भारतीय लेखापरीक्षा और लेखा विभाग
कार्यालय महानिदेशक वाणिज्यिक लेखापरीक्षा
तथा पदेन सदस्य, लेखापरीक्षा बोर्ड - I, मुम्बई

INDIAN AUDIT AND ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF
COMMERCIAL AUDIT AND EX-OFFICIO MEMBER,
AUDIT BOARD-I, MUMBAI

सत्यमेव जयते

गोपनीय/शीघ्र डाक

संख्याः जीए/सीए ।।।/एनईएसएल एसेट डेटा/लेखा/2018-19/ 31

17/06/2019

सेवा में,

निदेशक
एनईएसएल एसेट डाटा लिमिटेड
5 वीं मंजिल स्पेंसर टावर्स,
86, एम.जी. रोड
बेंगलुरु - 5600 001

विषयः 31 मार्च 2019 को समाप्त वर्ष हेतु एनईएसएल एसेट डाटा लिमिटेड के वित्तीय विवरणों पर कंपनी अधिनियम 2013 की धारा 143 (6) (बी) के अंतर्गत भारत के नियंत्रक एवं महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियाँ।

महोदय,

31 मार्च 2019 को समाप्त वर्ष हेतु एनईएसएल एसेट डाटा लिमिटेड के वित्तीय विवरणों पर कंपनी अधिनियम 2013 की धारा 143 (6)(बी) के अंतर्गत भारत के नियंत्रक एवं महालेखापरीक्षक के दवारा दी गई टिप्पणियाँ इस पत्र के साथ संलग्न हैं। टिप्पणियों को मुद्रित वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन के विषयसूची में उचित संकेत सहित सांविधिक लेखापरीक्षक के प्रतिवेदन के आगे रखा जाये।

वार्षिक सामान्य बैठक के समापन के पश्चात, वित्तीय विवरणों, सांविधिक लेखापरीक्षक का प्रतिवेदन तथा भारत के नियंत्रक एवं महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियों को अपनाते हुए सामान्य वार्षिक बैठक की कार्यवाही की एक प्रतिलिपि इस कार्यालय को अविलंब अग्रेषित की जाए। मुद्रित वार्षिक रिपोर्ट की दस प्रतियाँ भी इस कार्यालय को भेजी जायें।

कृपया इस पत्र एवं संलग्नकों की प्राप्ति की सूचना दें।

भवदीया,

तनुजा मित्तल

(तनुजा मित्तल)
प्रधान निदेशक वाणिज्यिक लेखापरीक्षा तथा
पदेन सदस्य,लेखापरीक्षा बोर्ड -I, मुंबई

संलग्नः यथोपरि।

सातवी मंजिल, आर.टी.आई. बिल्डींग, प्लॉट नं. सी-2, जी. एन. ब्लॉक, एशियन हार्ट इन्स्टिट्यूट के पीछे, बान्द्रा-कुर्ला कॉम्प्लेक्स, बान्द्रा (पूर्व), मुंबई - 400 051.
Seventh Floor, R.T.I. Building, Plot No. C-2, G. N. Block, Behind Asian Heart Institute, Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (E), Mumbai - 400 051.
प्रशासन : 26520873 • प्रतिवेदन : 26502843 • फॅक्स : 26527165 • ई-मेल : mabMumbai1@cag.gov.in
Admin : 26520873 • Report : 26502843 • Fax : 26527165 • E-mail : mabMumbai1@cag.gov.in

COMMENTS OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA UNDER SECTION 143(6)(b) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF NESL ASSET DATA LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

The preparation of Financial Statements of NESL Asset Data Limited for the year ended 31 March 2019 in accordance with the financial reporting framework prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 (Act) is the responsibility of the management of the company. The Statutory Auditor appointed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India under section 139(5) of the Act is responsible for expressing opinion on the Financial Statements under section 143 of the Act based on independent audit in accordance with the standards on auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act. This is stated to have been done by them vide their Audit Report dated 13 May 2019.

I, on behalf of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, have decided not to conduct the supplementary audit of the Financial Statements of NESL Asset Data Limited for the year ended 31 March 2019 under section 143(6)(a) of the Act.

