

Independent Auditor's Report

To,
The Members of DATAMATICS GLOBAL SERVICES LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Standalone financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Standalone financial statements of **DATAMATICS GLOBAL SERVICES LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2019, the profit and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

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.

A. Revenue recognition in respect of fixed price contract

Description of Key Audit Matters

Accuracy of revenues and onerous obligations in respect of fixed price contracts involves critical estimates:

Estimated effort is a critical estimate to determine revenues and liability for onerous obligations. This estimate has a high inherent uncertainty as it requires consideration of progress of the contract, efforts incurred till date and efforts required to complete the remaining contract performance obligations.

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

Our procedures included discussion with the management on the control on the data and its effectiveness. Our audit

approach was a combination of test of internal controls and substantive procedures which included the following:

- Evaluated the design of internal controls relating to recording of efforts incurred and estimation of efforts required to complete the performance obligations.
- Tested the access and application controls pertaining to time recording, allocation and budgeting systems which prevents unauthorised changes to recording of efforts incurred.
- Selected a sample of contracts and tested the operating effectiveness of the internal controls relating to efforts incurred and estimated through inspection of evidence of performance of these controls.
- Selected a sample of contracts and performed a retrospective review of efforts incurred with estimated efforts to identify significant variations and verify whether those variations have been considered in estimating the remaining efforts to complete the contract.
- Reviewed a sample of contracts with unbilled revenues to identify possible delays in achieving milestones, which require change in estimated efforts to complete the remaining performance obligations.
- Performed analytical procedures and test of details for reasonableness of incurred and estimated efforts.

B. Transaction with Related Parties

Description of Key Audit Matters

The company has material related party transaction during the year. Related Party Transactions imposes limitations on the auditor's ability to obtain audit evidence that all other aspects of related party transactions (other than price) are equivalent to those of a similar arm's length transaction. Further nature and complexity of such transaction and involvement of management with respect to roles and responsibilities of the entities involved in the transactions, makes it subjective.

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

Our audit procedures on revenue for related parties included:

- We adopted the balancing method (Transfer pricing model) to arrive at arm's length price and these prices are cross verified with the related party transaction.
- We also reviewed comfort letter issued by the professional who handles the Transfer Pricing issues of the entity stating that the transaction is at arm's length price.
- We also reviewed the income tax assessments of earlier years to corroborate whether the methodology adopted has been accepted by the department.
- We also compared the pricing model and other terms of the agreement with the priors years

C. Valuation of Financial Instruments

Description of Key Audit Matters

The Company has made investments in financial instruments amounting to ₹ 299.68 million. Due to their unique structure and terms, the valuations of these unquoted instruments are based on entity-developed internal models. Therefore, there is significant measurement uncertainty involved in this valuation and is based on assumptions by the management.

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As a result, the valuation of these instruments was significant to our audit.

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

Our procedures included discussion with the management on the reasonableness of the assumptions and our procedures included:

- obtaining an understanding of the internal risk management procedures and the systems and controls associated with the origination and maintenance of complete and accurate information relating to financial instruments;
- obtaining an understanding of key financial instrument contract terms to assess the appropriateness of accounting reflected in the financial report.
- Reviewing the Valuation reports issued by the independent valuation professional for valuation of the financial instruments.
- Reviewing the assumption made in the prior years and any significant change in assumption during the year.

D. Valuation of Employee Benefits

Description of Key Audit Matters

The Company has recognised provision for Gratuity of ₹ 98.92 million and provision for Leave Encashment of ₹ 45.75 million as of March 31, 2019. The assumptions that underpin the valuation of the Gratuity and Leave Encashment are important and also based on subjective judgements. Management has obtained advice from actuarial specialists in order to calculate the amount of Gratuity and Leave Encashment to be recognised as uncertainty arises as a result of estimates made based on the Company's expectations about long-term trends and market conditions. As a result, the actual surplus or deficit realised by the Company may be significantly different to that recognised on the balance sheet since small changes to the assumptions used in the calculation materially affect the valuation.

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

Our procedures included discussion with the management on the control on the data and reasonableness of the assumptions.

