

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF NESL E-INFRASTRUCTURE LIMITED (NEIL)

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (F.Y.: 2022-23)

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **NESL E-INFRASTRUCTURE LIMITED**, ("the Company"), (a wholly owned subsidiary of National E-Governance Services Limited), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at **31st March, 2023**, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), Statement of changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date and notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the afore said financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("The Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at **31st March, 2023** as also Profit, Total Comprehensive Income, Changes in Equity, and its Cash Flows for the financial year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the Auditors' 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 there-under 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 on the Financial Statements.

Information other than Financial Statements and Auditors' Report thereon

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statement, or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise and appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management for the 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 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 Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safe guarding 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 is also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' 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 Auditors' 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.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements 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 the 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 standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the standalone financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the standalone financial statements.

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements:

1. As required by the Companies (Auditors' Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 we give in the "**Annexure- A**" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
- 2 As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:

- (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company, as it appears from our examination of those books.
- (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity 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 Ind AS (Accounting Standards) specified under Section 133 of the Act read with rule 7 of the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended.
- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
- (f) With respect to the adequacy of the Internal Financial Controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "**Annexure-B**". 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 Auditors' Report in accordance with the requirements of Section 197(16) of the Act, as amended: In our opinion and to the best of our information and explanation given to us, no remuneration was paid by the Company to its directors that require compliance or disclosure under Section 197 of the Act.
- (h) With respect to directions under section 143(5) of the Act, on the specific matters required to be reported, refer to our separate report in "**Annexure- C**"
- (i) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' 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 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.
 - iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate

Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity (“Funding Parties”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

- v. As per the information and explanation provided to us by the Management and verification of documents, the Company did not declare any dividend during the year nor the Board of Directors have proposed any final dividend for the year, hence reporting with respect to compliance of Section 123 of the Act, is not applicable to the Company.
- vi. Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 for maintaining books of account using accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility is applicable to the Company with effect from April 01, 2023, and accordingly, reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors’) Rules, 2014 is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2023.

For Ramnarain & Co.,
Chartered Accountants,
FRN: 003021S

Sd/-
CA R Ravi
Partner
ICAI MRN: 019898
UDIN:23019898BGWDMV9097

Place: Bengaluru
Date 29-08-2023

Annexure - A to the Auditors' Report - (CARO 2020)

With reference to the Annexure - A referred to in our Independent Auditors' Report to the members of NESL E-INFRASTRUCTURE LIMITED (a subsidiary of National E-Governance Services Limited) on the accounts for the period ended 31st March, 2023 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:

- i. In respect of the Company's Property, Plant & Equipment, right-of-use assets and Intangible Assets:
 - a)(A) the company maintains proper records showing full particulars including details of quantity and situation of the property, plant & equipment and relevant details of right-to-use the assets.

(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
 - b) Physical Verification of the property, plant & equipment has been conducted by the management during the year. In our opinion, this is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. According to the information and explanation given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
 - c)The Company does not own any immovable property, hence reporting under this clause is not applicable for the Company.
 - d) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant & Equipment (including right of use assets) and intangible assets during the year.
 - e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2023 for holding any benami property under Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made there under.
- ii) (a) The Company does not have any physical inventories. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ii) (a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Company was not sanctioned any limits from any banks or financial institutions during the year on the basis of security of current assets and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- iii) The Company has not made any investments, provided any guarantee or security nor granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships, or to any other parties, during the year.
 - (a) The Company has not provided any loans or advances in the nature of loans or stood guarantee, or provided security to any other entity during the year or was outstanding at any point of time during the year, and hence reporting under clause 3(iii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(A) The Company has not provided any loans or advances nor stood guarantee nor provided security with respect to any amount during the year, nor any amounts were due from subsidiary, joint ventures or associates, at any time during the year,

hence reporting the balance outstanding as at balance sheet date with respect to such loans and advances and guarantees or security does not arise.