For and on the behalf of the
Comptroller and Auditor General of India

Tanuja Mittal
(Tanuja Mittal)
Principal Director of Commercial Audit and
ex-officio Member, Audit Board-I, Mumbai

Place : Mumbai
Date : 17 June 2019

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT

To THE MEMBERS OF NESL ASSET DATA LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion:

We have audited the financial statements of **NESL ASSET DATA LIMITED,** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at **31st March, 2019**, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of changes in Equity, the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India of state of affairs of the Company as at **31st March, 2019** and **Loss,** Decrease in Equity due to Loss, and its Cash Flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion:

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("The Act"). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, namely Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended subsequently uptil 2018 and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

MADAN & BALAN CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT Bangalore

1 3 MAY 2019

2nd Floor, Shama Rao & Sons Complex, No. 22, Mission Road, Bangalore – 560 027
Tele fax No. 080 - 411 444 72 Email ID madanbalan@gmail.com

Responsibilities of Managements and Those Charged with Governance" for the Financial Statements:

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, Changes in Equity and Cash Flows of the Company in accordance with the Accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act. The responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

MADAN & BALAN ★ Bangalore ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

13 MAY 2019

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is included in **"Annexure – A"** of this Auditor's Report. This description forms part of our Auditor's Report.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements:

1. As required by the Companies [Auditor's Report] Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of S.143(11) of the Act, we give in the "**Annexure – B**" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

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

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

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

(c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015, as amended subsequently uptil 2018.

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

MADAN & BALAN CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT Bangalore

13 MAY 2019

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls refer to our separate Report in "**Annexure – C**".

(g) With respect to directions under section 143(5), refer to our separate report in " **Annexure – D**"

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

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

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

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

Place: Bangalore
Dated: 13 MAY 2019

For Madan & Balan
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 01897 S

(P. J. Madan Mohan)
Proprietor.
Membership No. 200/18997

MADAN & BALAN
Bangalore
CHARTED ACCOUNTANT

Annexure – A to the Auditor's Report

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(1) of the Companies Act 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

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

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

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

- We communicate with those charged with governance regarding among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

MADAN & BALAN
Bangalore
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

13 MAY 2019

Madan and Balan
Chartered Accountants

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

Place: Bangalore
Dated: 13 MAY 2019

For Madan & Balan
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 01897 S

(P. J. Madan Mohan)
Proprietor.
Membership No. 200/18997

MADAN & BALAN
Bangalore
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

Madan and Balan

Chartered Accountants

Annexure – B to the Auditor's Report – (CARO 2016)

With reference to the Annexure – B referred to in our Independent Auditors Report to the members of **NESL ASSET DATA LIMITED** (a subsidiary of National E-Governance Services Limited) on the accounts for the period ended **31st March, 2019** and on the basis of such checks of the Company as was considered appropriate and on verification of the books and records of the company as was considered appropriate and on the basis of the information and explanations given during the course.of audit, we report that;

1. On Fixed Assets we report that:

(a) The company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of its Fixed assets;

(b) The management of the Company has a regular program of physical verification of its fixed assets at reasonable intervals and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

2. The company does not have or hold any Inventory.

3. The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to Companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the Register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013.

4. The Company has not entered into any transaction of the nature specified in Section 185 & 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.

5. The Company has not accepted any deposits from the Public.

6. Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for any of the services rendered by the Company.

7. (a) The Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employee's State Insurance, Income-tax, GST and any other statutory dues to the appropriate authorities. In no case, the remittance was beyond six months.

(b) According to the records of the company examined by us and according to the information and explanations given to us all statutory dues of Income-tax or GST or Duty of Customs or Duty of Excise, as applicable, have been deposited on time or with marginal delays and there is no dispute pending on the part of the Company.

MADAN & BALAN CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT Bangalore

13 MAY 2019

Madan and Balan

Chartered Accountants

8. According to the records of the company examined by us and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not obtained any loans from any Financial Institutions or Banks. The company has not issued any debentures.

9. The company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments), during the period under review.

10. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud on or by the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.

11. Managerial remuneration has been paid or provided in accordance with the requisite approvals Mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act.

12. Company is not a Nidhi Company.

13. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of examination of the books of account and records, we report that transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the Financial Statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards.

14. Based upon the audit procedures performed and according to the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review.

15. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of examination of the books of account and records, we report that the company hasn't entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him.

16. The company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

Place: Bangalore
Dated: 13 MAY 2019

For Madan & Balan
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 01897 S

MADAN & BALAN CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT Bangalore

(P. J. Madan Mohan)
Proprietor.
Membership No. 200/18997

Annexure C to the Independent Auditors' Report of the even date on the Financial Statements of

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")
We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **NESL ASSETS DATA LIMITED** ("The Company") as of **March 31st, 2019** in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the period ended on that date.

