Notes to standalone financials statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

1 Corporate information

Kashyap Tele-Medicines Limited ('the Company') is a public Company, domiciled in India under the provision of the Companies Act, 1956. The Company is engaged in Software sales and its maintenance and services.

2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended by the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2016

For all periods up to and including the year ended 31st March 2017, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance accounting standards notified under the Section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP). These financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018 are the first the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS. (Refer Note 4.1 for information on how the Company has adopted Ind AS.)

The Company has adopted all the "Ind AS standards and the adoption was carried out in accordance with Ind AS 101 "First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards. The transition was carried out from Indian Accounting Principles generally accepted in India as prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (IGAAP), which was the previous GAAP. Reconciliations and descriptions of the effect of the transition has been summarized in note 4.3 and 4.4.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

The financial statements are presented in Indian rupees (INR) and all values are are presented in full, except otherwise indicated.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies

3.1 Current vs Non Current Classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet base on current/non-current classification.

An asset is current when it is:

i) Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle

ii) Held primarily for the purpose of trading

iii) Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or

iv) Cash or cash equivalents unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current

A liability is current when it is:

i) Expected to be settled in normal operating cycle

ii) Held primarily for the purpose of trading

iii) Due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or

iv) There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liablility for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other liabilities are treated as non-current

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

3.2 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable net of discounts, taking into account contractually defined terms and inclusive of excise duty, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer. Revenue is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable, inclusive of excise duty and net off sales tax/ value added tax, trade discounts, returns and allowances, price difference adjustments, volume discounts, liquidated damages and special discounts passed on to customers. No revenue is recognised if there are significant uncertainties regarding recovery of the amount due, associated costs or the possible return of goods.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised using effective interest method (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period,

Notes to standalone financials statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

where appropriate, to the gross amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the EIR, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but doesn't consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in the other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Dividend income

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's rights to receive payment have been established.

Rental income

Rental income from investment properties and subletting of properties is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant leases.

3.3 Cash and cash equivalents

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

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

3.4 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

3.5 Taxes

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current income tax

Current tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the taxation laws prevailing and applicable for the relevant assessment year. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred tax

In the situations where the Company is entitled to a tax holiday under the Income-tax Act, 1961, no deferred tax (asset or liability) is recognised in respect of temporary differences which reverse during the tax holiday period, to the extent the Company's gross total income is subject to the deduction during the tax holiday period. Deferred tax in respect of temporary differences which reverse after the tax holiday period is recognised in the year in which the temporary differences originate. However, the Company restricts recognition of deferred tax assets to the extent that it has become reasonably certain, that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized. For recognition of deferred taxes, the temporary differences which originate first are considered to reverse first.

Minimum alternate tax ('MAT') credit is recognized as a deferred tax asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. Such asset is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and the carrying amount of MAT credit asset is written down to the extent there is no longer a convincing evidence to the effect that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

3.6 Impairment of non-financial assets

At each balance sheet date, the Company reviews the carrying values of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that the carrying value of those assets may not be recoverable through continuing use. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is reviewed in order to determine the extent of impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. An impairment loss is recognised

Notes to standalone financials statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

in the statement of profit and loss as and when the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying value of the asset (or cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount so that the increased carrying value does not exceed the carrying value that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss immediately.

3.7 Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments

A provision is recognised when there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. These are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. A disclosure for a contingent liability is made where there is a possible obligation arising out of past event, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation arising out of past event where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

3.8 Fair value disclosures for financial assets and financial liabilities

The management believes that the fair values of non-current financial assets (e.g. Investments at FVPL, loans and others), current financial assets (e.g. cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, loans), non-current financial liabilities and current financial liabilities (e.g Trade payables and other payables and others) approximate their carrying amounts.

The Company has not performed a fair valuation of its investment in unquoted equity shares other than subsidiary, which are classified as FVOCI (refer Note 4), as the Company believes that impact of change on account of fair vlaue is insignificant.

Fair value of quoted investment in mutual fund is determined by reference to available net asset value (NAV) available from respective Assets Management Companies ('AMC').

3.9 Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, investments and derivatives, at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

> In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

> In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

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

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

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

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

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The Company's Management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted/quoted financial assets measured at fair value.

