



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF NESL E-INFRASTRUCTURE LIMITED

Report on the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of **NESL E-INFRASTRUCTURE LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2018, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flows and Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "standalone Ind AS financial statements").

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards (Ind AS) referred to in Section 133 of the Act, read with rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules 2014.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these standalone Ind AS financial statements based on our audit.

In conducting our audit, we have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder.

We conducted our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain



reasonable assurance about whether the standalone Ind AS financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the standalone Ind AS financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the standalone Ind AS financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis to our audit opinion on the standalone Ind AS financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Ind AS, of the financial position of the Company as at 31st March, 2018, and its losses including other Comprehensive Income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, based on our audit, we report, to the extent applicable 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, the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of changes in equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act read with relevant rule issued thereunder.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2018 and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on 31st March, 2018 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
 - f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company, and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified



opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

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

- i) The Company did not have any pending litigations to disclose on its financial position in its standalone Ind AS financial statements.
- 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.

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

For Belur & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 000416S

CA Madhukar G Hegde
Partner
M.No. 206777
Place: Bengaluru
Date: 21-07-2018



**ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
(Referred to in paragraph 1 (f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)**

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting 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 E-INFRASTRUCTURE LIMITED ("the Company") as of March 31, 2018 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The 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. 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.

Auditor's 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") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. 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 control over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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



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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (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 authorisations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2018, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For Belur & Co.,

Chartered Accountants

FRN: 000416S



CA Madhukar G Hegde

Partner

M.No. 206777

Place: Bengaluru

Date: 21-07-2018



ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

- (i) In respect of the Company's fixed assets
 - (a) The Company does not have any Fixed Assets and hence reporting under paragraph 3 (i)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
 - (b) The Company does not have any Fixed Assets and hence reporting under paragraph 3 (i)(b) of the order is not applicable.
 - (c) The Company does not have any immovable properties of freehold or leasehold land and building and hence reporting under paragraph 3 (i)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (ii) The Company is providing service. Accordingly, it does not have any physical inventories. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, The Company has not granted unsecured loans to any of the body corporate, covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable.
 - (a) The Company has not granted unsecured loans. Hence the terms and conditions of the grant of such loans are, in our opinion, prima facie, not prejudicial to the Company's interest is not applicable.
 - (b) The Company has not granted unsecured loans. Hence the borrowers have been regular in the payment of the principal and interest as stipulated is not applicable.
 - (c) The Company has not granted unsecured loans. Hence overdue amounts in respect of the loans granted to the subsidiaries are not applicable.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of The Act, with respect to the loans and investments made as applicable.
- (v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposit during the year. The Company does not have any unclaimed deposits and accordingly paragraph 3(v) of the order is not applicable.
- (vi) The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Thus reporting under clause 3(vi) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vii) According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:
 - (a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues to it to the appropriate authorities.
 - (b) According the information and explanations given to us There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of any statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2018 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.



- (viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or borrowings to financial institutions or banks or government or dues to debenture holders. Accordingly, paragraph 3(viii) of the order is not applicable.
- (ix) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) or term loans and hence reporting under paragraph 3 (ix) of the Order is not applicable.
- (x) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company and no fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (xi) The Company has not paid / provided any managerial remuneration during the year and hence reporting under paragraph 3 (xi) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under paragraph 3 (xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company is in compliance with Section 188 and 177 of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the Ind AS financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year.
- (xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable.
- (xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For Belur & Co.,

Chartered Accountants

FRN: 000416S

CA Madhukar G Hegde

Partner

M.No. 206777

Place: Bengaluru

Date: 21-07-2018





Addendum to the independent auditor's report on the standalone Ind AS financial statements, addressed to the members of NeSL E-Infrastructure Limited, dated 21st July 2018

To
The members of NeSL E-Infrastructure Limited

We refer to our Audit Report dated 21st July 2018, on the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the company. The reference to "Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules 2014" is to be replaced and read as "Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules 2016"

The Annexure C to the Audit Report, on matters reported, is replaced as below:

QUESTIONS	ANSWER
1. Whether the company has clear title/lease deeds for freehold and leasehold respectively? If not please state the area of freehold and leasehold land for which title/lease deeds are not available?	The company does not own any immovable property.
2. Please report whether there are any cases of waiver/write off of debts/loans/interest etc., if yes, the reasons there for and the amount involved.	No
3. Whether proper records are maintained for inventories lying with third parties & assets received as gift from Govt. or other authorities.	The Company has no inventories and received no gifts.