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

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

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

MADAN & BALAN
Bangalore
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

13 MAY 2019

Madan and Balan
Chartered Accountants

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

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

(1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;

(2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and

(3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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

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

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Place: Bangalore
Dated: 13 MAY 2019

For Madan & Balan
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 01897 S

MADAN & BALAN ★ Bangalore ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

(P.J.Madan Mohan)
Proprietor.
Membership No. 200/18997

Madan and Balan
Chartered Accountants

Annexure D: Directions under section 143(5) of Companies Act 2013

As a part of engagement, we are required to report on specific matters listed in the directions under 143(5) of Companies Act, 2013. For financial 2018-19, we report as under on specific matters required to be reported, under the response section:

Sl. No.	Specific matter requiring comment/ report	Response
I.	Whether the Company has system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT System? If yes, the implications of processing of accounting transactions outside IT System on the integrity of the accounts along with the financial implications, if any, may be stated.	**YES**, No Accounting transactions are processed outside IT System.
II.	Whether there is any restructuring of an existing loan or cases o waiver/write off of debts/loans/interest, etc. made by a lender to the company due to the Company's inability to repay the loan? If yes, the financial impact may be stated.	**NOT APPLICABLE** as the Company has not taken any loan.
III.	Whether funds received/receivable for specific schemes from Central/State agencies were properly accounted for/utilized as per its term and conditions? List the cases of deviation.	**NOT APPLICABLE** as no funds were received or are receivable for specific schemes from Central/State Agencies by the Company.

Place: Bangalore
Dated:
1 3 MAY 2019

For Madan & Balan
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 01897 S

MADAN & BALAN Bangalore CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

(**P. J. Madan Mohan**)
Proprietor.
Membership No. 200/18997

NESL Asset Data Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019
(All amounts are in INR thousands, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	2019	2018
ASSETS			
Non-current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	4	123	-
Intangible assets under development	4	1,627	-
Financial Assets	5		
Other financial assets	5.1	20,500	-
Deferred tax assets (net)	6	904	214
Current Assets			
Financial Assets	7		
Cash and cash equivalents	7.1	9,157	30,883
Other financial assets	7.2	18	-
Other Current Assets	8	836	106
		33,165	**31,203**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	9	30,000	30,000
Other equity	10	(2,573)	(774)
Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities	11		
Trade payables	11.1		
a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		-	-
b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		2,917	1,648
Other financial liabilities	11.2	1,360	-
Other current liabilities	12	358	160
Provisions	13	1,103	169
		33,165	**31,203**

Significant accounting policies 3

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

As per our report of even date attached

As per our report of even date attached
For **Madan and Balan**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 001897S

P. J. Madanmohan
Proprietor
Membership No. 018997
Date:
Place: Bengaluru

MADAN & BALAN CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT Bangalore

1 3 MAY 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
NESL Asset Data Limited

Nivedita Haran
Director
DIN. 06441500

S Ramann
Director
DIN. 07685657
Date:
Place: Bengaluru

NESL Asset Data Limited

Statement of Profit and Loss for ~~period~~ YEAR ended March 31, 2019

(All amounts are in INR thousands, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	2019	2018
Other Income	14	1,756	1,056
Total Income (A)		**1,756**	**1,056**
Expenses:			
Depreciation		18	-
Other Expenses	15	4,256	1,657
Total Expenses (B)		**4,274**	**1,657**
Loss before exceptional items and tax (A - B)		**(2,518)**	**(601)**
Current tax		29	(137)
Deferred tax		690	214
Loss for the period from continuing operations		**(1,799)**	**(524)**
Other comprehensive income (OCI)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		-	-
Income tax effect on above		-	-
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		-	-
Income tax effect on above		-	-
Total other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(1,799)**	**(524)**
Earning per equity share of face value of Rs.10 each			
Basic and Diluted (Amount in ₹/share)	20	**(0.60)**	**(0.17)**

Significant accounting policies 3

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

As per our report of even date attached

For **Madan and Balan**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 001897S

