of Profit and Loss	-	-
Closing balance	**213,483,621**	**213,483,621**
(iv) Retained earnings		
Opening balance	525,706,101	537,387,298
Net profit for the period	247,986,350	221,540,476
Adjustment on account of business combination under common control	-	-
Items of other comprehensive income recognized directly in retained earnings		
Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligation, net of tax	2,738,420	2,695,835
Dividends paid	(150,010,500)	(196,013,720)
Corporate Dividend Tax	(30,538,615)	(39,903,788)
Closing balance	**595,881,756**	**525,706,101**

The General Reserve is as per the requirements of Companies Act, 2013 in respect of companies incorporated in India. General reserve, if any, of overseas subsidiaries are included as part of the retained earnings.

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(All amounts in Rs., unless otherwise stated)

		31 March 2019	31 March 2018
12	**Financial liabilities**		
	Trade Payables		
	Current		
	Trade payables	149,538,769	143,114,586
	Trade payables to related parties	109,566	8,645,235
	Total trade payables	**149,648,335**	**151,759,821**

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13 Employee benefit obligations

(All amounts in Rs., unless otherwise stated)

	31 March 2019			31 March 2018		
	Current	Non Current	Total	Current	Non Current	Total
Leave obligations (i)	2,726,899	17,403,237	20,130,136	10,293,524	14,849,542	25,143,066
Gratuity (ii)	-	8,732,795	8,732,795	4,312,341	4,265,203	8,577,544
	2,726,899	**26,136,032**	**28,862,931**	**14,605,865**	**19,114,745**	**33,720,610**

(i) *Leave Obligations*

Accumulated compensated absences, which are expected to be availed or encashed within 12 months from the end of the year end are treated as short term employee benefits. The obligation towards the same is measured at the expected cost of accumulating compensated absences as the additional amount expected to be paid as a result of the unused entitlement as at the year end.
Accumulated compensated absences, which are expected to be availed or encashed beyond 12 months from the end of the year end are treated as long term employee benefits. The Company's liability is actuarially determined (using projected unit credit method) at the end of each year. Actuarial losses/gains are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which they arise.

(ii) *Defined contribution plans*

Employees Provident Fund contributions are made to a Trust administered by the Company. The Company's liability is actuarially determined (using the Projected Unit Credit method) at the end of the year. Actuarial losses/ gains are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which they arise. The contributions made to the trust are recognized as plan assets. The defined benefit obligation recognized in the balance sheet represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation as reduced by the fair value of plan assets.
The expense recognized during the period towards defined contribution plan is as follows:

Amount recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss	**31 March 2019**	**31 March 2018**
Superannuation fund paid to the Trust	1,048,686	943,813
Contribution plans (branches outside India)		
Employees state insurance fund paid to the authorities	623,039	541,406
Pension fund paid to the authorities	4,107,438	3,850,583
Provident Fund	6,874,655	6,805,963
	12,653,818	**12,141,765**

(iii) *Gratuity*

The company provides for gratuity for employees in India as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/termination is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied by the number of years of completed services.

(i) Change in defined benefit obligation

Description	**31 March 2019**	**31 March 2018**
Present value of obligation as at the beginning of the year	18,836,379	14,984,176
Current service cost	3,492,987	3,346,691
Past Service Cost		-
Interest cost	1,398,479	1,072,447
Benefits paid	(2,043,042)	(1,248,904)
Plan Participant's Contributions		
Transfer In		
Actuarial (gain) / loss - Demographic Assumptions	-	-
Actuarial (gain) / loss - Finanacial Assumptions	174,799	(490,934)
Actuarial (gain) / loss - Experience	(4,094,777)	1,172,903
Present value of obligation as at the end of the year	**17,764,825**	**18,836,379**

(ii) Change in Plan Assets :

Description	**31 March 2019**	**31 March 2018**
Plan assets at beginning at fair value	10,258,835	10,718,973
Expected return on plan assets	779,671	864,988
Employer contributions	93,085	76,000
Plan Participant's Contributions		
Benefits payment from plan assets	(2,043,042)	(1,248,904)
Transfers In		
Actuarial gain / (loss) on plan assets	(56,519)	(152,222)
Plan assets at year end at fair value	**9,032,030**	**10,258,835**

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(iii) Amount of the obligation recognised in Balance Sheet :

Description	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Present value of the defined benefit obligation as at the end of the year	17,764,825	18,836,379
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	9,032,030	10,258,835
(Assets) recognized in the Balance Sheet	**8,732,795**	**8,577,544**