This addendum does not affect our opinion on the Company's Financial statements.

For Belur & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 000416S

CA Madhukar G Hegde
Partner
M.No. 206777
Place: Bengaluru
Date: 07-09-2018



NESL E-Infrastructure Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2018

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	2018
ASSETS		
Non-current Assets		
Deferred tax assets (net)	4	1,41,687
Current Assets		
Financial Assets		
Trade receivables	5.1	57,87,751
Cash and cash equivalents	5.2	99,50,644
Other financial assets	5.3	12,81,162
Other Current Assets	6	5,96,818
		1,77,58,062
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity		
Equity share capital	7	1,00,00,000
Other equity	8	2,25,274
Current Liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
Trade payables	9.1	60,56,238
Other current liabilities	10	7,40,778
Provisions	11	7,35,772
		1,77,58,062

Significant accounting policies 3
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.
As per our report of even date attached

For **Belur and co**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 000416S



Madhukar G Hegde
Partner

Membership No. 206777
Date: 21/07/2018
Place: Bengaluru



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
NESL E-Infrastructure Limited



Rangachary Nambi Tyengar
Director
DIN. 00054437



Sivasubramanian Ramann
Director
DIN. 07685657
Date: 21/07/2018
Place: Bengaluru



NESL E-Infrastructure Limited**Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for four months period ended 31st March 2018**

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	2018
Revenue from operations	12	64,96,144
Other income	13	40,399
Total Income (A)		65,36,543
Expenses:		
Cost of services	14	56,70,392
Other expenses	15	3,83,751
Total Expenses (B)		60,54,143
Profit before Exceptional & Extraordinary Items and tax (A - B)		4,82,401
Current tax		(2,65,906)
Deferred tax		1,41,687
Profit for the period from continuing operations		3,58,182
Other comprehensive income (OCI)		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		-
Re-measurements of defined benefit plan actuarial gain/losses		-
Income tax effect on above		-
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		-
Income tax effect on above		-
Total comprehensive income for the year		-
Profit for the period		3,58,182
Earning per equity share of face value of Rs.10 each (Amount in Rs.)		
Basic and Diluted		0.36

Significant accounting policies

3

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

As per our report of even date attached

For **Belur and co**

Chartered Accountants

Firm registration number: 000416S



Madhukar G Hegde

Partner

Membership No. 206777

Date: 21/07/2018

Place: Bengaluru

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
NESL E-Infrastructure Limited
Rangachary Nambi Iyengar
Director
DIN. 00054437
Sivasubramanian Ramann
Director
DIN. 07685657
Date: 21/07/2018
Place: Bengaluru

NESL E-Infrastructure Limited

Cash Flow Statement for four months period ended 31st March 2018

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	2018
Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Profit/ (Loss) for the period before tax		4,82,400
Adjustment to reconcile net profit to net cash provided by operating activities		
Interest income		(40,399)
Operating cash flow before working capital changes		4,42,002
Changes in		
Trade payables		60,56,238
Other Current Liabilities		7,40,778
Short-term provisions		7,35,773
Trade receivables		(57,87,751)
Other Financial Assets		(12,81,162)
Other Current Assets		(2,21,584)
Cash generated from operations		6,84,293
Income Taxes paid		(6,41,140)
Net cash generated by operating activity (A)		43,153
Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Interest received on investments		40,399
Net cash used in investing activities (B)		40,399
Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Share issue expenses net of tax		(1,32,908)
Issue of shares		1,00,00,000
Net cash generated in financing activities (C)		98,67,093
Net increase in Cash or Cash equivalents		99,50,645
Cash and Cash Equivalent at the beginning		-
Cash and Cash Equivalent at the close		99,50,644
Components of cash and cash equivalents	5.2	
Balances with banks		
Current accounts		20,748
Fixed deposits		99,29,896
Total cash and cash equivalents		99,50,644

As per our report of even date attached

For **Belur and co**

Chartered Accountants

Firm registration number: 000416S



Madhukar G Hegde

Partner

Membership No. 206777

Date: 21/07/2018

Place: Bengaluru

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
NESL E-Infrastructure Limited