P. J. Madanmohan
Proprietor
Membership No. 018997
Date:
Place: Bengaluru

MADAN & BALAN Bangalore CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

13 MAY 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
NESL Asset Data Limited

Nivedita Haran
Director
DIN. 06441500

S Ramann
Director
DIN. 07685657
Date:
Place: Bengaluru

NESL Asset Data Limited

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2019

(All amounts are in INR thousands, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	2019	2018
Cash Flow from Operating Activities			
Profit/ (Loss) for the period before tax		(2,518)	(601)
Adjustment to reconcile net profit to net cash provided by operating activities			
Depreciation		18	
Interest income		(1,749)	(1,056)
Operating cash flow before working capital changes		(4,249)	(1,657)
Changes in			
Other current assets		(556)	-
Trade payables		767	1,648
Other financial liabilities		1,360	-
Other Current Liabilities		199	160
Short-term provisions		(192)	169
Other Financial Assets		(7)	-
Cash generated from operations		**(2,678)**	**320**
Income Taxes paid		(145)	(135)
Net cash generated by operating activity (A)		**(2,823)**	**185**
Cash Flow from Investing Activities			
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment's		(141)	-
Investment in fixed deposits		(20,500)	-
Interest received on investments		1,738	1,055
Net cash used in investing activities (B)		**(18,903)**	**1,055**
Cash Flow from Financing Activities			
Share issue expenses		-	(357)
Issue of shares		-	30,000
Net cash generated in financing activities (C)		-	**29,643**
Net increase in Cash or Cash equivalents		(21,726)	30,883
Cash and Cash Equivalent at the beginning		30,883	-
Cash and Cash Equivalent at the close		9,157	30,883
Components of cash and cash equivalents	7.1		
Balances with banks			
Current accounts		1,443	806
In fixed deposits		7,714	30,077
Total cash and cash equivalents		9,157	30,883

Note: The company has incurred expenses of Rs 16.27 lakhs towards intangible assets under development, which does not entalil cash outflow in the current year; with corresponding balances disclosed as payables and provisions.

As per our report of even date attached
For **Madan and Balan**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 001897S

P. J. Madanmohan
Proprietor
Membership No. 018997
Date:
Place: Bengaluru

MADAN & BALAN Bangalore CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

13 MAY 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
NESL Asset Data Limited

Nivedita Haran
Director
DIN. 06441500

S Ramann
Director
DIN. 07685657
Date:
Place: Bengaluru

NESL Asset Data Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2019
(All amounts are in INR thousands, unless otherwise stated)

a) **Equity share capital**

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

	2019		2018	
	Nos. (,000)	Amount	Nos. (,000)	Amount
Equity shares				
At the beginning of the year	3,000	30,000	-	-
Changes during the year	-	-	3,000	30,000
At the end of the year	**3,000**	**30,000**	**3,000**	**30,000**

Refer note 7, for equity shareholders holding of 5% or more

b) **Other equity**

Particulars	**Retained earnings**	**Total**
	Note 10	
Loss for the year	(524)	(524)
Share issue expenses net of tax	(250)	(250)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	**(774)**	**(774)**
Balance as at April 1, 2018	(774)	(774)
Loss for the year	(1,799)	(1,799)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**(2,573)**	**(2,573)**

As per our report of even date attached
For **Madan and Balan**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 001897S

P. J. Madanmohan
Proprietor
Membership No. 018997
Date:
Place: Bengaluru

MADAN & BALAN
Bangalore
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

13 MAY 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
NESL Asset Data Limited

Nivedita Haran
Director
DIN. 06441500

S Ramann
Director
DIN. 07685657
Date:
Place: Bengaluru

Company overview and significant accounting policies

1. Corporate information

NESL Asset Data Limited ('Company') was incorporated on 8th September, 2017. The Company has its registered office in Mumbai and its administrative office in Bengaluru. The main object of the Company is to carry out the business of asset aggregation activity under the RBI master directive. The Company has received in principle approval, on November 2017, from RBI to function as an account aggregator, vide RBI master directions for account aggregator. The Company is in the process of setting up infrastructure for the business. The Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issue on May 13, 2019.

2. Basis for preparation and presentation

Statement of Compliance

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies Act 2013 ('Act'). The Ind AS is prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) amendment Rules, 2016 as amended subsequently by applicable amendment rules during 2017 and 2018. The financial statements are for a 12 months' period for year ending 2019 ('2019') and the comparatives are for a 6 months' period for year ending 2018 ('2018').