External valuers are involved for valuation of unquoted financial assets and financial liabilities. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the Management. Selection criteria includes market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. The Management decides, after discussions with The Company's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

At each reporting date, the Company analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Company verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The Company, in conjunction with the Company's external valuers, also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable on a yearly basis.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

3.10 Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Subsequent measurement

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

A) Debt instruments

i) Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

(a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

(b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

This category is the most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to loans, security deposits given, trade and other receivables.

ii) Debt instrument at FVTOCI

A debt instrument 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 of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The Company has not classified any financial asset into this category.

iii) Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL.

However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

B) Equity instruments

All equity instruments are subsequently measured at fair value in the balance sheet, with value changes

Notes to standalone financials statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

recognised in statement of profit and loss, except for those equity instruments for which the Company has elected to present value changes in "other comprehensive income". If an equity instrument is not held for trading, the Company may make an irrevocable election for its investments which are classified as equity instruments to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income. The Company makes such election on an instrument by instrument basis.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, The Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

The Company has elected to present all equity instruments, other than those in subsidiary, through FVTPL and all subsequent changes are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss.

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 (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) 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 (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure;

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g. loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balances

b) Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

c) Lease receivables under Ind AS 17

d) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

> Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables; and

> All lease receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 17

Under the simplified approach the Company does not track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk said initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12 month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If in subsequent period the credit risk reduces since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12 month ECL.

As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables. The matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward looking estimates are analysed. The Company has presumed that default doesn't occur later than when a financial asset is 90 days past due.

Notes to standalone financials statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

ECL is the difference between all contracted cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original EIR. ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recognised as income / (expense) in the statement of profit and loss (P&L). This amount is reflected under the head "Other Expense" in the P&L. The impairment loss is presented as an allowance in the Balance Sheet as a reduction from the net carrying amount of the trade receivable, loan, deposits and lease receivable respectively.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdraft and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as fair value through Profit and loss or at amortized cost.

All changes in fair value of financial liabilities classified as FVTPL is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Amortised cost category is applicable to loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. After initial recognition the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or cost that are integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance cost in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition

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

Derivative financial instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts to hedge its foreign currency risks. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivative financial instrument are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Reclassification of financial instruments

After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments. For financial assets, which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. If the Company reclassifies the financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in the business model.

Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

4 Explanatory notes to first time adoption of Ind AS

These financial statements of Kashyap Tele-Medicines Limited ('the Company') for the year ended 31st March, 2018 have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS. This is Company's first set of standalone financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS for period upto and included the year ended 31st March, 2017, the Company prepared its financials statements in accordance with Accounting Standards as notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read with paragraph 7 of Companies (Accounts) Rules 2014 (Indian GAAP), accordingly the Company has prepared its first of financials statement that comply Ind AS. For the purposes of transition to Ind AS, the Company has followed the guidance prescribed under Ind AS 101- First Time adoption of Indian Accounting Stanadard, with 01st April, 2016 as the transition date.

The transition to Ind AS has resulted in the changes in the presentation of the financial statements, disclosures in the notes thereto and accounting policies and principles. The accounting policies in note 3 have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended on 31st March, 2018. This note explains the princilpal adjustments made by the Company in restating its IGAAP financial statements including balance sheet as at 01st April, 2016 and financials statements as at and for the period ended 31st March, 2017. Further, exemption on first time adoption of Ind AS availed in accordance with Ind AS have been set out in note 4.1.

Notes to standalone financials statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

4.1 Ind AS optional exemption and exceptions availed:

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 Ind AS 101 exemptions from the transition date i.e. 01st April, 2016 :

(a) The Company has elected to avail exemption under Ind AS 101 to use Indian GAAP carrying value as deemed cost at the date of transition for all items of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investment properties as per the statement of financial position prepared in accordance with Indian GAAP.

(b) The Company has elected to avail exemption under Ind AS 101 to use Indian GAAP carrying values as deemed cost at the date of transition for investments in subsidiaries as per the statement of financial position prepared in accordance with Indian GAAP.

Ind AS mandatory exemptions:

(c) Ind AS 101 permits cumulative translation gains and losses to be reset to zero at the transition date. This provide relief in determining cumulative currency translation differences in accordance with Ind AS 21 from the date, the branch was formed. The Company elected to reset all cumulative translation gains and losses to zero by transferring it to opening retained earnings at its transition date.