Rangachary Nambal Iyengar
Rangachary Nambal Iyengar
Director

DIN. 00054437

Sivasubramanian Ramann
Sivasubramanian Ramann
Director

DIN. 07685657

Date: 21/07/2018

Place: Bengaluru

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NESL E-Infrastructure Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for four months period ended March 31, 2018

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

a) Equity share capital

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

	2018	
	Nos.	Amount
<u>Equity shares</u>		
At the beginning of the year	-	-
Changes during the year	10,00,000	1,00,00,000
At the end of the year	10,00,000	1,00,00,000

b) Other equity


Particulars	Retained	Total
	earnings	
	Note 8	
Profit for the year	3,58,182	3,58,182
Share issue expenses net of taxes	(1,32,908)	(1,32,908)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	2,25,274	2,25,274

As per our report of even date attached

For **Belur and co**

Chartered Accountants

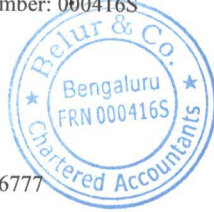
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Madhukar G Hegde
Partner

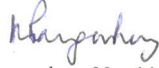
Membership No. 206777

Date: 21/07/2018

Place: Bengaluru



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
NESL E-Infrastructure Limited


Rangachary Nambi Iyengar
Director
DIN. 00054437


Sivasubramanian Ramann
Director

DIN. 07685657

Date: 21/07/2018

Place: Bengaluru



NESL E-Infrastructure Limited

Notes to the standalone Ind AS financial statements for four months period ended March 31, 2018

Company overview and significant accounting policies

1. Corporate information

NESL E-Infrastructure Limited ('Company'), was incorporated on 18th December, 2017. The Company has its registered office in Mumbai and its administrative office in Bengaluru. The main object of the Company is to function as a digital locker service provider, digital repository for digital locker authority, offer services of Aadhaar based authentication user agency/ know your customer user agency, offer services of electronic signatures by enrolling as a certifying authority and other e-infrastructure services. In the current year, the Company has started providing; Central Know Your Customer services ('CKYC services').

2. Basis for preparation and presentation

Statement of Compliance

The Company was incorporated on 18th December 2017. These are the first financials ('2018') of the Company drawn from 18th December 2017 to the period ended 31st March 2018. 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.

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. The current year being first year of the Company's operations, comparatives are not presented

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 IndAs 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 standalone 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:



NESL E-Infrastructure Limited
Notes to the standalone Ind AS financial statements for four months period ended March 31, 2018

Company overview and significant accounting policies

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 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.

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 CKYC services, revenue is recognized when the provision of service is accepted and the certificate for completion of service is issued by the customer which is a significant event to recognize revenue.

Interest income

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

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NESL E-Infrastructure Limited
Notes to the standalone Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018

Company overview and significant accounting policies

(b) Functional currency

The standalone Ind AS financial statements are presented in INR, which is also the Company's functional currency. 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 profit or 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 profit or loss are also recognized in OCI or profit or 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.

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.



NESL E-Infrastructure Limited
Notes to the standalone Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018

Company overview and significant accounting policies

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 or 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.

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 profit or 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.

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.

(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 and other comprehensive income, when the asset is derecognized.

The cost of 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.



NESL E-Infrastructure Limited
Notes to the standalone Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018

Company overview and significant accounting policies

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.

(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 profit or 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 or loss.



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 has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. 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 profit or 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. The Company presents the leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, as it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for twelve months after the reporting date.

(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



NESL E-Infrastructure Limited

Notes to the standalone Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018

Company overview and significant accounting policies

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)
- 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. Any financial asset, 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 profit or loss.

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

Investment in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less accumulated impairment loss, if any. In the event of any indication of impairment, the carrying amount of investment is evaluated and an impairment provision is recognised if considered necessary immediately to its recoverable amount.

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.



NESL E-Infrastructure Limited
Notes to the standalone Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018

Company overview and significant accounting policies

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 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 profit or 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 profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as fair value through profit or loss. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the profit or 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 profit or 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,



NESL E-Infrastructure Limited

Notes to the standalone Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018

Company overview and significant accounting policies

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

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 standalone Ind AS financial statements.

(n) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are computed by dividing statement of profit and 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.

(o) Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, 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.

Impairment of Property Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets

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.

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.



