Notes to the Financial Statements as at March 31, 2020

1. **CORPORATE INFORMATION:**

Globalspace Technologies (the 'Company') was converted to a public limited company on November 30, 2016 and was incorporated as a private limited company in Mumbai, India on December 22, 2010 under the 'Companies Act, 1956'. The Company's business activity is that of providing technology enabled business enhancement solutions . As part of its business activities, the Company has formed a wholly owned subsidiary. The Company made an initial public offer ('IPO') in India in August, 2017 and its shares are listed on the BSE Limited.

2. **SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:**

A. **Basis of accounting and preparation of Financial Statements:**

I. **Compliance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS):**

(a) These Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements ("Financial Statements") of the Company, have been prepared inaccordance with the recognition and measurement principles laid down in Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") as notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with Rule 4 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended and other relevant provisions of the Act and accounting principles generally accepted in India. These financial statements were authorized for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on June 24, 2020.

(b) These Financial Statements are the first Financial Statements prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS). For all periods up to and including the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company reported its Financial statements in accordance with the accounting standards notified under the Section 133 of the Act, read together with relevant rules framed there under ("Indian GAAP"). The Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019 and the opening Balance Sheet as at April 1, 2018 have been restated in accordance with Ind AS for comparative information. Reconciliations and explanations of the effect of the transition from IGAAP to Ind AS on the Company's Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss and Statement of Cash Flows are provided in note 54.

II. **Functional and Presentation Currency:**

These financial statements are presented in Indian rupees, which is the functional currency of the Company. All financial information presented in Indian rupees has been rounded to the nearest rupee, except otherwise indicated.

III. **Basis of measurement:**

These Financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise indicated.

B. **Revenue Recognition:**

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Amounts disclosed as revenue are and net of returns, trade allowances, rebates, value added taxes and Goods and Service Tax.

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured.

(a) ***Sale of goods:*** Revenue from sale of goods is recognized when all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have been passed to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods. Revenue is measured net of returns, trade discounts and volume rebates. The timing of the transfer of risks and rewards varies depending on the individual terms of the sales contract.

(b) ***Rendering of services:*** In contracts involving rendering of services, revenue is recognised in profit or loss in the proportion of the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date and are measured net of sales tax, works contract tax, service tax and Goods and Service Tax.

(c) ***Interest Income:*** Interest income from debt instruments is recognised using the EIR method or proportionate basis. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. While calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimated the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example prepayment, extension, call and similar options but does not consider the expected credit losses).

C. **Property, Plant and Equipment, Depreciation and Impairment:**

I. **Property, Plant and Equipment:**

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost / deemed cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost of Property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use and estimated attributable costs of dismantling and removing the asset and restoring the site on which it is located.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised 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 derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of plant, property and equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

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

The Company has elected to use the exemption available under Ind AS 101 to continue the carrying value for all of its Property, plant and equipment as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and used that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition (April 01, 2018).

II. **Depreciation:**
Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment has been provided on written down value basis and manner prescribed in Schedule II to the Act.

III. **Intangible Assets:**
Intangible Assets are stated at acquisition cost, net of accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Intangible assets are amortised on written down value basis over a period of five years.

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all its intangible assets as recognised in the standalone financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as the deemed cost as at the transition date pursuant to the exemption under Ind AS 101.

IV. **Intangible assets under development:**
Expenditure incurred for intangible assets during development stage are included under intangible assets under development and later allocated to the respective intangible asset on completion of the development stage.

D. **Impairment of Assets:**

I. **Financial assets:**
In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss ("ECL") model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the financial assets measured at amortised cost and debt instruments measured at FVOCI. Loss allowances on trade receivables are measured following the 'simplified approach' at an amount equal to the lifetime ECL at each reporting date. In respect of other financial assets, the loss allowance is measured at 12 month ECL only if there is no significant deterioration in the credit risk since initial recognition of the asset or asset is determined to have a low credit risk at the reporting date. The amount of ECLs (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized is recognized as an impairment gain or loss in Statement of Profit and Loss.

II. **Non-financial assets:**
The carrying values of assets / cash generating units at each Balance Sheet date are reviewed for impairment if any indication of impairment exists.

An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes 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 groups of assets (cash generating units). The impairment loss is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

E. **Investment in subsidiary:**
Investment in subsidiary is carried at cost in the separate financial statements. Investment carried at cost is tested for impairment as per IND AS 36.

F. **Inventories:**
Traded goods are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on a FIFO basis.

Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

G. **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 recognised 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 as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the Balance Sheet if the Company 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

The Company operates the following post-employment schemes:

(a) *defined benefit plans such as gratuity; and*

(b) *defined contribution plans such as provident fund.*

Defined Benefit Plans - Gratuity obligations

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

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

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

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the year in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income they are included in retained earnings in the Statement of changes in equity and in the Balance Sheet.

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

Defined contribution plan

The Company pays provident fund and ESIC contributions to publicly administered provident funds / ESIC as per local regulations. The Company has no further payment obligations once The contributions have been paid. The contributions are accounted for as Defined contribution Plans and The contributions are recognised as employee Benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

H. Leases (where the Company is a lessee):

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

Leases of property, plant and equipment where the Company, as lessee, in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the Company as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as per the terms of the lease or on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease unless the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

I. Borrowings:

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs.

Borrowings are removed from the Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

J. Borrowing Costs:

Borrowing costs consist of interest and transactions costs incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs may include exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

Borrowing costs that are attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets (i.e. an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use) are capitalized as a part of the cost of such assets. All other borrowing costs are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

K. **Foreign Currency Transactions / Translations:**

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. 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 recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss as either profit or loss. A monetary item for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future is considered as a part of the entity's net investment in that foreign operation.

Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a net basis within other income and expenses accordingly.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. For example, translation differences on nonmonetary assets and liabilities such as equity instruments held at fair value through profit or loss are included in net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss as part of the fair value gain or loss and translation differences on non-monetary assets such as equity investments classified as Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income ("FVOCI") are recognised in other comprehensive income ("OCI").

L. **Taxes on Income:**

Income tax expense comprises current tax and deferred tax. It is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates items recognised directly in equity or in OCI.

The income tax expense or credit for the period is tax payable on the current year's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate adjusted by change 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 reporting date. Current tax comprises of expected tax payable or receivable on taxable income/loss for the year or any adjustment or receivable in respect of previous year. Management periodically evaluates position 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 amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the Balance Sheet method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting date and are expected to apply to the Company when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits (Minimum alternate tax credit entitlement) only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences, unused losses and unused tax credits. Deferred tax assets – unrecognised or recognised, are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognised / reduced to the extent that it is probable or no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realized.

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 realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

M. **Earnings Per Share**

(i) **Basic earnings per share**

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

(a) the profit attributable to owners of the Company;

(b) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year.

(ii) **Diluted earnings per share**

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

(a) the net profit or loss after tax for the year attributable to owners of the Company , and

(b) the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares

N. **Provisions:**

Provisions are recognized when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are not discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

O. **Contingent Liabilities:**

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

P. Cash and cash equivalents:

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

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

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

Q. Financial instruments:

I. Financial Liabilities

(a) ***Initial recognition and measurement:***

Financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

(b) ***Subsequent measurement:***

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at fair value through profit and loss. For trade payables and other liabilities maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

(c) ***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 de-recognition 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 and Loss.