- (B) The Company has not provided any loans or advances nor stood guarantee nor provided security with respect to any amount during the year, nor any amounts were due from any parties other than subsidiary, joint ventures or associates, at any time during the year, hence reporting the balance outstanding as at balance sheet date with respect to such loans and advances and guarantees or security does not arise.
- (b) In our opinion, the Company has not granted any loans during the year or was outstanding at any point of time during the year. The investments made and the terms and conditions of the investments, during the year are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the Company's interest.
- (c) The Company has not granted any loans during the year or was outstanding at any point of time during the year and hence reporting on repayment of principal or interest is not applicable.
- (d) The Company has not granted any loans during the year or was outstanding at any point of time during the year and hence reporting on status of overdue or outstanding balances is not applicable.
- (e) The Company has not granted any loans during the year or was outstanding at any point of time during the year, hence reporting on renewal or extensions does not arise.
- (f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment during the year. Hence, reporting under clause 3(iii)(f) is not applicable.
- iv) The Company has not given any loans, nor made any investments, given any guarantees and security to any parties covered under section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, hence, reporting under this clause is not applicable.
- v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed as deposits to which the Directives of the Reserve Bank of India or provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act and the rules made there under apply, hence reporting under clause 3(v) of the order is not applicable.

Further, the Company has not contravened any provisions relating to the Directives of the Reserve Bank of India or provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act and the rules made there under and no order was passed against the Company by the Company Law Board, National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any Court or any Tribunal.

- 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.

vii) In respect of statutory dues:

- a. The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including

Provident Fund, Employee's State Insurance, Income-tax, GST and any other statutory dues as applicable to it, to the appropriate authorities.

- 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 and there is no dispute pending on the part of the Company.
- viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- ix) (a) The Company has not taken any loans or other borrowings from any lender. Hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no outstanding term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries.

(f) The Company has not raised any loans during the year and hence reporting on clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.
- x) (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable
- xi) (a) No fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.

(c) According to the information and explanation provided to us, there were no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year (and upto the date of this report), which have a bearing on determination of the nature, timing and extent of our

audit procedures.

- xii) (a) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause xii (a) is not applicable
- (b) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause xii (b) is not applicable
- (c) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause xii (c) is not applicable
- xiii) In our Opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 & 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to applicable transactions with related parties and the details of related parties have been disclosed in the Financial Statements
- xiv) (a) In our Opinion the Company has adequate internal audit system commensurate with size and nature of its business,
- (b) we have considered, the internal audit reports for the year under audit, issued to the Company during the year, in determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.
- xv) 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 has not entered into any non-cash transactions with any director of the company or persons connected with its Directors, hence the provisions of Section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable.
- xvi) (a) The company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, hence reporting under this clause is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities, hence compliances with respect to obtaining a Certificate of Registration (CoR) from Reserve Bank of India and required compliances is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) In our opinion, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Group does not have any Core Investment Companies which are part of the Group.
- xvii) The Company has not incurred any cash losses during the year and the immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii) There has been no resignation of the Statutory Auditors of the Company during the year.
- xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the Financial Statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management Plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting our assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of audit report indicating that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing as on the date of the Balance Sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year of the Balance Sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company, We further state that our reporting is based on the facts upto the date of our Audit Report and we

neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the Balance Sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

- xx) The provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 (Corporate Social Responsibility) is not applicable to the Company and hence
 - (a) reporting with respect to transfer of unspent amount to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act is not applicable.
 - (b) Reporting with respect to transfer to special account in compliance with the provisions of sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Act, is not applicable.
- xxi) The Company does not have any subsidiary companies and consequently not preparing Consolidated Financial Statements, hence reporting with respect to adverse comments or qualifications by the respective auditors in Companies (Auditors') Report Order of such subsidiary Companies is not applicable.

For Ramnarain & Co.,
Chartered Accountants,
FRN: 003021S.

Sd/-
CA R Ravi
Partner.
ICAI MRN: 019898
UDIN: 23019898BGWDMV9097

Place: Bengaluru
Date:29-08-2023

Annexure - B to the Independent Auditors' Report of even date on the Financial Statements of NESL E-Infrastructure Limited

Report on the Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013.

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **NESL E-Infrastructure Limited** ("The Company") as of March 31, 2022 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. 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.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting:

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 which, 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:

Considering 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. Further, 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 31, 2023, 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 Ramnarain & Co.,
Chartered Accountants,
FRN: 003021S.

Place: Bengaluru
Date : 29/08/2023

Sd/-
CA R Ravi
Partner.
ICAI MRN: 019898
UDIN:23019898BGWDMV9097

Annexure - C to the Auditors' Report: Directions under section 143(5) of the Companies Act, 2013.