(d) Estimates:

The estimates as at 01st April, 2016 and at 31st March, 2017 are consistent with those made for the same dates in accordance with Indian GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any differences in accounting policies) apart from the following items where application of Indian GAAP did not require estimation: Impairment of financial assets based on the risk exposure and application of expected credit loss model The estimates used by the Company to present these amounts in accordance with Ind AS reflect conditions at 01st April, 2016, the date of transition to Ind AS and as of 31st March, 2017.

(e) Ind AS 109: Designation of previously recognized financial instruments: Financial assets and financial liabilities are classified as fair value through profit and loss or fair value through other comprehensive income based on facts and circumstances as at the date of transition to Ind AS. Financial assets and liabilities are recognized at fair value as at the date of transition to Ind AS and not from the date of initial recognition.

(f) The classification and measurement of financial assets will be made considering whether the conditions as per Ind AS 109 are met based on facts and circumstances existing at the date of transition. Financial assets can be measured using effective interest method by assessing its contractual cash flow characteristics only on the basis of facts and circumstances existing at the date of transition and if it is impracticable to assess the use of effective interest method, fair value of financial asset at the date of transition shall be the new carrying amount of that asset. The measurement exemption applies for financial liabilities as well.

(g) At the date of transition to Ind AS, determining whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition of a financial instrument would require undue cost or effort, the Company has recognised a loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses at each reporting date until that financial instrument is derecognised.

4.2 Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

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.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's

Notes to standalone financials statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

performance being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

Taxes

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

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

Notes to standalone financials statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

4.3. Reconciliation of equity as on 31st March, 2017 and 01st April, 2016 **(Amount in ₹)**

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2017			As at 01st April, 2016		
	IGAAP	Adjustments	Ind AS	IGAAP	Adjustment	Ind AS
Assets						
Non-current assets						
Financial assets						
Investments	2,100,000	-	2,100,000	2,100,000	-	2,100,000
Other financial assets	34,052	-	34,052	34,052	-	34,052
Other non-current assets	19,169,184	-	19,169,184	17,969,184	-	17,969,184
	21,303,236	**-**	**21,303,236**	**20,103,236**	**-**	**20,103,236**
Current assets						
Inventories	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets						
Trade receivables	1,224,853	-	1,224,853	1,284,853	-	1,284,853
Cash and cash equivalents	643,148	-	643,148	1,483,258	-	1,483,258
Loans	34,000	-	34,000	-	-	-
Other current assets	24,630	-	24,630	25,830	-	25,830
	1,926,631	**-**	**1,926,631**	**2,793,941**	**-**	**2,793,941**
Total assets	**23,229,867**	**-**	**23,229,867**	**22,897,177**	**-**	**22,897,177**
Equity and liabilities						
Equity						
Equity share capital	48,919,500	-	48,919,500	48,919,500	-	48,919,500
Other equity	(25,849,993)	-	(25,849,993)	(26,219,417)	-	(26,219,417)
Total equity	**23,069,507**	**-**	**23,069,507**	**22,700,083**	**-**	**22,700,083**
Liabilities						
Non-current liabilities						
Current liabilities						
Financial liabilities						
Trade payables	28,800	-	28,800	39,939	-	39,939
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	30,000	-	30,000
Other current liabilities	43,403	-	43,403	69,555	-	69,555
Income-tax liabilities (net)	88,157	-	88,157	57,600	-	57,600
	160,360	**-**	**160,360**	**197,094**	**-**	**197,094**
Total liabilities	**160,360**	**-**	**160,360**	**197,094**	**-**	**197,094**
Total equity and liabilities	**23,229,867**	**-**	**23,229,867**	**22,897,177**	**-**	**22,897,177**

Notes to standalone financials statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