II. Financial Assets

(a) ***Initial recognition and measurement***

Trade Receivables are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets other than those measured subsequently at fair value through profit and loss, are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

(b) ***Classification and subsequent measurement***

Subsequent measurement is determined with reference to the classification of the respective financial assets. Based on the business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset, the Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through OCI or fair value through profit and loss.

(i) Financial assets amortised at cost

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost if it is held with in a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely consisting payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

(ii) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

(iii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are subsequently fair valued through profit or loss.

(c) Equity investments

All equity investments within the scope of Ind-AS 109 are measured at fair value. Such equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as FVTPL. For all other such equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as FVOCI or FVTPL. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

For equity instruments classified as FVOCI, all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in OCI. Dividends on such equity instruments are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Dividends on such equity instruments are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

(d) ***Derecognition***

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or the Company 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:

(i) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or

(ii) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has trans ferred control of the asset.

On de-recognition, any gains or losses on all debt instruments (other than debt instruments measured at FVOCI) and equity instruments (measured at FVTPL) are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Gains and losses in respect of debt instruments measured at FVOCI and that are accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss on de-recognition. Gains or losses on equity instruments measured at FVOCI that are recognised and accumulated in OCI are not reclassified to profit or loss on de-recognition.

R. Current-non-current classification:

All assets and liabilities are classified into current and non-current.

I. Assets

An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

(a) it is expected to be realised in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the company's normal operating cycle;
(b) it is held primarily for the purpose of trade;
(c) it is expected to be realised on demand or within 12 months after the reporting date; or
(d) it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

Current assets include the current portion of non-current financial assets.
All other assets are classified as non-current.

II. Liabilities

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

(a) it is expected to be settled in the company's normal operating cycle;
(b) it is held primarily for the purpose of trade;
(c) it is due to be settled in demand or within 12 months after the reporting date; or
(d) there is no unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

Current liabilities include current portion of non-current financial liabilities.
All other liabilities are classified as non-current. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

S. Operating cycle:

Based on the nature of products / activities of the Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

3. **Property, Plant And Equipment :**

(Rs)

Description	Gross Carrying Amount			Accumulated Depreciation/Amortisation			Net block	
	As at April 1, 2019	Additions	As at March 31, 2020	Upto April 1, 2019	For the year	Upto March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2020
Tangible assets (owned)								
Building	1,91,13,732	-	1,91,13,732	9,97,376	9,97,376	19,94,752	1,81,16,356	1,71,18,980
Furniture and fixtures	16,08,149	-	16,08,149	5,10,980	5,79,480	10,90,460	10,97,169	5,17,689
Office equipments	3,07,941	4,31,360	7,39,301	1,05,106	2,74,864	3,79,970	2,02,835	3,59,331
Vehicles	1,12,57,913	-	1,12,57,913	9,43,878	12,25,307	21,69,185	1,03,14,035	90,88,728
Computer systems	1,10,089	-	1,10,089	60,586	49,503	1,10,089	49,503	-
Total	**3,23,97,824**	**4,31,360**	**3,28,29,184**	**26,17,926**	**31,26,530**	**57,44,454**	**2,97,79,898**	**2,70,84,728**

(Rs)

Description	Gross Carrying Amount			Accumulated Depreciation/Amortisation			Net block	
	Deemed cost as at April 1, 2018	Additions	As at March 31, 2019	Upto April 1, 2018	Charge for the year	Upto March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2019
Tangible assets (owned)								
Building	1,91,13,732	-	1,91,13,732	-	9,97,376	9,97,376	1,91,13,732	1,81,16,356
Furniture and fixtures	4,47,003	11,61,146	16,08,149	-	5,10,980	5,10,980	4,47,003	10,97,169
Office equipments	13,102	2,94,839	3,07,941	-	1,05,106	1,05,106	13,102	2,02,835
Vehicles	-	1,12,57,913	1,12,57,913	-	9,43,878	9,43,878	-	1,03,14,035
Computer systems	28,810	81,279	1,10,089	-	60,586	60,586	28,810	49,503
Total	**1,96,02,647**	**1,27,95,177**	**3,23,97,824**	-	**26,17,926**	**26,17,926**	**1,96,02,647**	**2,97,79,898**

4. **Intangible Assets:**

(Rs)

Description	Gross Carrying Amount			Accumulated Depreciation/Amortisation			Net block	
	As at April 1, 2019	Additions	As at March 31, 2020	Upto April 1, 2019	Charge for the year	Upto March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2020
Computer software*	9,15,44,994	-	9,15,44,994	3,37,72,242	1,15,54,191	4,53,26,432	5,77,72,752	4,62,18,562
Total:	**9,15,44,994**	-	**9,15,44,994**	**3,37,72,242**	**1,15,54,191**	**4,53,26,432**	**5,77,72,752**	**4,62,18,562**

(Rs)

Description	Gross Carrying Amount			Accumulated Depreciation/Amortisation			Net block	
	As at April 1, 2018	Gross block Additions	As at March 31, 2019	Upto April 1, 2018	Charge for the year	Upto March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2019
Computer software*	7,85,76,333	1,29,68,661	9,15,44,994	-	3,37,72,242	3,37,72,242	7,85,76,333	5,77,72,752
Total:	**7,85,76,333**	**1,29,68,661**	**9,15,44,994**	-	**3,37,72,242**	**3,37,72,242**	**7,85,76,333**	**5,77,72,752**

(*internally generated)

Notes To The Standalone Financial Statements As At March 31, 2020

3. A. The Company has elected to use the exemption available under Ind AS 101 to continue the carrying value for all of its Property, plant and equipment as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and used that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition (April 01, 2018) as per the following details:

Particulars	Gross Block (at cost)	Accumulated Depreciation (as per Previous GAAP)	Gross block as per Ind AS
Building	20,480,000	1,366,268	19,113,732
Furniture and fixtures	1,077,091	630,088	447,003
Office equipments	1,633,768	1,620,666	13,102
Computer systems	2,808,720	2,779,910	28,810
Total	**25,999,579**	**6,396,933**	**19,602,647**

B. **Property, plant and equipment provided as security:**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	As at April 1, 2018
Buildings	1,71,18,980	1,81,16,356	1,91,13,732
Total	**1,71,18,980**	**1,81,16,356**	**1,91,13,732**

Note:
Office premises located at unit no. 605, Rupa Solitaire, Millenium Business Park, Mahape, Navi Mumbai 400 710 have been hypothecated to Axis Bank Limited.