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

Basis of preparation and presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period under Ind AS as suitably described in the accounting policies

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

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 Ind AS 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

Company overview and significant accounting policies

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. This note summarizes accounting policy for fair value and the other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

Previous year's figures, where necessary have been regrouped, recast and reclassified suitably to correspond with those of current year's figures. All amounts stated in the financial statements and notes to accounts have been rounded off to the nearest thousands as per the requirement of Schedule III Division 2, unless otherwise stated.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at fair value of consideration received or receivable net of discounts, taking into account contractually defined terms and excluding taxes, duties collected on behalf of the government. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

Income from operational activities

For aggregation services to clients, which could include, individuals, companies, banks and others who will be charged fees for each transaction of access to information, creation and updation of information. Revenue is recognized for each such event of access, creation, updation or other such account aggregator services provided to the clients.

Interest income

Interest income is recognized, on a time proportionate basis with respect to principal balance outstanding using effective interest rate method

(b) Functional currency

The Ind AS financial statements are presented in INR, which is also the Company's functional currency and all values are rounded off to the nearest thousands, unless otherwise stated. Transactions in foreign currencies, if any, are initially recorded by the Company at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date; the transaction first qualifies for recognition. However, for practical reasons, the Company uses an average rate, if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognized in other comprehensive income ("OCI") or statement of profit and loss are also recognized in OCI or statement of profit and loss, respectively).

(c) Taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Company overview and significant accounting policies

Current income tax related to items recognised outside statement of profit and loss is recognised either in OCI or in equity in correlation to the underlying transaction. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions, where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date. Deferred tax liabilities and assets are recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deductible temporary differences, except:

- when the deferred tax liability or asset arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and

- In respect of taxable temporary differences and deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside statement of profit and loss is recognized outside the statement of profit and loss (either in OCI or in equity in correlation to the underlying transaction).

(d) Property, plant and equipment, depreciation and amortisation

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price net of any trade discounts and rebates, any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from the tax authorities), any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use, other incidental expenses.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in Statement of profit and loss. An individual item of property, plant and equipment with value less than Rs 5,000/- is not recognized for capitalization and is written off in the statement of profit and loss.

When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the useful lives of the assets, as specified in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

Category	Useful life (years)
Computers and accessories	3

Company overview and significant accounting policies

Leasehold improvements are amortized on a straight-line basis over the unexpired period of lease or five years whichever is less.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate. The value of the residual value is limited to 5% of the original cost of Property, Plant and Equipment as per the requirement of Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment
The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

(e) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. The amortization expense on intangible assets is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.
Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset 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.

The cost of Account Aggregator software is capitalized and amortized on a straight-line basis over the useful life of five years, as estimated by the management. Additional software development costs of modules are amortised over balance future useful life of Account Aggregator software. Account Aggregator software is an in-house software being developed, over various modules, by the Company.

The cost of other computer software is capitalized and amortized on a straight-line basis over the useful life of three years, as estimated by the management.

(f) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs include:
(i) Interest expense calculated using the effective interest rate method,
(ii) Finance charges in respect of finance leases, and
(iii) Exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

All other borrowing costs are recognized in statement of profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred.

(g) Leases

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

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are initially capitalized as assets of the Company at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are apportioned between finance expenses and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rental expense from operating leases is generally recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Where the rentals are structured solely to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases, such increases are recognized in the year in which such benefits accrue. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

In terms of Notification by Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued on March 30, 2019, Ind AS 116 has been made effective in place of Ind AS 17 for application from April 01, 2019

The said standard offers two possible methods of transition and the company proposes to adopt "modified retrospective approach" whereby the cumulative adjustment shall be taken to retained earnings on the date of initial application (April 01, 2019). Accordingly, comparatives for the year ended March 31, 2019 will not be adjusted retrospectively. The effect of adoption of Ind AS 116, as on the transition date, following evaluation shall be suitably recognized in the financial statements for the following year ending March 31, 2020.

(h) Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal 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.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in statement of profit and loss.

A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. Such reversal is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company reviews its Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets annually, or more frequently when there is an indication for impairment. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for.

Company overview and significant accounting policies

(i) Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material). These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

(j) Retirement and other employee benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method. Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognized immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to statement of profit and loss in subsequent periods.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognizes changes in the net defined benefit obligation which includes service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and net interest expense or income, as an expense in the statement of profit and loss.

Paid compensated absences

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next twelve months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date. The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end.

(k) 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, other than financial assets fair valued through profit and loss account, are recognized initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of financial asset. Transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset fair valued through profit and loss account are expensed as incurred.