4.4. Reconciliation of Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2017 **(Amount in ₹)**

Particulars	IGAAP	Adjustments	Ind AS
Income			
Revenue from operations	1,545,000	-	1,545,000
Other income	9,450	-	9,450
Total income	**1,554,450**	**-**	**1,554,450**
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	511,492	-	511,492
Other expenses	580,313	-	580,313
Total expenses	**1,091,805**	**-**	**1,091,805**
Profit/(loss) before tax	**462,645**	**-**	**462,645**
Tax expense:			
Current tax	88,157	-	88,157
Income tax expense	88,157	-	88,157
Profit/(loss) for the year	**374,488**	**-**	**374,488**
Other comprehensive income ('OCI')			
Items not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Re-measurement losses on defined benefit plans	-	-	-
Income tax effect	-	-	-
Net other comprehensive expense not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods	**-**	**-**	**-**
Items to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods	**-**	**-**	**-**
Other comprehensive expense for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**374,488**	**-**	**374,488**

4.5. Statement of reconciliation of other equity **(Amount in ₹)**

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 01st April, 2016
Other equity as per IGAAP	(25,849,993)	(26,219,417)
Other equity as per Ind AS	(25,849,993)	(26,219,417)

Notes to standalone financials statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

5 Investments **(Amount in ₹)**

	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 01st April, 2016
Non current investments			
Unquoted equity instruments - at cost			
Investment in equity shares			
(a) Investment in equity shares- fully paid up			
KHANDELWAL INFRASTRUCTURE PRIVATE LIMITED (50000 Shares of ₹ 20/- each)	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
MELWINO INDUSTRIES LIMITED (55000 Shares of ₹ 20/- each)	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
	2,100,000	**2,100,000**	**2,100,000**
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,100,000

6 Other financial assets **(Amount in ₹)**

	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 01st April, 2016
Telephone deposit	34,052	34,052	34,052
	34,052	**34,052**	**34,052**

7 Other non-current assets **(Amount in ₹)**

	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 01st April, 2016
Long term advances	19,169,184	19,169,184	17,969,184
	19,169,184	**19,169,184**	**17,969,184**

8 Trade receivables **(Amount in ₹)**

	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 01st April, 2016
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)			
Trade recievables			
from others	1,224,853	1,224,853	1,284,853
	1,224,853	**1,224,853**	**1,284,853**
Break up for security details	1,224,853	1,224,853	1,284,853
Unsecured, considered good	**1,224,853**	**1,224,853**	**1,284,853**

8.1 Trade receivables are measured at amortised cost.

9 Cash and cash equivalents **(Amount in ₹)**

	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 01st April, 2016
Balances with banks:			
Balance in current account	1,138,055	638,748	1,478,858
Cash on hand	4,400	4,400	4,400
	1,142,455	**643,148**	**1,483,258**

Notes to standalone financials statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

10 Loans **(Amount in ₹)**

	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 01st April, 2016
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated) Loans and advances to employees	12,000	34,000	-
	12,000	**34,000**	**-**

11 Other current assets **(Amount in ₹**

	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 01st April, 2016
Balances with statutory authorities	25,230	24,630	25,830
	25,230	**24,630**	**25,830**

12 Share capital **(Amount in ₹)**

	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 01st April, 2016
Authorised Share Capital (Equity Shares of ₹1 each)	150,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000
Issued Share Capital (Equity Shares of ₹1 each)	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000
Subscribed and Paid up Share Capital (Equity Shares of ₹1 each)	47,722,000	47,722,000	47,722,000
Add: Share Forieture Account **(Application money on 2278000 shares forfeited)**	1,197,500	1,197,500	1,197,500
Total	**48,919,500**	**48,919,500**	**48,919,500**

Notes:

(a) Reconciliation of the number of the shares outstanding as the beginning and end of the year: **(Amount in ₹)**

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018		As at 31st March, 2017	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
At the beginning of the year	48,919,500	48,919,500	48,919,500	48,919,500
Movement during the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	48,919,500	48,919,500	48,919,500	48,919,500

(b) Terms/rights attached to equity shares:

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹1 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all liabilities. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

The Company did not declare any dividend on equity shares for the year ended 31st March, 2018 and 31st March, 2017. The dividend if proposed by the Board of Directors, is subject to the approval of shareholders in the Annual General Meeting, except interim dividend.

(c) Details of shareholder holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Equity shares of ₹ 1 each fully paid		As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 01st April, 2016
Jindal Worldwide Limited	Number of Shares	14915000	14915000	14915000
	% Holding	31.25%	31.25%	31.25%
Amitara Industries Limited	Number of Shares	12380751	12380751	12380751
	% Holding	25.94%	25.94%	25.94%

Notes to standalone financials statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

(d) Shares reserved for issue under option

The Company has not reserved any shares for issuance under options.