4. A. The Company has elected to use the exemption available under Ind AS 101 to continue the carrying value for all of its Intangible assets as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and used that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition (April 01, 2018) as per the following details:

Particulars	Gross Block (at cost)	Accumulated Depreciation (as per Previous GAAP)	Gross block as per Ind AS
Computer software *	168,834,909	90,258,576	78,576,333
Total	**168,834,909**	**90,258,576**	**78,576,333**

(*includes amountswritten off and adjusted in opening retained earnings)

5. **INTANGIBLE ASSETS UNDER DEVELOPMENT:**
Intangible assets under development comprises of software projects under development

As at March 31, 2020 (Rs.)	As at March 31, 2019 (Rs.)	As at April 1, 2018 (Rs.)
19,581,333	-	-

6) INVESTMENT IN A SUBSIDIARY :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 (Rs.)	As at March 31, 2019 (Rs.)	As at March 31, 2018 (Rs.)
Non trade, unquoted Equity instruments (fully paid up) In a subsidiary company 79,990 (March 31, 2019 9,000, April 1, 2018 Nil) equity shares of Rs.10 each of Makebot Robotic Solutions Private Limited	2,10,32,050	90,000	-
Total:	**2,10,32,050**	**90,000**	

Note: Aggregate value of quoted investments	-	-	-
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	-	-	-
Aggregate value of unquoted investments	2,10,32,050	90,000	-
Aggregate provision for impairment in the value of investments	-	-	-

7) TRADE RECEIVABLES :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 (Rs.)	As at March 31, 2019 (Rs.)	As at March 31, 2018 (Rs.)
Unsecured, considered good			
Trade receivables	3,26,76,384	6,27,57,384	-
Total :	**3,26,76,384**	**6,27,57,384**	**-**

Note:

Trade receivables which have significant increase in CreditRisk	-	-	-
Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-

Note:

a) First pari passu charge by way of hypothecation or indenture of mortgage and /or hypothecation of servers, Pcs, tablets or any such Items lying in the premises, in transit or elsewhere, book debts and other receivables.

b) Trade receivables are non-interest bearing.

8) OTHER NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 (Rs.)	As at March 31, 2019 (Rs.)	As at April 31, 2018 (Rs.)
Unsecured, considered good			
Sundry deposits	9,51,480	12,01,480	40,20,985
Fixed deposit with a bank (original maturity more than 12 months)	-	32,09,429	-
Total :	**9,51,480**	**44,10,909**	**40,20,985**

9) OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 (Rs.)	As at March 31, 2019 (Rs.)	As at April 31, 2018 (Rs.)
Unsecured, considered good			
Deposit with statutory authority under protest	26,78,258	26,78,258	10,00,000
Total :	**26,78,258**	**26,78,258**	**10,00,000**

10) INVENTORIES :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 (Rs.)	As at March 31, 2019 (Rs.)	As at April 31, 2018 (Rs.)
Stock-in-trade (traded goods)	6,76,99,907	57,85,823	1,12,93,086
Total :	**6,76,99,907**	**57,85,823**	**1,12,93,086**

11) TRADE RECEIVABLES :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 (Rs.)	As at March 31, 2019 (Rs.)	As at April 31, 2018 (Rs.)
Unsecured, considered good			
Trade receivables	10,01,84,346	14,25,57,870	18,96,14,707
Total :	**10,01,84,346**	**14,25,57,870**	**18,96,14,707**

Note:

Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-
Trade receivables - credit impaired	12,53,344	12,39,349	-
Less: Impairment Allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful debts)*	12,53,344	12,39,349	-

* The provision for the impairment of trade receivables has been made on the basis of the expected credit loss method

Note:

a) Trade receivable are receivable in normal operating cycle and are shown net of an allowance for doubtful debts, if any.
b) First pari passu charge by way of hypothecation or indenture of mortgage and /or hypothecation of servers, Pcs, tablets or any such Items lying in the premises, in transit or elsewhere, book debts and other receivables.
c) Trade receivables are non-interest bearing

12) CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 (Rs.)	As at March 31, 2019 (Rs.)	As at April 31, 2018 (Rs.)
Balances with banks			
in current accounts	2,78,915	34,16,270	5,70,60,283
in fixed deposits with a bank (original maturity less than 3 months)	8,89,120	8,48,260	1,00,00,000
Total :	**11,68,035**	**42,64,530**	**6,70,60,283**

13) BANK BALANCES OTHER CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 (Rs.)	As at March 31, 2019 (Rs.)	As at April 31, 2018 (Rs.)
Fixed deposits with banks (original maturity of 12 months)	-	-	2,81,73,049
Total :	**-**	**-**	**2,81,73,049**

14) LOANS :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 (Rs.)	As at March 31, 2019 (Rs.)	As at April 31, 2018 (Rs.)
Unsecured ,considered good			
Loan to a related party (Subsidiary)	73,97,737	-	-
Loans and advances to employees	9,94,339	9,78,236	1,63,369
Total :	**83,92,076**	**9,78,236**	**1,63,369**

15) OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 (Rs.)	As at March 31, 2019 (Rs.)	As at April 31, 2018 (Rs.)
Unsecured, considered good			
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	-	12,857	2,75,228
Total :	**-**	**12,857**	**2,75,228**

16) INCOME TAX AND DEFERRED TAX :

Current tax assets (net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 (Rs.)	As at March 31, 2019 (Rs.)	As at April 31, 2018 (Rs.)
Advance tax and tax deducted at source (net of provision for tax - March 31, 2020 Rs. 1,33,71,000/- , March 31, 2019 Rs. 1,22,08.510/- and April 1, 2018 Rs. 83,93,630/-)	1,34,09,381	58,37,437	12,06,310
Total :	**1,34,09,381**	**58,37,437**	**12,06,310**

Reconciliation Of Tax Expense And The Accounting Profit Multiplied By India's Domestic Tax Rate For Year Ended March 31, 2020 And March 31, 2019:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Rs)	For the year ended March 31, 2019 (Rs)
Accounting profit before tax	5,53,03,977	1,93,78,091
At India's statutory income tax rate of 25.17% (March 31, 2019 28.60%)	1,39,20,011	55,42,134
Adjustment for tax purposes:		
Difference in Book depreciation and depreciation as per Income Tax Act, 1961	(53,700)	(51,06,116)
Others	(2,35,872)	66,064
At the effective income tax rate of 24.63% (March 31, 2019: 4.15%)	**1,36,30,439**	**5,02,081**
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	1,33,17,000	41,09,000
Tax adjustment for earlier years	-	80,99,510
Deferred tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	3,00,658	(37,39,831)
	1,36,17,658	**84,68,679**
Other comprehensive income		
Deferred tax related to OCI items:		
Net loss / (gain) on Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	-	-

Deferred tax expense/(income) relates to the following:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 (Rs.)	As at March 31, 2019 (Rs.)	As at April 31, 2018 (Rs.)
Deferred tax liability on account of:			
- Difference in WDV between book and income tax records (A)	3,47,166	3,63,383	56,77,484
Deferred tax (asset) on account of:			
- Employee benefits/gratuity	2,35,853	(81,022)	(6,24,324)
-Dis-allowance u/s 35-D	-	-	(10,30,968)
Deferred tax (asset) (B)	2,35,853	(81,022)	(16,55,292)
Net deferred tax liability (A) - (B)	**5,83,019**	**2,82,361**	**40,22,192**
Opening balance	2,82,361	40,22,192	40,22,192
Deferred tax asset written off against share premium	-	-	(6,74,498)
Deferred tax expenses for the year	3,00,658	(37,39,831)	6,74,498