(iv) Principal actuarial assumptions at the Balance Sheet date	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Discount Rate	7.50%	7.60%

14 **Other current liabilities**	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Advances from customers	-	736,672
Statutory dues including provident fund and tax deducted at source	82,567,741	79,915,301
Deferred revenue	85,806,541	55,751,017
Employee benefits payable	9,918,438	19,695,829
Total other current liabilities	**178,292,720**	**156,098,819**

The following table discloses the movement in deferred revenue during the year ended March 31, 2019

Particulars	Year ended 31-Mar-19
Balance at the beginning	55,751,017
Add : Invoiced during the period but not recognized as revenues	175,492,411
Less : Revenue recognized during the period	145,436,887
Add / (Loss) : Translation gain/(Loss)	
Balance at the end	85,806,541

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(All amounts in Rs., unless otherwise stated)

		Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
15	**Revenue from operations**		
	Sales of products		
	Manufactured goods	869,509,910	755,361,552
	Traded goods	289,111,928	368,690,399
	Sale of services	202,408,861	77,077,670
	Total revenue from continuing operations	**1,361,030,699**	**1,201,129,621**
16	**Other income**		
	Dividend Income from equity investments designated	6,922,806	3,680,447
	Interest income from financial assets at amortized cost	1,825,296	1,555,150
	Income on Financial Investments at fair value through profit and loss		
	Mutual funds	(2,520,213)	(666,910)
	Net gain on sale of investments	3,896,699	6,748,341
	Other items -		
	Miscellaneous income	2,605,379	3,420,653
	Total other income	**12,729,967**	**14,737,682**
17	**Cost of materials consumed**		
	Cost of Goods Gold - Software	41,373,991	57,589,589
	Cost of Goods Sold - Services	28,875,808	29,755,330
	Production Consumable	370,267	107,998
	Professional Services Expenses for Production	17,482,206	12,541,531
	Hiring Expenses for Production	387,652	1,023,565
	Royalties	411,759,686	302,380,572
	Computer Room Consumables	65,345	60,689
	Dispatch/Shipping Costs	51,031	11,215
	Packing Material Costs	10,837	13,590
	Increase/Decrease in Inventory	(11,608)	(163,093)
	Total Cost of materials consumed	**500,365,215**	**403,320,986**
18	**Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade**		
	Opening balance	3,146,305	3,309,398
	Total opening balance	**3,146,305**	**3,309,398**
	Closing balance	3,134,697	3,146,305
	Total closing balance	**3,134,697**	**3,146,305**
	Total changes in inventories of stock-in-trade	**(11,608)**	**(163,093)**
19	**Employee benefits expense**		
	Salaries, wages and bonus	355,696,119	316,229,922
	Contribution to provident and other funds	12,653,818	12,277,249
	Employee share based payment expense	561,427	1,837,965
	Gratuity	155,251	4,312,341
	Leave compensation	(3,872,043)	4,118,473
	Staff welfare expenses	9,439,996	4,512,706
	Total employee benefit expense	**374,634,568**	**343,288,656**
20	**Depreciation and amortization expense**		
	Depreciation of property, plant and equipment [Refer Note 3]	13,747,649	11,555,233
	Amortization of intangible assets [Refer Note 4]	5,008,829	5,174,912
	Total depreciation and amortization expense	**18,756,479**	**16,730,145**

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(All amounts in Rs., unless otherwise stated)

		Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
21	**Other expenses**		
	Rental Charges	21,739,479	22,030,721
	Rates and taxes	36,569	293,485
	Electricity and water charges	6,807,716	6,317,129
	Telephone and Communication charges	5,100,678	4,614,126
	Legal and professional fees	30,310,647	33,064,925
	Travelling and conveyance	42,829,341	43,156,747
	Recruitment	1,392,008	2,645,533
	Insurance	1,618,163	1,832,361
	Repairs and maintenance		
	Plant and machinery	1,834,256	2,705,928
	Buildings	102,759	391,640
	Others	7,340,708	6,304,834
	Loss on exchange fluctuations (net)	8,596,208	373,298
	Allowance for doubtful debts - trade receivables	7,988,297	4,877,427
	Payment to auditors [Refer note 21(a) below]	1,287,300	1,287,528
	Advertisement and publicity	7,583,007	8,434,882
	Business promotion	12,753,830	12,487,924
	Loss on sales of tangible / intangible assets (net)	1,735,699	44
	Corporate Social Responsibility expenditure [Refer note 21(b)] below]	4,963,205	4,659,425
	Miscellaneous expenses	6,352,438	8,959,828
	Total other expenses	**170,372,310**	**164,437,784**
21(a)	**Details of payments to auditors**		
	Payments to auditors (excluding service tax/GST)		
	As auditor:		
	Audit Fee	1,115,000	1,115,000
	Tax audit Fee	100,000	100,000
	In other capacities:		
	Certification fees	9,300	12,200
	Re-imbursement of expenses	63,000	60,328
	Total payments to auditors	**1,287,300**	**1,287,528**
21 (b)	**Corporate social responsibility expenditure**		
	Contribution to NIIT Institute of Information Technology	4,863,045	4,659,425
	Contribution to Kerala relief Fund	100,160	-
	Total	**4,963,205**	**4,659,425**
	Amount required to be spent as per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013	4,863,045	4,659,425
	Amount spent during the year on:		
	On purpose other than Construction/ acquisition of an asset	4,963,205	4,659,425
22	**Finance costs**		
	Bank and financial charges	1,134,492	1,512,011
	Finance costs expensed in profit or loss	**1,134,492**	**1,512,011**

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23 Fair value measurements

(All amounts in Rs., unless otherwise stated)

Financial instruments by category

	31 March 2019			31 March 2018		
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized Cost
Financial assets						
Investments in Mutual funds	230,951,271	-	-	186,548,677	-	-
Trade and other receivables	-	-	296,857,084	-	-	418,110,514
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	114,871,320	-	-	68,274,980
Long term deposits with bank with maturity period more than 12 months	-	-	29,478,796	-	-	32,591,332
Security deposits	-	-	1,532,650	-	-	1,427,793
Unbilled revenue	-	-	35,000,000	-	-	9,937,933
Total Financial assets	**230,951,271**	**-**	**477,739,850**	**186,548,677**	**-**	**530,342,552**
Financial liabilities						
Trade and other payables	-	-	149,648,335	-	-	151,759,821
Total Financial liabilities	**-**	**-**	**149,648,335**	**-**	**-**	**151,759,821**

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, trade payables, capital creditors and cash and cash equivalents are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short term nature.

For financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair values.
The fair values for security deposits were calculated based on cash flows discounted using a current lending rate.

(i) Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgments and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are:
(a) recognized and measured at fair value, and
(b) measured at amortized cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements.
To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard.
An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements At 31 March 2019	**Notes**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets					
Financial Investments at FVTPL					
Mutual funds		230,951,271	-	-	230,951,271
Financial Investments at FVOCI					
Foreign exchange forward contracts		-	-	-	-
Total financial assets		**230,951,271**	**-**	**-**	**230,951,271**

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements At 31 March 2018	**Notes**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets					
Financial Investments at FVTPL					
Mutual funds		186,548,677	-	-	186,548,677
Financial Investments at FVOCI					
Foreign exchange forward contracts		-	-	-	-
Total financial assets		**186,548,677**	**-**	**-**	**186,548,677**

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There are no financial liabilities measured at fair value as at March 31, 2019; March 31, 2018.

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments, traded bonds and mutual funds that have quoted price. The fair value of all equity instruments (including bonds) which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as at the reporting period. The mutual funds are valued using the closing net asset value.

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

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

The Company's policy is to recognize transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels at the end of reporting period.

(ii) Valuation technique used to determine fair value

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- The use of quoted market prices for similar instruments.
- Derivative financial instruments are valued based on quoted prices for similar assets and liabilites in active markets or inputs that are directly or indirectly observable in the marketplace.
- The fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis.

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24 Financial risk management

The Company's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and short-term deposits that derive directly from its operations. The Company also hold investments measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) and enters into derivative transactions.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management is supported by a financial risk committee that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. The financial risk committee provides assurance to the Company's senior management that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. All derivative activities for risk management purposes are carried out by specialist teams that have the appropriate skills, experience and supervision. It is the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes may be undertaken. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below:

(i) *Market Risk*

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, investments measured at FVTPL and derivative financial instruments.

- **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.

There are no significant borrowings on the financial statements. Hence, there is no significant concentration of interest rate risk.