- We reviewed the scheme rules to ensure our understanding is correct. We tested the input data used by the actuary to company records.
- We evaluated the key actuarial assumptions with the assistance of our specialists to determine if these were within an acceptable range.
- We compared with the actuarial gain/loss of earlier years to understand the impact of the variation in the assumptions
- We read the disclosure in the financial statements in respect of employee benefits to consider whether these are consistent with the conclusions of our audit work and meet the disclosure requirements of the relevant accounting standards.

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 Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation and presentation of these standalone

financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, 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.

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

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.

Emphasis of matter

Attention is drawn to Note No. 40 the Company has an investment of ₹ 646.30 million in two wholly owned subsidiaries and has also extended loans and advances of ₹12.09 million to these subsidiaries as on March 31, 2019. The net worth of these subsidiaries as on March 31, 2019 is ₹ 539.48 million which is lower than the amount of investment. The investment is for long term and of strategic nature. As the management is confident of turning around these subsidiaries in the near future and hence, no provision for diminution in the value of investment has been considered necessary by the management.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "Annexure A", a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

- (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
- (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone 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 March 31, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 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 B".
- (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements – Refer Note 43 to the standalone financial statements;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses; and
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2019.
- (h) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under section 197 (16):

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director is not in excess of the limit laid down under section 197 of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under section 197 (16) which are required to be commented upon by us.

For M L BHUWANIA AND CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 101484W/W100197

J. P. Bairagra
Partner
Membership No. 012839

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 09, 2019

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report

Referred to in paragraph 2 of 'Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in our Report of even date on the accounts of DATAMATICS GLOBAL SERVICE LIMITED for the year ended March 31, 2019

- i. (a) The Company is generally maintaining proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
- (b) The fixed assets are physically verified by the Management in accordance with a regular programme of verification which, in our opinion, provides for physical verification of all the fixed assets at reasonable intervals. Pursuant to the programme, certain fixed assets were physically verified during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.
- ii. The Company's nature of operations does not require it to hold inventories. Consequently, clause 3(ii) of the order is not applicable.
- iii. The Company has not granted loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act. Hence sub clauses (a) to (c) of clause 3(iii) are not applicable to the Company.
- iv. According to information and explanation provided to us in respect of loans, investments, guarantees and securities, the company has complied with the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- v. The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of Sections 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Act and the rules framed there under to the extent notified and therefore clause 3(v) is not applicable.
- vi. The Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under sub section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013, for any of the products of the company.
- vii. (a) The Company is generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, cess, Goods & Services Tax and any other material statutory dues applicable to it. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed arrears of statutory dues were

outstanding as at March 31, 2019 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- (b) According to the information and explanation given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no dues of Sales Tax, Service Tax, Goods and Services Tax, Custom Duty, Excise Duty, Value Added Tax and Cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute. The disputed amounts that have not been deposited in respect of Income Tax are as under:

Sr. No	Name of the Statute	Nature of the dues	Financial Year to which it relates	Forum where the dues is pending	₹ in million
1	Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax dues	2011-12	ITAT, Mumbai	17.49

- viii. According to the records of the Company examined by us and information and explanation given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to banks during the year. The company has not taken any loan or borrowing from government, financial institution, and has not issued debentures during the year.
- ix. The Company has not raised any money by way of public issue/ further offer (including debt instruments). The money raised on term loans has been applied for the purpose for which it was raised.
- x. To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanation given to us, no fraud by the Company and no fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
- xi. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the managerial remuneration has been paid or provided in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 read with schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013.
- xii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the nature of the activities of the company does not attract any special statute applicable to Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- xiii. According to the information and explanation given to us, and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sec 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report (Contd.)

- xiv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, clause 3 (xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xv. In our opinion and 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 any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, clause 3 (xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xvi. The company is not required to be registered under Sec 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3 (xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For M L BHUWANIA AND CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 101484W/W100197

J. P. Bairagra
Partner
Membership No. 012839

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 09, 2019

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's 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 DATAMATICS GLOBAL SERVICES LIMITED ("the Company") as of 31 March 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Board of Directors are 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, 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 Standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit

opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 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 M L BHUWANIA AND CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 101484W/W100197

J. P. Bairagra
Partner
Membership No. 012839

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 09, 2019