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

The Company has neither issued any bonus shares, shares for consideration other than cash nor has there been any buyback of shares in the current year and preceding five years from 31st March, 2018.

13 Other equity **(Amount in ₹)**

	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 01st April, 2016
(i) Retained earnings			
Opening balance	(25,849,993)	(26,219,417)	(26,400,943)
Add: Profits for the year	399,126	369,424	181,526
Closing balance	**(25,450,867)**	**(25,849,993)**	**(26,219,417)**
(ii) Security premium			
Total	**(25,450,867)**	**(25,849,993)**	**(26,219,417)**

14 Trade payables **(Amount in ₹)**

	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 01st April, 2016
Total outstanding due to micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-
Total outstanding due of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	88,470	28,800	39,939
Total	**88,470**	**28,800**	**39,939**

15 Other financial liabilities **(Amount in ₹)**

	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 01st April, 2016
Other current financial liabilities			
Others	-	-	30,000
Total	**-**	**-**	**30,000**

16 Other current liabilities **(Amount in ₹)**

	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 01st April, 2016
Statutory dues	2,714	-	6,109
Salary payable	54,000	43,403	63,446
Total	**56,714**	**43,403**	**69,555**

17 Income-tax liabilities **(Amount in ₹)**

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	As at 01 April 2016
Income tax provision (net of advance taxes)	93,957	88,157	57,600
Total	**93,957**	**88,157**	**57,600**

Notes to standalone financials statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

18 Revenue from operations

(Amount in ₹)

	For the year ended 31st March, 2018	For the year ended 31st March, 2017
Sale of products and services (including excise duty)		
Income from projects and services	840,000	840,000
Software sales	960,000	705,000
	1,800,000	**1,545,000**

19 Other income

(Amount in ₹)

	For the year ended 31st March, 2018	For the year ended 31st March, 2017
Dividend	11,340	9,450
	11,340	**9,450**

20 Employee benefits expense

(Amount in ₹)

	For the year ended 31st March, 2018	For the year ended 31st March, 2017
Salaries, wages and allowance	627,156	511,492
	627,156	**511,492**

21 Other expenses

(Amount in ₹)

	For the year ended 31st March, 2018	For the year ended 31st March, 2017
Repairs & maintenance	4,819	10,409
Share registry & maintenance charges	136,222	-
Bank charges	71	-
Listing expenses	287,500	276,158
Postage and courier	3,155	3,474
Professional fees	44,728	92,370
Legal charges	600	2,500
Interest expense	79	2,716
Interest on income tax	8,875	-
Issuer fees	33,300	-
Filing fees	25,479	33,166
Auditor remuneration	27,700	15,317
Travelling expenses	46,357	39,131
Printing & stationary	22,540	13,125
Advertisement	49,676	64,352
Sundry balances written off	-	27,595
	691,101	**580,313**
*** Payment to auditor (excluding service tax)**		
As auditor:		
Audit fee	25,000	15,000
	25,000	**15,000**

Notes to standalone financials statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

22 Income tax profit and loss section **(Amount in ₹)**

		For the year ended 31st March, 2018	For the year ended 31st March, 2017
(a)	**Income tax recognised in statement of profit and loss:**		
	Current income tax	93,957	88,157
	Income tax expenses reported in statement of profit and loss	**93,957**	**88,157**
(b)	**Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income**		
	Current Income tax		
	Net gain/(loss) on re-measurement of defined benefit plans	-	-
	Classification of income-tax recognized in other comprehensive income		
	Income-taxes related to items that will not be reclassified to Profit and Loss	-	-
	Income-taxes related to items that will be reclassified to Profit and Loss	-	-

23 The income tax expense can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows: **(Amount in ₹)**

	For the year ended 31st March, 2018	For the year ended 31st March, 2017
Accounting profit before tax	**493,083**	**462,645**
Income tax rate as per Income Tax Act 1961, 31st March, 2017, 19.055 % (31st March, 2016, 19.055%)	93,957	88,157
Adjustment in respect of:		
Income tax reported in statement of profit and loss	**93,957**	**88,157**

24 Earnings per share

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable on equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

(Amount in ₹)