Subsequent measurement

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

- Financial asset at amortized cost
- Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Company overview and significant accounting policies

- Financial asset at fair value through statement of profit and loss (FVTPL)

A financial asset is measured at the amortized cost, if both the following conditions are met:
(i) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows; and
(ii) 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.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

A financial asset is classified as FVTOCI, if both of the following criteria are met:
(i) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and
(ii) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Financial asset included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in OCI.

FVTPL is a residual category for financial asset, if any, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL. Financial asset included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

De-recognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e. removed from the 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.

The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

On de-recognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognized in Statement of profit and loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognized in Statement of profit and loss on disposal of that financial asset.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the financial assets and credit risk exposure. The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables or contract work-in-progress. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk; rather, it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance

Company overview and significant accounting policies

with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate. Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

The Company uses a provision matrix based on age to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables and contract work-in-progress. ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss. This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include borrowings, trade and other payables.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification. Financial liabilities at fair value through statement of profit and loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as fair value through statement of profit and loss. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

After initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognized in statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

De-recognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. 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 recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Equity Instrument

An equity instrument is a contract that evidences residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments recognized by the Company are recognized at the proceeds received net off direct issue cost.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial 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 either to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(l) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(m) Contingent liabilities

Company overview and significant accounting policies

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company; or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the Ind AS financial statements.

(n) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are computed by dividing profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic EPS and also weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented.

Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in this note 3, the directors of the Company are required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year:

- Estimated useful life of intangible assets
- Estimated useful life of property, plant and equipment
- Recognition of deferred taxes

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National E-Governance Services Limited

Notes to the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(All amounts are in INR thousands, unless otherwise stated)

Non - current assets

4 Property Plant and Equipment, Intangible assets under development

Description	Cost				Depreciation				Carrying amount	
	As on 01-Apr-2018 [cost/deemed cost]	Additions	Deletion	As on 31-Mar-2019 [cost/deemed cost]	As on 01-Apr-18	For the Period	Withdrawals	Upto 31-Mar-19	WDV as on 31-Mar-19	WDV as on 31-Mar-18
Tangible assets										
Computers	-	141	-	141	-	18	-	18	123	-
Total	-	**141**	-	**141**	-	**18**	-	**18**	**123**	-
Intangible assets under development										
AA software under development*	-	1,627	-	1,627	-	-	-	-	1,627	-
Total	-	**1,627**	-	**1,627**	-	-	-	-	**1,627**	-

*Note: The Intangible asset under development includes, work by third party assessed by the Company at the year end and salaries of technical resources of the company directly engaged in software development

NESL Asset Data Limited
Notes to the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019
(All amounts are in INR thousands, unless otherwise stated)

Non-current Assets

5 Financial Assets

5.1 Other financial assets

Particulars	2019	2018
Bank deposits with maturity more than 12 months from balance sheet date	20,500	-
Total	**20,500**	-

6 Deferred tax asset (net)

Particulars	Balance as at 2018	Recognised/ (reversed) during the year in statement of Profit and Loss	Recognised/ (reversed) during the year in OCI	Recognised/ (reversed) during the year in Equity	Balance as at 2019
Depreciation	-	(6)	-	-	(6)
Preliminary expenses u/s 35D of the Income Tax Act, 1961	99	(25)	-	-	74
Expenditure disallowed u/s 40 (a) (ia) of the Income Tax Act,1961 for non deduction of TDS	117	(117)	-	-	-
Deferred tax asset for carried forward tax loss*	-	836	-	-	836
Deferred tax asset reversal on account of income tax rate change**	(2)	2	-	-	-
Total	**214**	**690**	-	-	**904**

*Management perceives that probable future tax profits would accrue to set off the tax loss being carried forward under the Income Tax Act 1961

** The tax rates under income tax act 1961, has changed from 25.75% (2018) to 26% (2019)

Current Assets

7 Financial Assets

7.1 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	2019	2018
Balance with banks (of the nature of cash and cash equivalents)		
In current accounts	1,443	806
In fixed deposits	7,707	30,000
Income accrued but not due on fixed deposits (Cash and Cash equivalent)	7	77
	9,157	**30,883**

Note: Fixed deposits with original maturity period less than 3 months are classified as "Cash and cash equivalents" and fixed deposit with original maturity period more than 3 months but maturing within 12 months from the balance sheet date, are classified as "Other bank balances".