NESL E-Infrastructure Limited

Notes to the standalone Ind AS financial statements for four months period ended March 31, 2018

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Non-current Assets

4 Deferred tax asset (net)	
Particulars	2018
Deferred tax assets	
Preliminary expenses u/s 35D of the Income Tax Act, 1961	13,651
Expenditure disallowed u/s 40 (a) (ia) of the Income Tax Act, 1961, for non-deduction of TDS	1,28,036
Total	1,41,687

Current Assets

5 Financial Assets

5.1 Trade receivables

Particulars	2018
Unsecured, considered good	57,87,751
Total	57,87,751

5.2 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	2018
Balance with banks (of the nature of cash and cash equivalents)	
In current accounts	20,748
In fixed deposits	99,29,896
Total	99,50,644

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".

5.3 Other financial assets

Particulars	2018
Income accrued but not due on fixed deposits	4,463
Unbilled revenue	12,76,699
Total	12,81,162

6 Other current assets

Particulars	2018
TDS receivable	3,75,234
Security deposit	1,000
Input GST	2,20,584
Total	5,96,818



7 Share capital

Particulars	2018
Authorised share capital	
10,00,000 (previous period: N.A.) number of equity shares of Rs. 10/- each.	1,00,00,000
	1,00,00,000
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital	
10,00,000 (previous period: N.A.) number of equity shares of Rs. 10/- each.	1,00,00,000
	1,00,00,000

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

Particulars	2018	
	Number of shares	Amount
Number of shares at the beginning of the year/period	-	-
Shares issued during the year/period	10,00,000	1,00,00,000
Shares outstanding at the end of the year/period	10,00,000	1,00,00,000

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	2018	
	Number of shares	Percentage holding
The holding company National E-Governance Services Limited, together with its nominees	10,00,000	100.00%

Particulars of shares held by holding company

Particulars	2018	
	Number of shares	Paid up capital
The holding company National E-Governance Services Limited, together with its nominees	10,00,000	1,00,00,000

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 31st March 2018. Further, the Company has not issued any bonus shares or shares issued for consideration other than cash during the year/period from date of inception to 31st March 2018.



NESL E-Infrastructure Limited**Notes to the standalone Ind AS financial statements for four months period ended March 31, 2018**

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Equity**8 Other equity**

Particulars	2018
Profit for the period	3,58,182
Share issue expenses, net of taxes	(1,32,908)
Total	2,25,274

Current liabilities**9 Financial liabilities****9.1 Trade payables**

Particulars	2018
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	-
Related parties	-
Others:	
Creditors for supplies & services	60,56,238
Total	60,56,238

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, 2018.

10 Other current liabilities

Particulars	2018
Statutory Remittances,	7,20,978
Reimbursements payable	1,800
Honorarium payable	18,000
Total	7,40,778

11 Short term provisions

Particulars	2018
Provision for current tax	2,19,813
Provision for expenses	5,15,959
Total	7,35,772

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NESL E-Infrastructure Limited**Notes to the standalone Ind AS financial statements for four months period ended March 31, 2018**

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

12 Revenue from operations	
Particulars	2018
Central Know Your Customer Services income	64,96,144
Total	64,96,144
13 Other Income	
Particulars	2018
Interest on fixed deposits	40,399
Total	40,399
14 Cost of services	
Particulars	2018
Offsite data entry & cropping work	4,05,226
Onsite data entry & cropping work	16,26,673
Subscription charges for trackwizz CKYC	28,30,226
Other operating expenses	8,08,267
Total	56,70,392
15 Other Expenses	
Particulars	2018
Auditors remuneration	
Statutory auditor	50,000
Internal auditor	50,000
Directors' sitting fee	1,50,000
Preliminary expenses	66,269
Rates & taxes	20,204
Honorarium	30,000
Other expenses	17,278
Total	3,83,751

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NESL E-Infrastructure Limited

Notes to the standalone Ind AS financial statements for four months period ended March 31, 2018

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees, 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:

Ultimate Holding Company : National E-Governance Services Limited
Fellow Subsidiary : NESL Asset Data 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	2018	Total
A. Transactions during the year		
Investment by holding company		
National E-Governance Services Limited	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Expenses paid by holding company		
National E-Governance Services Limited	13,48,112	13,48,112
	13,48,112	13,48,112
Total	1,13,48,112	1,13,48,112

B. Balances outstanding as at year end

Particulars	2018	Total
Investment by holding company		
National E-Governance Services Limited	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Expenses reimbursable to holding company		
National E-Governance Services Limited	13,48,112	13,48,112
	13,48,112	13,48,112
Total	1,13,48,112	1,13,48,112



NESL E-Infrastructure Limited

Notes to the standalone Ind AS financial statements for four months period ended March 31, 2018

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

- 17 The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at 31st March 2018 are as follows.