	For the year ended 31st March, 2018	For the year ended 31st March, 2017
The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic & diluted EPS computation		
Basic and diluted earning per share		
Profit attributable to equity shareholders of the Company for basic & diluted earning	399,126	374,488
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic & diluted EPS	48,919,500	48,919,500
Basic and diluted earning per share (in ₹)	**0.01**	**0.01**

25 Capital management

(a) The Company's capital management objective are to ensure Company's ability to continue as a going concern as well to create value for shareholders by facilitating the meeting of long term and short term goals of the Company. The Company determines the amount of capital required on the basis of annual business plan coupled with long term and short term strategic investment and expansion plans. The funding needs are met through cash generated from operations, long term and short term bank borrowings. The Company monitors the capital structure on the basis of net debt to equity ratio and maturity profile of the overall debt portfolio of the Company. Net debt includes interest bearing borrowings less cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances (including non-current earmarked balances) and current investments. The table below summarises the capital, net debt and net debt to equity ratio of the Company.

Notes to standalone financials statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 01st April, 2016
Equity share capital	48,919,500	48,919,500	48,919,500
Other equity	(25,450,867)	(25,849,993)	(26,219,417)
Total equity	**23,468,633**	**23,069,507**	**22,700,083**
Non-current borrowings	-	-	-
Short term borrowings	-	-	-
Current maturities of long term borrowings	-	-	-
Gross Debt	**-**	**-**	**-**
Gross debt as above	-	-	-
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	1,142,455	643,148	1,483,258
Net debt	**(1,142,455)**	**(643,148)**	**(1,483,258)**
Net debt to equity	**(0.049)**	**(0.03)**	**(0.07)**

26 Fair value measurement

(a) The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as of 31st March, 2018 is as follows :

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through other profit & loss	Amortised Cost
Financial assets			
Investments	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	1,224,853
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	1,142,455
Other bank balances	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	12,000
Others financial assets	-	-	25,230
	-	**-**	**2,404,538**
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	88,470
Other financial liabilities	-	-	56,714
	-	**-**	**145,184**

Notes to standalone financials statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

(b) The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as of 31st March, 2017 is as follows :

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through other profit & loss	Amortised Cost
Financial assets			
Investments	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	1,224,853
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	643,148
Other bank balances	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	34,000
Others financial assets	-	-	24,630
	-	**-**	**1,926,631**
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	28,800
Other financial liabilities	-	-	43,403
	-	**-**	**72,203**

The carrying amounts of trade payables and other payables, working capital borrowing current loan and cash & cash equivalents are considered to be the same as fair value, due to shor term in nature

(c) The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as of 01st April, 2016 is as follows :

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through other profit & loss	Amortised Cost
Financial assets			
Investments	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	1,284,853
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	1,483,258
Other bank balances	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-
Others financial assets	-	-	25,830
	-	**-**	**2,793,941**
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	39,939
Other financial liabilities	-	-	99,555
	-	**-**	**139,494**

27 The Company is exposed to various risks in relation to financial instruments. The main types of risks are market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. Company's principal financial liabilities comprises, loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, and financial guarantee contracts. The main purpose of these financial liability is to finance company's operation. Company's principal financial asset include loan to subsidiaries, investments, trade and other receivables, security deposits and cash and cash equivalent, that directly derive from its business.

Notes to standalone financials statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

(a) Credit Risk

Credit Risk in case of the Company arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to customers including outstanding receivables.

Credit Risk Management

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty fails to discharge an obligation to the Company. The Company is exposed to this risk for various financial instruments, for example by granting loans and receivables to customers, placing deposits etc. the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amount of financial assets recognised at 31st March, 2018, as summarised below:

(Amount in ₹)

	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 01st April, 2016
Loans	-	-	-
Investments	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,100,000
Other financial assets	34,052	34,052	34,052
Cash and cash equivalents	1,142,455	643,148	1,483,258
Trade receivables	1,224,853	1,224,853	1,284,853
	4,501,360	**4,002,053**	**4,902,163**

The Company continuously monitors defaults of customers and other counterparties and incorporates this information into its credit risk controls. The Company's policy is to deal only with creditworthy counterparties only.

(b) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due.

(c) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair vlaue of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest risk, currency risk and other price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include borrowings, deposits, Investments, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables and derivative financial instruments.