- **Foreign currency risk**

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency) and the Company's net investments in foreign subsidiaries.
The Company manages its foreign currency risk by hedging transactions that are expected to occur within a maximum 12-month period for hedges of forecasted sales.
When a derivative is entered into for the purpose of being a hedge, the Company negotiates the terms of those derivatives to match the terms of the hedged exposure. For hedges of forecast transactions the derivatives cover the period of exposure from the point the cash flows of the transactions are forecasted up to the point of settlement of the resulting receivable or payable that is denominated in the foreign currency.

Hedge effectiveness is determined at the inception of the hedge relationship, and through periodic prospective effectiveness assessments to ensure that an economic relationship exists between the hedged item and hedging instrument, including whether the hedging instrument is expected to offset changes in cash flows of hedged items.

If the hedge ratio for risk management purposes is no longer optimal but the risk management objective remains unchanged and the hedge continues to qualify for hedge accounting, the hedge relationship will be rebalanced by adjusting either the volume of the hedging instrument or the volume of the hedged item so that the hedge ratio aligns with the ratio used for risk management purposes. Any hedge ineffectiveness is calculated and accounted for in profit or loss at the time of the hedge relationship rebalancing.

(ii) Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counter party resulting in a financial loss. The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables amounting to Rs. 296,857,084/- and Rs. 418,110,514/- as of March 31,2019 and March 31,2018, respectively and unbilled revenue amounting to Rs. 47,320,107/- and Rs. 9,937,933/- as of March 31,2019 and March 31,2018, respectively. Trade receivables and unbilled revenue are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned through subsidiaries, government customers and other corporate customers. Since the company earns major revenues from its subsidiaries where the payment is received as and when it is due. For other customers, the company has used the expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss or gain on trade receivables and unbilled revenue, and has provided it wherever appropriate.

(iii) Liquidity Risk

The company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations. The company has no outstanding borrowings except secured loans from banks which are secured against hypothetaction of the vehicles (refer note 14). The company believes that the working capital is sufficient to meet its current requirements. Accordingly, no liquidity risk is perceived.

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25 Capital Management

a) Risk management

For the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity share capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the shareholders. The primary objectives of the Company's capital management are to maximise the shareholder value and safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern. The Company has no outstanding borrowings except term loans and working capital limits from banks. The term loans are secured against hypothecation of the vehicles (refer note 14), and working capital limit is secured by a first charge on the book debts of the Company and by a second charge on movable assets of the Company. The Company has complied with the financial covenants attached with above stated borrowings throughout the reporting period. The funding requirements are generally met through operating cash flows generated. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018.

b) Dividends

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
(i) Equity Shares		
Final dividend for the year ended 31 March 2018 & 31 March 2017	180,549,115	235,917,508
(ii) Dividends not recognised at the end of reporting period	Yet to be declared	

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26 Related party transactions (All amounts in Rs., unless otherwise stated)

A **List of related parties with whom the Group has transacted:**

a) **Subsidiaries**
Interests in subsidiaries as are set out

b) **Parties of whom the Group is an associate and their subsidiaries/associates**
NIIT Limited (Includes Scantech Evaluation Services Limited and Evolve Services Limited)
NIIT USA Inc.
NIIT Sdn Bhd, Malaysiya
Scantech Evaluation Services Limited
NIIT Limited, UK
Evolve Services Limited
NIIT Institute of Finance Banking and Insurance Training Ltd
NIIT China (Shanghai) Ltd

c) **Key Managerial personnel**
Rajendra S Pawar, Chairman and Managing Director
Arvind Thakur, Vice Chairman and Joint Managing Director

d) **Parties in which the key managerial personnel or the relatives of the key managerial personnel are interested.**
Naya Bazar Novelties Private Limited
NIIT Institute of Information Technology
Indian School of Business
NIIT University
NIIT Foundation

B List of other related parties

Particulars	Country	Nature of relationship
NIIT Technologies Limited Employees Provident Fund Trust	India	Post-employment benefit plan
NIIT Technologies Limited Employees Group Gratuity Scheme	India	Post-employment benefit plan
NIIT Technologies Superannuation Scheme	India	Post-employment benefit plan

C Details of transaction with related parties carried out on an arms length basis:

Nature of Transactions	Parties in whom the Group is an associate and their subsidiaries	Key Managerial Personnel	Parties in which Key Managerial Personnel of the Group are interested	Total
Rendering of Services	-	-	250,000	250,000
	-	-	-	-
Other Expenses	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
Donations paid	-	-	4,863,045	4,863,045
	-	-	-	-