The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax.
liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

17) OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 (Rs.)	As at March 31, 2019 (Rs.)	As at April 31, 2018 (Rs.)
Prepaid expenses	54,456	2,74,019	35,843
Advance to suppliers	7,76,73,728	5,84,95,164	4,04,00,498
Balance with revenue authorities	49,71,659	-	-
TDS amount receivable from NBFC's	5,83,704	4,84,580	11,23,347
Total :	**8,32,83,547**	**5,92,53,763**	**4,15,59,688**

18) EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL :

Authorised share capital

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount (Rs.)
At April 1, 2018	1,20,00,000	12,00,00,000
Changes during the year	-	-
At March 31, 2019	**1,20,00,000**	**12,00,00,000**
Changes during the year	-	-
At March 31, 2020	**1,20,00,000**	**12,00,00,000**

TERMS / RIGHTS ATTACHED TO EQUITY SHARES :

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs 10 per share. Each shareholder is entitled to one vote per equity share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuring Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation on the Company, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

ISSUED EQUITY CAPITAL :

Equity shares of Rs.10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount (Rs.)
At April 1, 2018	1,14,56,601	11,45,66,010
Changes during the year	-	-
At March 31, 2019	**1,14,56,601**	**11,45,66,010**
Changes during the year	-	-
At March 31, 2020	**1,14,56,601**	**11,45,66,010**

SHAREHOLDERS HOLDING MORE THAN 5% OF THE PAID UP EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY:

Name of the shareholders	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	No. of shares held	% of holding	No. of shares held	% of holding	No. of shares held	% of holding
Krishna Murari Singh	39,29,666	34.30%	39,29,666	34.30%	39,29,666	34.30%
Dhiraj Kumar Sharma	12,02,825	10.50%	12,02,825	10.50%	12,02,825	10.50%
Sidhhartha Xavier	12,02,825	10.50%	12,02,825	10.50%	12,02,825	10.50%

Reconciliation of the number of equity shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year:

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount (Rs.)
At April 1, 2018	1,14,56,601	11,45,66,010
Changes during the year	-	-
At March 31, 2019	**1,14,56,601**	**11,45,66,010**
Changes during the year	-	-
At March 31, 2020	**1,14,56,601**	**11,45,66,010**

Aggregate number of bonus shares, shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date:

Particulars	Bonus shares	Shares issued for consideration other than cash	Shares bought back
2018-19	-	-	-
2017-18	69,84,280	-	-
2016-17	-	76,000	-
2015-16	-	-	-
2014-15	-	-	-

19) OTHER EQUITY :

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2020 Rs.	As at March 31, 2019 Rs.	As at April 1, 2018 Rs.
Securities premium reserve	19.1	17,38,47,395	17,38,47,395	17,40,32,280
Retained earnings	19.2	5,45,29,143	1,31,84,093	29,31,345
		22,79,51,529	**18,70,31,488**	**17,69,63,625**

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 Rs.	As at March 31, 2019 Rs.	As at April 1, 2018 Rs.
19.1	**Securities Premium Reserve**			
	Balance at the beginning of the year	17,38,47,395	17,40,32,280	17,40,32,280
	Less: Share issue expenses	-	1,84,885	-
	Balance at the end of the year	**17,38,47,395**	**17,38,47,395**	**17,40,32,280**
	Retained earnings			
19.2	Balance at the beginning of the year	1,31,84,093	29,31,345	1,26,39,075
	(Less): Software written off	-	-	(3,29,20,941)
	Add:Profit for the year	4,16,86,318	1,09,09,412	2,32,13,211
	- Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss :			
	- Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	(3,41,268)	(6,56,664)	-
	- Income tax relating to above item	-	-	-
	Balance at the end of the year	**5,45,29,143**	**1,31,84,093**	**29,31,345**
	Total :	**22,83,76,538**	**18,70,31,488**	**17,69,63,625**

Note: Nature of reserves -

a) Securities premium reserve :

Securities premium account comprises of premium on issue of shares. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the specific provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

b) Retained earnings :

Retained earnings represents surplus/accumulated earnings of the Company and are available for distribution to shareholders.

20) LONG TERM BORROWINGS :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 Rs.	As at March 31, 2019 Rs.	As at April 1, 2018 Rs.
Secured			
Term loan from a bank:	1,38,06,000	1,53,81,000	1,62,81,000
Less: Current maturity of long term debt (Refer Note 20.1.1)	21,50,000	14,25,000	9,00,000
	1,16,56,000	**1,39,56,000**	**1,53,81,000**
Unsecured			
From others:			
From Non Banking Finance Companies-Term loans (Refer Note 20.1.2)	1,94,14,000	1,13,37,033	1,80,80,676
Less: Current maturities of long term debt	94,44,312	13,35,359	67,31,912
	99,69,688	**1,00,01,674**	**1,13,48,764**
From banks-term loans (Refer Note 20.1.3)	1,03,80,696	1,02,37,761	80,24,720
Less: Current maturities of long term debt	29,27,621	34,93,785	52,48,222
	74,53,075	**67,43,977**	**27,76,498**
Total :	**2,90,78,763**	**3,07,01,651**	**2,95,06,262**

20.1) DETAILS OF NON CURRENT BORROWINGS :

	Particulars	Security	Monthly instalment - Rs.	Rate of interest %	Tenure (months)
20.1.1	Axis Bank Limited	Office premises located at unit No 605, Rupa Solitaire, Millenium Business Park, Mahape, Navi Mumbai 400 710.	75,000 for first 17 months, 1,50,000 for next 12 months, 2,00,000 for next 37 months, 3,00,000 for next 17 months & 7,06,000 for the last month	9.00*	84
20.1.2	ICICI Bank Limited	Underlying vehicle	1,59,234	8.31	60
20.1.3	ICICI Bank Limited	Underlying vehicle	24,805	8.50	60

20.2	Bajaj Finserv Limited	Unsecured	No monthly instalment	9.5% upto March 2018 and 9.75% from April-2018	240
	Shriram City Union Finance Limited	Unsecured	156347 for first 12 months, 108548 for next 12 months & 54274 for last 12 months	19.51 (Fixed)	36
	Clix Capital Services Pvt Limited	Unsecured	1,62,953	16.00	36
	Tata Capital Financial Services Limited	Unsecured	4,53,654	16.00	12
	Edelweiss Retail Finance Limited	Unsecured	74,558	17.00	60
20.3	HDFC Bank Limited	Unsecured	1,38,642	15.00	36
	ICICI Bank Limited	Unsecured	1,45,317	15.00	24
	IDFC First Bank Limited	Unsecured	1,99,770	16.00	24
	Deutsche Bank	Unsecured	1,42,611	17.00	36

(* floating rate)

21) LONG TERM PROVISIONS :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 Rs.	As at March 31, 2019 Rs.	As at April 1, 2018 Rs.
Provision for employee benefits			
For gratuity (unfunded)	28,12,478	29,29,556	25,86,995
For compensated absences (unfunded)	10,70,038	12,28,797	11,52,624
Total :	**38,82,516**	**41,58,353**	**37,39,619**

22) SHORT TERM BORROWINGS :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 Rs.	As at March 31, 2019 Rs.	As at April 1, 2018 Rs.
Secured (Refer Notes 22.1.1-22.1.3)			
Repayable on demand from a bank:			
Cash credit	2,48,53,239	73,69,794	1,86,48,274
Total :	**2,48,53,239**	**73,69,794**	**1,86,48,274**

22.1 Details of secured loans:

22.1.1 Primary security: Hypothecation of servers, Pcs, tablets or any such Items lying in the premises, in transit or elsewhere, book debts and other receivables.