The sensitivity analysis in the following sections relate to the position as at 31st March, 2018, 31st March, 2017 and 01st April, 2016.

28 Recent accounting pronouncements

Standards issued but not yet effective

The amendments to standards that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs("MCA") has issued certain amendments to Ind AS through (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2018. These amendments maintain convergence with IFRS by incorporating amendments issued by International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) into Ind AS and has amended the following standards:

1. Ind AS 115-Revenue from Contract with Customers
2. Ind AS 21-The effect of changes in foreign exchanges rates
3. Ind AS 40-Investment Property
4. Ind AS 12-Income Taxes
5. Ind AS 28-Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures
6. Ind AS 112-Disclosure of Interest in Other Entities

Notes to standalone financials statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

29 In accordance with the requirements of Indian Accounting Standard (IND AS-24), related party disclosures are as follows:

a) List of related parties

Relationship	Name of related party
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	CS Dhruvil Shah (July, 2017 to March, 2018) CS Shifali Singh (Upto May, 2017)
Entities where significant influence is exercised by KMP having transactions with the Company	Deepshikha Exim Pvt. Ltd. Jindal Denim (India) Pvt. Ltd. Jindal Flocks Pvt. Ltd. Jindal Denims Inc. Jindal Fabric Inc. Gayatri Weavers Pvt. Ltd. Jindal Creations Ltd. Jindal Spinning Inc. Amitara Green Hi-Tech Textiles Park Pvt. Ltd. Tarachand & Sons Pvt. Ltd Yash Weavers Ltd. Niharika Threads Pvt. Ltd. Saroj Weavers Pvt. Ltd. Balaji Weft Pvt. Ltd. Jilco Securities Ltd.

b) Summary of related party transactions **(Amount in ₹)**

S. No	Particulars	Key management personnel		Entities where significant influence is exercised by KMP	
		2018	2017	2018	2017
i	**Transactions during the year**				
	Sale of goods and services				
	Deepshikha Exim Pvt. Ltd.			60,000	60,000
	Jindal Denim (India) Pvt. Ltd.			-	15,000
	Jindal Flocks Pvt. Ltd.			60,000	45,000
	Jindal Denims Inc.			240,000	285,000
	Jindal Fabric Inc.			240,000	285,000
	Gayatri Weavers Pvt. Ltd.			60,000	-
	Tarachand & Sons Pvt. Ltd			60,000	-
	Jindal Creations Ltd.			60,000	45,000
	Jindal Spinning Inc.			60,000	30,000
	Amitara Green Hi-Tech Textiles Park Pvt. Ltd.			-	15,000
	Yash Weavers Ltd.			60,000	105,000
	Niharika Threads Pvt. Ltd.			45,000	-
	Saroj Weavers Pvt. Ltd.			45,000	-
	Balaji Weft Pvt. Ltd.			45,000	-
ii	**Loan given**				
	Jilco Securities Ltd.			-	1,200,000
iii	**Salaries and other benefits**	222,795	180,000		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financials statements.

As per our report of even date

For, Saremal & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Pravin Lavana
(Partner)
Firm Registration No.: 109281W
Membership No. 037180

Place: Ahmedabad
Date : 19th May, 2018

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Kashyap Tele-Medicines Limited

Managing Director
(Mr. Amit Y Agrawal)
(DIN :00169061)

Director
(Mr. Girwarsingh Shekhawat)
(DIN :06940371)

Company Secretary
(CS Dhruvil Shah)

SHAREHOLDERS REFFERENCES’

SEBI CIRCULARS IN REGARDS TO PHYSICAL SHAREHOLDERS

(A) MANDATORY DEMATERIALIZATION OF PHYSICAL SECURITIES:

With reference to the SEBI notification no. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2018/24 dated 8th June, 2018 read with BSE circular - LIST/COMP/15/2018-19 dated 5th July, 2018, in regard to the mandatory dematerialization of the physical securities upto 5th December, 2018 and amendment of Regulation 40 of SEBI (Listing obligations and Disclosure Requirements) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2018, the physical shareholders of the Company are hereby informed that, any request for effecting transfer of physical securities shall not be processed by the RTA/ Company to the securities are held in the physical form with effect from 5th December, 2018 onwards.