7.2 Other financial assets

Particulars	2019	2018
Income accrued but not due on fixed deposits	11	-
Expenses reimbursable by fellow subsidiary	7	-
Total	**18**	-

8 Other current assets

Particulars	2019	2018
TDS receivable	280	106
Input GST	555	-
Prepaid expenses	1	-
Total	**836**	**106**

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NESL Asset Data Limited

Notes to the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(All amounts are in INR thousands, unless otherwise stated)

9 Share capital

Particulars	2019	2018
Authorised share capital		
30,00,000 (previous period: 30,00,000) number of equity shares of Rs. 10/- each	30,000	30,000
	30,000	**30,000**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital		
30,00,000 (previous period: 30,00,000) number of equity shares of Rs. 10/- each	30,000	30,000
	30,000	**30,000**

Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding and the amount of share capital is set out below:

Particulars	2019		2018	
	Number of shares (,000)	Amount	Number of shares (,000)	Amount
Number of shares at the beginning of the year/period	3,000	30,000	-	-
Shares issued during the year/period	-	-	3,000	30,000
Shares outstanding at the end of the year/period	**3,000**	**30,000**	**3,000**	**30,000**

Note :

(i) The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs 10/- per share. All the equity shares rank pari passu with the existing shares. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share.

(ii) In the event of liquidation of the Company the holders of the equity shares will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

Particulars of equity shareholders holding more than 5 percent of equity shares:

Name of the shareholder	2019		2018	
	Number of shares (,000)	Percentage holding	Number of shares (,000)	Percentage holding
The holding company National E-Governance Services Limited, together with its nominees	3,000	100%	3,000	100%

Particulars of shares held by holding company

	2019		2018	
	Number of shares (,000)	Paid up capital	Number of shares (,000)	Paid up capital
The holding company National E-Governance Services Limited, together with its nominees	3,000	30,000	3,000	30,000

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

The Company has not bought back any shares during the period from date of inception to March 31, 2019. Further, the Company has not issued any bonus shares or issued shares for consideration other than cash during the year and period from date of inception to March 31, 2019.

(All amounts are in INR thousands, unless otherwise stated)

Equity

10 Other equity

Particulars	2019	2018
Opening balance	(774)	-
Loss for the period	(1,799)	(524)
Share issue expenses net of taxes	-	(250)
Total	**(2,573)**	**(774)**

Current liabilities

11 Financial liabilities

11.1 Trade payables

Particulars	2019	2018
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		
Related parties	2,898	1,462
Others:		
Creditors for supplies & services	19	186
Total	**2,917**	**1,648**

Note: According to the data available with the Company there are no parties who are registered as micro and small enterprises under the "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Act, 2006" to whom the Company has paid interest for delayed payment or any such interest is payable on balances outstanding as at March 31, 2019.

11.2 Other financials liabilities

Particulars	2019	2018
RFP Security deposit - Robosoft	891	-
Earnest money deposits	320	-
Security deposit - Ctrl S	1	-
Expenses reimbursable to holding company	148	-
Total	**1,360**	-

12 Other current liabilities

Particulars	2019	2018
Statutory Remittances	358	160
Total	**358**	**160**

13 Short term provisions

Particulars	2019	2018
Provision for taxation	-	29
Provision for expenses	1,103	140
Total	**1,103**	**169**

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NESL Asset Data Limited
Notes to the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019
(All amounts are in INR thousands, unless otherwise stated)

14 Other Income

Particulars	2019	2018
Interest on fixed deposits	1,749	1,056
RFP application fees	7	-
Total	**1,756**	**1,056**

15 Other Expenses

Particulars	2019	2018
Auditors remuneration	50	50
Internal audit	50	50
Advertisement	196	-
Directors' Sitting Fee	450	150
Operating Expenses	1,093	963
Preliminary Expenses	-	119
Professional Fees	933	203
Travelling and boarding expenses	1,161	-
Other expenses	323	122
Total	**4,256**	**1,657**

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NESL Asset Data Limited
Notes to the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019
(All amounts are in INR thousands, unless otherwise stated)

16 Related Party Disclosures

Names of related parties

Names of related parties where control exists irrespective of whether transactions have occurred or not:

Holding Company	: National E-Governance Services Limited
Fellow Subsidiary	: NESL E-Infrastructure Limited

Note: There are no key management personnel in the company

Details of transactions entered into with related parties along with balances as at year end are as given below:

Particulars	Transactions		Total	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
A. Transactions during the year				
Investment by holding company				
National E-Governance Services Limited	-	30,000	-	30,000
	-	30,000	-	30,000
Expenses paid by holding company				
National E-Governance Services Limited	2,859	1,597	2,859	1,597
	2,859	1,597	2,859	1,597
Expenses paid on behalf of fellow subsidiary				
NESL E-Infrastructure Limited	7	-	7	
	7	-	7	-
Total	2,866	31,597	2,866	31,597

B. Balances outstanding as at year end

Particulars	Balances		Total	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Investment by holding company				
National E-Governance Services Limited	-	30,000	-	30,000
	-	30,000	-	30,000
Expenses reimbursable to holding company				
National E-Governance Services Limited	3,046	1,597	3,046	1,597
	3,046	1,597	3,046	1,597
Expenses reimbursable by fellow subsidiary				
NESL E-Infrastructure Limited	7	7	-	-
	7	7	-	-
Total	3,053	31,604	3,046	31,597

17 The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at March 31, 2019 are as follows.

Particulars	Note	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
		2019	2019	2018	2018
Financial assets					
Amortised cost					
Other financial assets - Non current	5.1	20,500	20,500	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	7.1	9,157	9,157	30,883	30,883
Other financial assets	7.2	18	18	-	-
		29,675	**29,675**	**30,883**	**30,883**
Financial liabilities					
Amortised cost					
Trade payables	11.1	2,917	2,917	1,648	1,648
Other financials liabilities	11.2	1,360	1,360	-	-
		4,277	**4,277**	**1,648**	**1,648**

18 **Fair value hierarchy**

This explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair values the Company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the Ind AS 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

Note: There are no financial assets or financial liabilities which are measured at fair value in the Company.

18.1 **Financial assets and liability measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurement as at March 31, 2019**

Particulars	Note	Fair value measurement using		
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets measured at fair value:				
-None-	-			
	-			
Liabilities measured at fair value:				
-None-	-			

Financial assets and liability measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurement as at March 31, 2018

Particulars	Note	Fair value measurement using		
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets measured at fair value:				
-None-	-			
	-			
Liabilities measured at fair value:				
-None-	-			

18.2 **Specific valuation techniques used to value the above financial instruments include**

1) The use of quoted market prices

2) Discounting over the period of the contract using relevant market rate to arrive at fair value

18.3 **Financial risks and management and maturity profile**

Financial assets are periodically reviewed for credit, liquidity and market risks. Cash and cash equivalents are deposits with Canara Bank, a listed public sector undertaking, and carry negligible risks except concentration risk. Other financial assets (non-current) consists of deposits with Canara Bank; these deposits mature during the normal course in October 2020. Other financial assets (current) consists of accrued interest (on deposit with Canara Bank) and carries similar risks as cash and cash equivalents. Since Canara Bank is majority owned by Government of India, credit and liquidity risks are assessed as negligible and do not warrant an elaborate risk management strategy for the risks (credit, liquidity and concentration) except balance confirmations done periodically.

19 **Capital management**

The company is subject to regulatory requirements by RBI to maintain capital of Rs 200 lakhs at the time of being licensed as Account Aggregator, expected in the next financial year, 2019-20 as per the in principle approval given by RBI to the Company under its Master Directions.

RBI requires capital maintenance in terms of Net Owned Fund (NoF). For NoF calculation, intangibles do not qualify to be capitalised.

The management has assessed that the Company is currently sufficiently capitalised in terms of the NoF requirements as at the end of current financial year. Any future capital requirements will be reviewed while the Company seeks to be Licensed as Account Aggregator during FY 2019-20

20 **Earning per share**

Particulars	**2019**	**2018**
Profit attributable to equity shareholders of the company	(1,799)	(524)
Number of shares outstanding as on the balance sheet date (units in thousands)	3,000	3,000
Weighted average number of shares for the purpose of EPS basic and diluted (units in thousands)	3,000	3,000
Earnings per share basic and diluted (in ₹ per share)	**(0.60)**	**(0.17)**

21 **Other notes accompanying the standalone financial statements**

i) The Company is maintaining the Books of Account at its Administrative Office in Bengaluru as authorised by the Board of Directors.

ii) The Company does not have any employees. Hence, disclosure under Ind AS 19 is not applicable to the Company.

iii) No provision of taxation is necessitated in the absence of taxable income.

iv) The Company has no contingent liabilities and has future capital commitments for Rs 139.75 lakhs towards unexecuted capital contract and related maintenance for Account Aggregation Software

MADAN & BALAN
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Bangalore

NESL Asset Data Ltd.