22.1.2 Collateral security: Office premises located at unit No 605, Rupa Solitaire, Millenium Business Park, Mahape, Navi Mumbai 400 710 and also personal guarantee of directors viz. Krishna Murari Singh, Beauty Krishna Murari Singh and Amitabh Sinha jointly aggregating to Rs.5,00,00,000 (March 31, 2019 Rs. 5,00,00,000 and April 1, 2018 Rs.5,00,00,000).

22.1.3 Rate of Interest - 8.75% per annum (March 31, 2019 9% per annum and April 1, 2018 9% per annum)

23) TRADE PAYABLES :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 Rs.	As at March 31, 2019 Rs.	As at April 1, 2018 Rs.
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (Refer Note 23.1)	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises:	71,32,471	1,54,60,311	3,78,13,858
Total :	**71,32,471**	**1,54,60,311**	**3,78,13,858**

23.1 Disclosure under the Micro ,Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 :
Amounts due to Micro and Small Enterprises are disclosed on the basis of and to the extent of information available with the Company regarding status of the suppliers, which are as follows :

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 Rs.	As at March 31, 2019 Rs.	As at April 1, 2018 Rs.
1	The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of the accounting year;	-	-	-
2	The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year;	-	-	-
3	The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006;	-	-	-
4	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year;	-	-	-
5	The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-	-

24) OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 Rs.	As at March 31, 2019 Rs.	As at April 1, 2018 Rs.
Current maturities of long term debt	1,45,21,932	62,54,143	1,28,80,134
Interest accrued but not due	3,25,827	3,30,394	3,35,361
Total :	**1,48,47,759**	**65,84,537**	**1,32,15,495**

25) OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 Rs.	As at March 31, 2019 Rs.	As at April 1, 2018 Rs.
Advances from customers	3,14,507	1,18,817	32,46,820
Statutory dues	6,23,243	97,99,759	4,05,81,453
Total :	**9,37,750**	**99,18,576**	**4,38,28,272**

26) SHORT TERM PROVISIONS :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 Rs.	As at March 31, 2019 Rs.	As at April 1, 2018 Rs.
Provision for employee benefits :			
For gratuity-unfunded	58,865	47,772	43,069
For compensated absences - unfunded	43,159	58,865	1,99,009
Total :	**1,02,024**	**1,06,637**	**2,42,078**

27) REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS :

Particulars	For The Year Ended March 31, 2020 (Rs)	For The Year Ended March 31, 2019 (Rs)
Sale of:		
Products (including accessories)	12,17,35,566	7,11,59,492
Software	-	5,00,00,000
Professional fees	4,69,00,000	1,76,93,000
Services - AMC	8,04,53,132	1,45,58,817
Total :	**24,90,88,698**	**15,34,11,309**

28) OTHER INCOME :

Particulars	For The Year Ended March 31, 2020 (Rs)	For The Year Ended March 31, 2019 (Rs)
Interest on fixed deposits with a bank	85,371	13,29,410
Miscellaneous receipts	-	3,06,620
Foreign Exchange Fluctation	-	44,688
Credit balances appropriated	-	28,248
Total :	**85,371**	**17,08,966**

29) CHANGES IN INVENTORY OF STOCK-IN-TRADE :

Particulars	For The Year Ended March 31, 2020 (Rs)	For The Year Ended March 31, 2019 (Rs)
Closing inventory		
Stock-in-trade (traded goods)	6,76,99,907	57,85,823
Opening inventory		
Stock-in-trade (traded goods)	57,85,823	1,12,93,086
Total :	**(6,19,14,083)**	**55,07,263**

30) EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSES :

Particulars	For The Year Ended March 31, 2020 (Rs)	For The Year Ended March 31, 2019 (Rs)
Salaries and bonus	68,56,656	2,71,71,532
Contribution to provident and other funds	21,71,499	8,50,788
Gratuity	(1,05,985)	3,47,263
Employees welfare	15,01,967	11,51,465
Total :	**1,04,24,137**	**2,95,21,048**

31) FINANCE COSTS :

Particulars	For The Year Ended March 31, 2020 (Rs)	For The Year Ended March 31, 2019 (Rs)
Interest expense on:		
Borrowings:		
Term loans	9,83,874	8,89,027
Working capital	39,31,693	28,48,222
Vehicle Loans	5,82,533	5,57,975
Other unsecured loans	25,89,654	35,54,732
Other borrowing costs:		
Processing charges	4,51,924	1,51,000
Bank charges	1,61,487	3,56,268
Total :	**87,01,165**	**83,57,224**

32) DEPRECIATION & AMORTISATION EXPENSE :

Particulars	For The Year Ended March 31, 2020 (Rs)	For The Year Ended March 31, 2019 (Rs)
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	31,26,530	26,17,926
Amortisation of an intangible asset	1,15,54,191	3,37,72,242
Total :	**1,46,80,721**	**3,63,90,168**

33) OTHER EXPENSES :

Particulars	For The Year Ended March 31, 2020 (Rs)	For The Year Ended March 31, 2019 (Rs)
Rent	9,29,800	16,84,939
Payments to auditor as:		
a. auditor	2,25,000	2,25,000
Miscellaneous expenses	51,88,720	83,97,961
Communication expenses	7,65,291	9,22,242
Legal fees	1,18,500	1,52,892
Insurance	3,48,089	65,073
Bad Debts	-	24,45,883
Conveyance and travelling	27,05,064	57,04,505
Repairs and maintenance-Others	2,20,885	12,96,413
Business promotion	1,27,21,515	46,63,224
Commission	5,00,000	6,26,526
Professional fees	1,32,64,102	90,61,130
Provision for expected credit loss	13,995	12,39,349
Directors sitting fees	4,00,000	6,00,000
Total :	**3,74,00,961**	**3,70,85,137**

34) EARNINGS PER SHARE (EPS) :

Particulars	For The Year Ended March 31, 2020 (Rs)	For The Year Ended March 31, 2019 (Rs)
Profit for the year	4,16,86,310	1,09,09,412
Amount available for equity share holders	4,16,86,310	1,09,09,412
Weighted average number of equity shares (nos.)	1,14,56,601	1,14,56,601
Basic EPS	3.64	0.95
Diluted EPS	3.64	0.95

35) RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES :

35.1 The Following Table Provides The List Of Related Parties And Material Transactions That Have Been Entered Into With Related Parties For The Relevant Financial Years :