Related party (Intercompany)	Transactions during the year									
Name of Party	Receiving of Services	Rendering of Services	Other Income	Other Expenses	Dividend paid	Recovery of expenses by the company	Recovery of expenses from the company	Fixed Assets purchased	Loan received	Loan Paid
NIIT Technologies Limited	25,129,536	11,969,037				22,331,178				
NIIT Technologies Pacific Pte Limited, Singapore		352,522								
NIIT Technologies Inc, USA		135,004,325								
Incessart Technologies Private Limited						965,951				

	Outstanding balances with related parties:		Outstanding balances with related parties:		Outstanding balances with related parties:	
Name of Party	Receivables as at March 31, 2019	Payables as at March 31, 2019	Unbilled revenue recoverable as at March 31,2019	Provision payable as at March 31,2019	Other recoverable as at March 31,2019	Other payables as at March 31,2019
NIIT Tecnologies Limited	1,701,418	109,566				
NIIT Technologies Pacific Pte Limited Singapore	168,971					
NIIT Technologies Inc, USA	14,664,496					

27 Commitments

(a) Capital expenditure contracted for at the end of the reporting period but not recognised as liabilities is as follows:

Property, plant and equipment	2,175,395
Intangible assets	740,428
Total	**2,915,823**

(b) **Non cancellable operating lease**
The group leases various offices and equipments under non cancellable operating lease expiring within five years. The leases have varying terms, escalation clause and renewal rights. On renewal the terms of the leases are renegotiated.

Commitments for future minimum lease payments in relation to non-cancellable operating leases are payable as follows:

In respect of Premises

Particulars	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Within one year	13,956,430	14,155,259
Later than one year but not later than five years	11,642,250	24,898,680
	25,598,680	39,053,939

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28 Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

(a) The Company had contingent liabilities in respect of:

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018	
i) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts			
Direct Tax			
Assessment Year			
2010-11	3,47,567	5,01,58,522	cases with Tribunal (ITAT)
2013-14	62,38,992	3,77,01,463	cases with CIT (Appeal)
2014-15	1,66,73,890	1,66,73,890	cases with CIT (Appeal)
2015-16	4,54,90,210	4,11,29,510	cases with CIT (Appeal)
Excise matters pending with Hon'ble Central Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT), Chandigarh.	4,23,49,703	28,35,14,601	

ii) Bank Guarantees at the period end Rs.76,958,666 (Previous year Rs.78,321,140)

29 Earnings per Share

a) Basic Earning Per Share	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
From continuing operations attributable to the equity holders of the company	250.71	224.22
From discontinued operation		
Total basic earnings per share attributable to the equity holders of the company	250.71	224.22

(b) *Diluted earnings per share*	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
From continuing operations attributable to the equity holders of the company	250.71	224.22
From discontinued operation		
Total basic earnings per share attributable to the equity holders of the company	250.71	224.22

(c) *Reconciliations of earnings used in calculating earnings per share*	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Profit attributable to the equity holders of the company used in calculating basic earnings per share:		
From continuing operations	25,07,24,770	22,42,36,311
From discontinuing operations		
Diluted earnings per share		
Profit from continuing operations attributable to the equity holders of the company:	25,07,24,770	22,42,36,311
Add: interest savings on convertible bonds		
Used in calculating basic earnings per share	25,07,24,770	22,42,36,311
Profit from discontinued operation		
Profit attributable to the equity holders of the company used in calculating diluted earnings per share	25,07,24,770	22,42,36,311

(d) *Weighted average number of shares used as the denominator*	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Weighted average number of equity shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	10,00,070	10,00,070
Adjustments for calculation of diluted earnings per share:		
Options		
Convertible bonds		
Stock Options		
Weighted average number of equity shares and potential equity shares used as the denominator in calculating diluted earnings per share	10,00,070	10,00,070

(e) *Information concerning the classification of securities*

Stock Options

The company does not have any outstanding dilutive potential equity shares. Consequently, the basic and dilutive EPS of the company remains the same.

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ESRI India Technologies Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2019

30 Due to micro and small enterprises
Based on information available with the Company, there is no vendor covered under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

31 Previous year figures have been reclassified to confirm the current year classification. Reclassification of previous year figures does

For and on behalf of
Ghosh Khanna & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 003366N

aghosh

Ashish Ghosh
Partner
Membership No. 81732

GHOSH KHANNA & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
NEW DELHI

Place : Noida
Date : 24th April 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of ESRI India Technologies Ltd.

Rajendra S Pawar
Director
DIN: 00042516

Arvind Thakur
Director
DIN: 00042534