Thus, the Members holding shares in physical form are requested to convert their shares into dematerialization form on or before 5th December, 2018. The detailed procedure of conversion of physical shares into dematerialization form is available on the website of Central Depository Services (India) Limited (CDSL), National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) and Company on their website: www.cdslindia.com, www.nsdl.co.in and www.kashyaptele-medicines.com respectively.

In case of any query, the shareholders are requested to kindly contact to the RTA/Company.

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SEBI CIRCULARS IN REGARDS TO PHYSICAL SHAREHOLDERS

(B) MANDATORY UPDATION OF PAN, BANK ACCOUNT AND OTHER DETAILS:

Updating the necessary KYC details of registered and/or joint holders holding shares in physical form

We refer to the SEBI Circular No SEBI/HO/MIRSD/DOP1/CIR/P/2018/73 dated 20th April, 2018 & BSE Circular No. LIST/COMP/15/2018-19 dated 5th July, 2018 by which they have directed all the listed companies to record the PAN , Bank account details of all their shareholders and advise them to dematerialise their physical securities. Accordingly your Company has initiated steps for registering the **PAN details** (including joint holders if any) and the **BANK ACCOUNT** details of all the registered shareholders.

We would also like to register other KYC details such as email id, mobile number, specimen signature and nomination. Your present status of each of these requirements is provided in the KYC form as enclosed herewith it. We request you to kindly fill in the details in the KYC form and forward the same to the RTA/Company along with all the supporting documents based on requirements considering the below mentioned points. Single copy of supporting document is sufficient for updating multiple subjects.

A. For updating PAN of the registered and/or joint shareholders :

- Self- attested legible copy of PAN card (exempted for Shareholders from Sikkim)

B. For updating Bank Account details of the registered shareholder:

1. **In cases wherein the original cancelled cheque leaf has the shareholder's name printed**
   - For address proof : Self- attested legible copy of Aadhaar/passport/utility bill (not older than 3 months)
   - Original cancelled cheque leaf containing the Bank A/c No., Bank Name, type of account, IFSC Code, MICR Code and the name of the shareholder printed on the cheque leaf.

OR

2. **In cases wherein the cancelled cheque leaf does NOT contain the shareholder's name printed on it**
   - For address proof : Self- attested legible copy of Aadhaar/passport/utility bill (not older than 3 months)
   - Original cancelled cheque leaf containing the details, Bank A/c No., Bank Name, type of account, IFSC Code, MICR Code.
   - Legible copy of the bank passbook / bank statement specifying the KYC details of the registered shareholder such as the name, address, bank account number etc. duly attested by the officer of the same bank with his signature, name, employee code, designation, bank seal & address stamp, phone no. and date of attestation.

C. For updating the Specimen signatures of the registered and/or joint shareholders :

- Affidavit duly notarised on non-judicial stamp paper of ₹ 100/- (format available on website of RTA i.e. www.linkintime.co.in under Resources--Download--General--Change of Signature--Affidavit for change of signature).
- Banker's verification (format available on website of RTA i.e. www.linkintime.co.in under Resources--Download--General--Change of Signature--format for signature verification)
- Original cancelled cheque containing the details, Bank A/c No., Bank Name, type of account, IFSC Code, MICR Code and the name of the shareholder printed on the cheque leaf.
- If the cancelled cheque leaf does not contain shareholder's name - legible copy of the bank passbook / bank statement specifying the KYC details of the registered shareholder such as the name, address, bank account number etc. duly attested by the officer of the same Bank with his signature, name, employee code, designation, bank seal & address stamp, phone no. and date of attestation.

D. For registering Email id of registered shareholder:

Email-id of the registered shareholder to be mentioned in the KYC form attached for all future communication in electronic mode (Go Green Initiative).

E. For registering Mobile No. of registered shareholder:

Mobile no. of registered shareholder for future direct communication

F. For registering Nominee by the registered shareholder (if any):

Nomination (Form SH-13) available on our RTA website i.e. www.linkintime.co.in under Resources--Downloads--General--Nomination.

We request you to kindly forward KYC form duly filled in, along with copies of supporting documents for all the "Required" remarks within 21 days from the date of this letter.

As per SEBI directive, enhanced due diligence procedure will be applicable if KYC requirements mentioned above are not fulfilled.

Inclined to serve you with the best of our services!!

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