Sl. No	Name of the related party	Relationship
1	Krishna Murari Singh- Chairman and Managing Director	Key Management Personnel (KMP's) represented on the Board
2	Nurani Venkitakrishnan Kailasam (Director)	
3	Beauty Krishnamurari Singh (Director)	
4	Swati Arora (CS)	Key Management Personnel (KMP's)
5	Prodyut Bhattacharya (CFO)	
6	Makebot Robotic Solutions Private Limited (from January 9, 2019)	Subsidiary with 79.99% holding from June 14, 2020
7	Miljon Medi App LLP	Subsidiary from June 14, 2018 to March 27, 2019 and later an entity in which KMP is interested

35.2 Transactions With Related Parties :

Sl. No	Particulars	For The Year Ended March 31, 2020 (Rs)	For The Year Ended March 31, 2019 (Rs)
1	**Capital transactions** Unsecured loans given Subsidiary Makebot Robotic Solutions Private Limited Unsecured loans repaid Makebot Robotic Solutions Private Limited	3,73,25,722 2,99,27,986	- -
	Equity shares allotted Subsidiary Makebot Robotic Solutions Private Limited	2,09,42,050	
	Security deposit received KMP Beauty Krishnamurari Singh	-	2,00,000
	Security deposit received KMP Beauty Krishnamurari Singh	2,00,000	
	Share in Miljon Medi app LLP (sale) KMP Krishna Murari Singh	-	70,800
2	**Revenue transactions**: Expenses Sitting Fees-Beauty Krishnamurari Singh Rent Paid- Beauty Krishnamurari Singh	80,000 -	80,000 8,00,000
	Salary to KMP's* Krishna Murari Singh Nurani Venkitakrishnan Kailasam Prodyut Bhattacharya Swati Arora	48,00,000 85,000 3,75,000 4,85,715	48,00,000 10,20,000 4,50,000 4,20,000
	Sales Miljon Medi App LLP (excluding GST)	10,50,000	5,06,41,849
	Sales return Miljon Medi App LLP (excluding GST)	90,00,000	-

(* excluding incremental liability for gratuity as employee wise breakup of such liability based on estimation is not ascertainable)

35.3 Amounts outstanding for related parties:

Sl. No	Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 Rs.	As at March 31, 2019 Rs.	As at April 1, 2018 Rs.
1	**Equity and Liabilities** Loans and Advances Subsidiary Makebot Robotic Solutions Private Limited	73,97,736	-	-
2	**Trade payables/other current liabilities** Dues to Director's/KMP'S Krishna Murari Singh	-	1,56,428	12,56,947
3	**Trade Receivables** **Miljon Medi App LLP**	2,85,96,384	5,97,57,384	-

Notes :

(a) Related party relationships are as identified by the Company on the basis of information available and relied upon by the auditors.

(b) No amount has been written off or written back in respect of debts due from or to related parties.

36) IMPAIRMENT REVIEW :

Assets are tested for impairment annually or whenever there are any indicators for impairment. Impairment test is performed at the level of each Cash Generating Unit ('CGU') or group of CGUs within the Company at which assets are monitored for internal management purpose. The impairment assessment is based on higher of value in use and fair value less cost of disposal.

37) CONTINGENT LIABILITIES :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 Rs.	As at March 31, 2019 Rs.	As at April 1, 2018 Rs.
Income tax matters disputed in appeal (Paid under protest Rs. 1,000,000 (March 31, 2019 Rs.10,00,000 April 1, 2018 Rs. Nil)	65,16,790	65,16,790	-
Sales tax matters disputed in appeal (Paid under protest Rs. 14,22,752 (March 31, 2019 Rs. 14,22,752 April 1, 2018 Rs. Nil)	64,11,244	68,04,565	-

Note:
Contingent liabilities in respect of above matters arising in the ordinary course of business, it is anticipated that no material liabilities will arise.

38) THE COMPANY WAS EARLIER KNOWN AS :

Globalspace Tech Private Limited upto September 28, 2016
Globalspace Technologies Private Limited upto November 30, 2016

39) SEGMENT INFORMATION :

In line with the provisions of IND AS 108 'Operating segments' and basis the review of operations being done by the Senior Management, the operations of the Company fall under the business of providing technology enabled solutions and allied activities, which is considered to be the only reportable segment by the Management.

40) DISCLOSURE UNDER SECTION 186(4)OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 :

Loans given during the year:

Particulars	Opening Balance	Additions (Rs)	Deletions (Rs)	Closing balance (Rs)	Purpose
Loan to wholly owned subsidiary - Makebot Robotic Solutions Private Limited	-	3,73,25,722	2,99,27,986	73,97,736	Interest free loan

Note:The above particulars does not include loans given to employees ,accrued interest etc, if any.

41) in view of book profits being in excess of taxable profits for the year ended march 31, 2019, as per computation of income, the provision for tax has been made as per mat under section 115jb of the income tax act, 1961. The company is entitled to avail credit of rs.34,45,682 For the aforesaid year ended under section section 115jaa (1a) which will be availed as and when due.

42) FOR ASSETS TAKEN ON LEASE :

Leases are cancellable in nature/ of short term term tenure. Accordingly, ind as 116 is not applicable.

43) FIRST TIME ADOPTION OF INDIAN ACCOUNTING STANDARDS :

These are Company's first financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS. For periods up to and including the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP).
Accordingly, the Company has prepared financial statements which comply with Ind AS applicable for periods ended March 31, 2020, together with the comparative period data as at and for the year ended March 31, 2019, as described in the summary of significant accounting policies. In preparing these financial statements, the Company's opening balance sheet was prepared as at April 1, 2018, the Company's date of transition to Ind AS. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Company, if any, in restating its Indian GAAP financial statements, including the balance sheet as at April 1, 2018 and the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2019.

Exemptions Applied:

Ind AS 101 allows first-time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under Ind AS.
The Company has applied the following exemptions:

a) Mandatory Exemptions :

Estimates -

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

Ind AS estimates at April 1, 2018 are consistent with the estimates as at the same date made in conformity with previous GAAP.

b) Optional exemptions :

(i) Deemed cost for Property Plant & equipment -

Ind AS 101 permits a first time adopter to elect to fair value its property, plant and equipment as recognized in financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition or apply principles of Ind AS retrospectively. Ind AS 101 also permits the first time adopter to elect to continue with the carrying value for all of its property plant and equipment as recognized in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS. This exemption can be also used for intangible assets covered by Ind-AS 38.

Accordingly, as per Ind AS 101, the Company has elected to consider fair value of its property, plant and equipment, capital work in progress as its deemed cost on the date of transition to Ind AS.

(ii) Fair value measurement of financial assets and liabilities -

Under IGAAP the financial assets and liabilities were being carried at the transaction value.

First-time adopters may apply Ind AS 109 to day one gain or loss provisions prospectively to transactions occurring on or after the date of transition to Ind AS. Therefore, unless a first-time adopter elects to apply Ind AS 109 retrospectively to day one gain or loss transaction, transactions that occurred prior to the date of transition to Ind AS do not need to be retrospectively restated.

The Company has measured its financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost or fair value.

44) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS :

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and the accompanying disclosures. Uncertainty about the assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying value of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

i) Judgements :

In the process of applying the accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have significant effect on the amounts recognised in the Company's financial statements:

Provisions and contingencies -

The assessments undertaken in recognising provisions and contingencies have been made in accordance with Ind AS 37, 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets'. The evaluation of the likelihood of the contingent events has required best judgment by management regarding the probability of exposure to potential loss.

Assessment of lease contracts -

Classification of leases under finance lease or operating lease requires judgment with regard to the estimated economic life and estimated cost of the asset. The Company has analyzed each lease contract on a case to case basis to classify the arrangement as operating or finance lease, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements.

ii) Estimates and assumptions :

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

45) TAXES :

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

46) USEFUL LIVES OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT :

The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition, internal assessment of user experience and other economic factors (such as the stability of the industry, and known technological advances) and the level of maintenance expenditure required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the asset. The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting date.

47) TRANSITION TO IND AS REPORTING :

As stated in Note 2 A the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020 are prepared in compliance with Ind AS.
The adoption of Ind AS was carried out in accordance with Ind AS 101, using April 1, 2018 as the transition date. Ind AS 101 requires that all Ind AS standards that are effective for the first Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ending March 31, 2020, be applied consistently and retrospectively for all fiscal years presented.
All applicable Ind AS have been applied consistently and retrospectively wherever required. The resulting difference between the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities in the financial statements under both Ind AS and Previous GAAP as of the Transition Date have been recognized directly in equity at the Transition Date.
The following reconciliations help to understand the effect of significant differences arising from the transition from Previous GAAP to Ind AS in accordance with Ind AS 101:

A) Reconciliation Of Equity :

Particulars	Note No.	As At	
		March 31, 2019 Rs.	April 1, 2018 Rs.
Total Net Worth As Per Indian Gaap (A)		33,57,57,789	32,44,50,577
Less:software Written Off During The Year	A	3,29,20,942	3,29,20,942
Ecl On Trade Receivables	B	12,39,349	-
Total Net Worth As Per Ind As		**30,15,97,498**	**29,15,29,635**

B) Reconciliation between Profit as previously reported and total comprehensive income as per Ind AS for the year ended March 31, 2019 :

Particulars	Note No.	For The Year Ended March 31, 2019
Profit Under Previous Gaap		**1,14,92,097**
Current Practices And Ind As Gap Differences		
Ecl On Trade Receivables	B	12,39,349
Remeasurement Of Defined Benefit Plan	C	6,56,664
Net Profit After Tax As Per Ind As		**95,96,084**
Other Comprehensive Income		
Remeasurement Of Defined Benefit Plan	C	6,56,664
Income Tax Relating To The Above Item		-
Net Profit After Tax As Per Ind As		**1,02,52,748**

C) There were no material differences between the Statement of Cash Flows presented under Ind AS and under IGAAP

Notes to the reconciliation:

a) Software written off -
Management of the Company has decided to write off the said value of software.

b) Trade Receivables -
As per Ind AS 109,the Company is required to apply expected credit loss model for recognising the allowance for doubtful debts. As a result, the Company has estimated lifetime expected credit losses and recorded the same as at the transition date.

c) Actuarial gain/loss on employee benefit plan -
As per Ind AS 19, actuarial gains and losses relating to defined employee benefit plans are recognized in other comprehensive income as compared to being recognized in the Statement of profit and loss under IGAAP.

48) IN COMPLIANCE WITH IND AS 27 "SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS" THE REQUIRED INFORMATION IS AS UNDER :

Particulars	Principal Place Of Business/Country Of Incorporation	Percentage of ownership (%) Interest as on		
		March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	April 1, 2018
Subsidiary Makebot Robotic Solutions Private Limited	India	79.99	100	NA

49) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATIONS AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS :

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced of liquidation sale.
The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:
Fair value of cash and cash equivalent, bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent, trade receivables, trade payables, other current financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.
Level 3: techniques which use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

Particulars	Carrying Value At Amortised Cost (Rs)	Fair Value (Rs)		
	As at April 01, 2018	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Non current financial assets :				
Other non current financial assets	40,20,985	-	-	-
Total :	**40,20,985**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Current financial assets :				
Trade receivables	18,96,14,707	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	6,70,60,283	-	-	-
Bank balances other cash and cash equivalents	2,81,73,049	-	-	-
Loans	1,63,369	-	-	-
Other financial assets	2,75,228	-	-	-
Total :	**28,52,86,636**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Non current financial liabilities :				
Long term borrowings	2,95,06,262	-	-	-
Total :	**2,95,06,262**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Current financial liabilities				
Short term borrowings	1,86,48,274	-	-	-
Trade payables	3,78,13,858	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	1,32,15,495	-	-	-
Total :	**6,96,77,627**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Particulars	Carrying Value At Amortised Cost (Rs)	Fair Value (Rs)		
	As at March 31, 2019	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Non current financial assets :				
Trade receivables	6,27,57,384	-	-	-
Other non current financial assets	44,10,909	-	-	-
Total :	**6,71,68,293**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Current financial assets				
Trade receivables	14,25,57,870	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	42,64,530	-	-	-
Loans	9,78,236	-	-	-
Other financial assets	12,857	-	-	-
Total :	**14,78,13,493**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Non current financial liabilities :				
Long term borrowings	3,07,01,651	-	-	-
Total :	**3,07,01,651**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Current financial liabilities				
Short term borrowings	73,69,794	-	-	-
Trade payables	1,54,60,311	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	65,84,537	-	-	-
Total :	**2,94,14,642**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Rs.

Particulars	Carrying Value At Amortised Cost As at March 31, 2020	Fair Value Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Non current financial assets :				
Trade receivables	3,26,76,384	-	-	-
Other non current financial assets	9,51,480	-	-	-
Total :	**3,36,27,864**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Current financial assets				
Trade receivables	10,01,84,346	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	11,68,035	-	-	-
Loans	83,92,076	-	-	-
Total :	**10,97,44,457**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Non current financial liabilities :				
Long term borrowings	2,90,78,763	-	-	-
Total :	**2,90,78,763**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Current financial liabilities				
Short term borrowings	2,48,53,239	-	-	-
Trade payables	71,32,471	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	1,48,47,759	-	-	-
Total :	**4,68,33,470**	**-**	**-**	**-**

During the reporting period ending March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019, there was no transfer between level 2 and level 3 fair value measurements.

50) FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES :

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

Credit Risk;
Liquidity Risk; And
Market Risk

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk anagement framework who is also responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set ppropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed periodically to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training, standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The board of directors oversees how management monitors compliance with the company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company.

CREDIT RISK

Credit risk arises from the possibility that counter party may not be able to settle their obligations as agreed. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, and analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable. Individual risk limits are set accordingly.
The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoin basis throughout each reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk that company caompares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition.
It considers reasonable and supportive forwarding-looking information such as:

i) Actual or expected significant adverse changes in business,
ii) Actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the counterparty,
ii) Financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the counterparty's ability to meet its obligations,
iv) Significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same counterparty,"

Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as a debtor/borrower failing to engage in a repayment plan with the Company. Where receivables/loans have been written off, the Company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivable due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

Trade And Other Receivables:-

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. Credit terms are in line with industry trends.