Particulars	Note	Fair value	
		Carrying value 2018	2018
Financial assets			
Amortised cost			
Trade receivables	5.1	57,87,751	57,87,751
Cash and cash equivalents	5.2	99,50,644	99,50,644
Other financial assets	5.3	12,81,162	12,81,162
		<u>1,70,19,557</u>	<u>1,70,19,557</u>
Financial liabilities			
Amortised cost			
Trade payables	9.1	60,56,238	60,56,238
		<u>60,56,238</u>	<u>60,56,238</u>

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 standalone 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.

18.1.1 **Financial assets and liability measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurement as at 31st March 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. Since Canara Bank is majority owned by Indian Government, 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. Trade receivables carry liquidity risks. Other financial assets consists of accrued interest (on deposits with Canara Bank), and unbilled revenue which carries liquidity risk. Liquidity risks on unbilled revenue are managed and monitored through ageing, confirmations and followup with customers to mitigate possibilities of default. All assets are assessed as current in nature and mature and realise within 12 months of March 31st 2018.

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

- i) The Company is maintaining the Books of Accounts at its Administrative Office in Bengaluru as authorised by the Board of Directors.
- ii) There are no transactions in foreign currency.
- iii) The Company does not have and employees. Hence, disclosure under Ind AS 19 is not applicable to the Company.

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भारतीय लेखापरीक्षा तथा लेखा विभाग
कार्यालय प्रधान निदेशक वाणिज्यिक लेखापरीक्षा
तथा पदेन सदस्य, लेखापरीक्षा बोर्ड - I, मुंबई



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

गोपनीय/शीघ्र डाक

संख्या: जीए/सीए III/एनईएसएल ई-इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर/लेखा/2017-18/ 145

सेवा में,

17/09/2018

निदेशक

एनईएसएल ई-इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड

5 वीं मंजिल, स्पेंसर टावर्स,

86, एम.जी. रोड

बेंगलुरु - 5600 001

विषय: 31 मार्च 2018 को समाप्त वर्ष हेतु एनईएसएल ई-इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर 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 2018 को समाप्त वर्ष हेतु एनईएसएल ई-इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड के वित्तीय विवरणों पर कंपनी अधिनियम 2013 की धारा 143 (6)(बी) के अंतर्गत भारत के नियंत्रक एवं महालेखापरीक्षक के द्वारा 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।

भवदीय,

(गुलजारी लाल)

महा निदेशक वाणिज्यिक लेखापरीक्षा तथा
पदेन सदस्य, लेखापरीक्षा बोर्ड -I, मुंबई

संलग्न: यथोपरि।

सातवीं मंजिल, आर.टी.आई. बिल्डिंग, प्लॉट नं. सी-2, जी.एन. ब्लॉक, एशियन हार्ट इन्स्टिट्यूट के पीछे, बान्द्रा-कुर्ला कॉम्प्लेक्स, बान्द्रा (पूर्व), मुंबई - 400 051.
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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 E-INFRASTRUCTURE LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

The preparation of financial statements of NESL E-Infrastructure Limited for the year ended 31 March 2018 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(7) 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 21st July 2018.

I, on behalf of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, have conducted a supplementary audit of the financial statements of NESL E- Infrastructure Limited for the year ended 31 March 2018 under section 143(6)(a) of the Act. This supplementary audit has been carried out independently without access to the working papers of the statutory auditors and is limited primarily to inquiries of the statutory auditors and company personnel and a selective examination of some of the accounting records.

On the basis of my supplementary audit nothing significant has come to my knowledge which would give rise to any comment upon or supplement to statutory auditors' report under section 143 (6)(b) of the Act.

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



(Guljari Lal)

Director General of Commercial Audit &
Ex-officio Member, Audit Board-I, Mumbai

Place : Mumbai

Date : 17/09/2018