Summary of the Company's exposure to credit risk by age of the outstanding from various customers is as follows :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 Rs.	As at March 31, 2019 Rs.	As at April 01, 2018 Rs.
Less than 180 days	7,30,07,691	8,72,69,265	18,55,90,736
More than 365 days	5,98,53,040	11,80,45,989	40,23,971
TOTAL -	**13,28,60,730**	**20,53,15,255**	**18,96,14,707**

Expected credit loss assessment for customers as at April 1, 2018, March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2020.
Exposures to customers outstanding at the end of each reporting period are reviewed by the Company to determine credit losses. Given that the macro economic indicators affecting customers of the Company have not undergone any substantial change, the Company expects the historical trend of minimal credit losses to continue.

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade and other receivables during the year was as follows :

Particulars	Rs.
Balance as at April 01, 2018	-
Impairment loss recognised	12,39,349
Balance as at March 31, 2019	12,39,349
Impairment loss recognised	13,995
Balance as at March 31, 2020	12,53,344

Cash and bank balance :-

The Company held cash and bank balance with credit worthy banks and financial institutions of Rs 1,168,035, Rs 42,64,530 and Rs 9,52,33,332 as at March 31, 2020, March 31, 2019 and April 1, 2018, respectively.The credit worthiness of such banks and financial institutions is evaluated by the management on an ongoing basis and is considered to be good.

Liquidity Risk :-

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time. The board of directors are responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by the board of directors. Management monitors the Company's net liquidity position through rolling forecast on the basis of expected cash flows.

The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted payments.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019		As at April 1, 2018	
	Less than 1 year	1 to 3 years	Less than 1 year	1 to 3 years	Less than 1 year	1 to 3 years
Borrowings (including interest accrued and due)	3,97,00,999	2,90,78,763	1,39,54,331	3,07,01,651	3,18,63,769	2,95,06,262
Trade payables	71,32,471	-	1,54,60,311	-	3,78,13,858	-

Market risk :-

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, fair values or future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, equity prices and other market changes that affect market risk sensitive instruemtns. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including investments and deposits, foreign currency receivables and payables.
The Company market risk is managed by the board of directors which evaluates and excercises independent control over the entire process of market risk management. It also recommends risk management objectives and policies ans also management of cash resources, implementing hedging strategies for foreign currency exposures and ensuring compliance with market risk limits and policies.

a) Foreign currency risk :-

The Company operates internationally and portion of the business is transacted in several currencies and consequently the Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk mainly in US dollar currency.

Particulars	Currency	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	As at April 01, 2018
Foreign currency exposure				
Trade payables	USD	-	40,000	3,08,038

Foreign currency sensitivity :-

The table below demonstrates sensitivity impact on profit after tax and total equity due to change in foreign exchange rates of currencies where it has significant exposure:

Particulars	For The Year Ended March 31, 2020		For The Year Ended March 31, 2019	
Foreign currency (USD)	**1% Increase**	**1% Decrease**	**1% Increase**	**1% Decrease**
Increase / (decrease) in profit and loss	-	-	(27,658)	27,658

b) Interest rate risk :-

Interest rate risk can be either fair value interest rate risk or cash flow interest rate risk. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk of changes in fair values of fixed interest bearing financial assets or borrowings because of fluctuations in the interest rates, if such assets/ borrowings are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of floating interest bearing borrowings will fluctuate because of fluctuations in the interest rates.

Exposure to interest rate risk :-

The Company's interest rate risk arises from borrowings. The interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing borrowings is as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 (Rs)	As at March 31, 2019 (Rs)	As at April 01, 2018 (Rs)
Floating rate borrowings	1,38,06,000	1,53,81,000	1,62,81,000
Fixed rate borrowings	5,46,47,934	2,89,44,588	4,47,53,670
TOTAL -	**6,84,53,934**	**4,43,25,588**	**6,10,34,670**

Interest rate sensitivity :-

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is effected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

Particulars	For The Year Ended			
	March 31, 2020 (Rs)		March 31, 2019 (Rs)	
	1% Increase	1% Decrease	1% Increase	1% Decrease
Increase / (decrease) in profit and loss before tax				
Term loans	(1,09,319)	1,09,319	(98,781)	98,781
Working capital	(4,49,336)	4,49,336	(3,16,469)	3,16,469
TOTAL -	**(5,58,656)**	**5,58,656**	**(4,15,250)**	**4,15,250**

51) CAPITAL MANAGEMENT :

The Company manages its capital to ensure that the Company while maximising the return to stakeholders through optimisation of debt and equity balance.

The capital structure of the Company consists of net debt (borrowings offset by cash and bank balances) and total equity of the Company.

Gearing Ratio :

The gearing ratio at the end of the reporting period was as follows :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 (Rs)	As at March 31, 2019 (Rs)	As at April 01, 2018 (Rs)
Debt	6,84,53,934	4,43,25,588	6,10,34,670
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	11,68,035	42,64,530	6,70,60,283
Net debt	**6,72,85,899**	**4,00,61,058**	**(60,25,613)**
Total equity	34,29,42,548	30,15,97,498	29,15,29,635
Net debt to equity ratio (%)	19.62%	13.28%	(0.02)

52) THE PREVIOUS PERIOD FIGURES HAVE BEEN REGROUPED / RECLASSIFIED, WHEREVER CONSIDERED NECESSARY.

53) CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) IMPACT On Financial Reporting – Accounting Year Ending March 31, 2020.

Pursuant to outbreak of Coronavirus Disease (Covid 19) worldwide and its declaration as global pandemic, the Government of India declared lockdown on March 24, 2020 which led the temporary suspension of operations of the Company and has not significantly impacted the overall business activities of the Company. On account of this, management has prepared future cash flow projections and also assessed the recoverability of its assets and factored assumptions used in the annual impairment assessment of its cash generating units, using various internal and external information up-to the date of approval of these financial results/statements. Further on the basis of this evaluation and current indicators of future economic conditions, the Company expects to recover the remaining carrying amounts of these assets and does not anticipate any reduction of its financial and non-financial assets. The situation is changing rapidly giving rise to inherent uncertainty around the extent and timing of the potential future spread of the COVID-19 and its impact on the Company's business operations. The Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions viz a viz its business operations.

For Tolia & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number:111017W

Sd/-
Kiran P. Tolia
Proprietor
Membership Number: 043637
UDIN:20043637AAAACD7538

Navi Mumbai
June 24, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
GlobalSpace Technologies Limited

Sd/-
Krishna Murari Singh
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN : 03160366

Sd/-
Beauty Krishna Murari Singh
Director
DIN : 03481024

Sd/-
Prodyut Bhattacharya
Chief Financial Officer
Mem. No. 55545

Sd/-
Swati Arora
Company Secretary
& Compliance Officer
Mem. No. A44529

Sd/-
Amitabh Sinha
Chief Executive Officer
DIN : 03480980

Navi Mumbai
June 24, 2020