As a part of engagement, we are required to report on specific matters listed in the directions under 143(5) of the Companies Act, 2013. For financial year 2022-23, we report as under on the specific matters required to be reported, in 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 - The Company uses tally ERP package for its record keeping and accounting function, however the invoices are prepared manually in word format and management is having adequate system in place to process the accounting transaction related to invoicing outside IT system. There are no implications on the integrity of the accounts or financial implications.
II.	Whether there is any restructuring of an existing loan or cases or 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. Whether such cases are properly accounted for? (In case, lender is a Government Company, then this direction is also applicable for statutory auditor of lender company).	NOT APPLICABLE as the Company has not taken any loan. NOT APPLICABLE as the Company has not taken any loan.
III.	Whether funds (grants/subsidy etc.) received/receivable for specific schemes from Central/State agencies were properly accounted for/utilized as per its terms 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.

For Ramnarain & Co.,
Chartered Accountants,
FRN: 003021S.

Sd/-
CA R Ravi
Partner.
ICAI MRN: 019898
UDIN: 23019898BGWDMV9097

Place: Bengaluru.
Date: 29-08-2023

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 2023

The preparation of financial statements of NESL E-Infrastructure Limited for the year ended 31 March 2023 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 auditors 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 standards on auditing prescribed under 143(10) of the Act. This is stated to have been done by them vide their Audit Report dated 29th August 2023.

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 E-Infrastructure Limited for the year ended 31 March 2023 under section 143(6)(a) of the Act.

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

Sd/-

(Guljari Lal)
Director General of Audit (Shipping), Mumbai

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20.09.2023

NESL E-Infrastructure Limited
CIN: U72200MH2017GOI302982
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023

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

Particulars	Note	2023	2022
ASSETS			
Non-current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	4	54	106
Right of use asset	5	180	338
Other intangible assets	4	26	35
Deferred tax assets (net)	6	90	41
Other non-current Assets	7	21	21
Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
Trade receivables	8.1	4,806	1,745
Cash and cash equivalents	8.2	3,947	4,073
Other bank balances	8.3	14,091	16,446
Other financial assets	8.4	701	899
Other Current Assets	9	2,193	1,866
		26,109	25,570
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	10	10,000	10,000
Other equity	11	6,589	6,712
Non current liabilities			
Provisions	12	342	181
Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities	13.1	424	494
Trade payables	13.2		
a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		1,342	1,369
b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		4,593	2,231
Other financial liabilities	13.3	905	905
Other current liabilities	14	434	911
Provisions	15	1,480	2,767
		26,109	25,570

Significant accounting policies 3

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

As per our report of even date attached

For **Ramnarain and co**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 003021S

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

Sd/-
R. Ravi
Partner
Membership No. 019898
Date: 29 August, 2023
Place: Bengaluru

Sd/-
Shajitha Neves Lobo
Director & COO
DIN: 07978562

Sd/-
Diwakar Kannan
Director
DIN. 07925747
Date: 29 August, 2023
Place: Bengaluru

NESL E-Infrastructure Limited

CIN: U72200MH2017GOI302982

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023

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

Particulars	Note	2023	2022
Revenue from operations	16	5,601	13,628
Other income	17	878	858
Total Income (A)		6,479	14,486
Expenses:			
Cost of services	18	1,861	4,168
Employee benefit expenses	19	2,595	2,241
Finance costs	20	20	32
Other expenses	21	1,645	2,133
Depreciation and amortisation expense	4 & 5	480	401
Total Expenses (B)		6,601	8,975
Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items and tax (A - B)		(122)	5,511
Current tax		(6)	(1,434)
Adjustments of tax relating to previous year		(32)	-
Deferred tax	7	46	36
Profit/(Loss) for the period from continuing operations		(114)	4,113
Other comprehensive income (OCI)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Re-measurements of defined benefit plan actuarial gains/ (losses)		(12)	(15)
Income tax effect on above	7	3	4
Total other comprehensive income for the year		(9)	(11)
Total comprehensive profit/ (loss) for the year		(123)	4,102
Earning per equity share of face value of Rs.10 each			
Basic and Diluted (Amount in ₹. Per share)	27	(0.11)	4.11

Significant accounting policies

3

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

As per our report of even date attached

For **Ramnarain and co**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 003021S

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NESL E-Infrastructure Limited

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Director
DIN. 07925747
Date: 29 August, 2023
Place: Bengaluru

NESL E-Infrastructure Limited
CIN: U72200MH2017GOI302982
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts are in INR thousands, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	2023	2022
Cash Flow from Operating Activities			
Profit/ (Loss) for the period before tax		(122)	5,511
Adjustment to reconcile net profit to net cash provided by operating activities			
Depreciation		480	401
Finance cost		20	32
(Gain)/Loss on lease modification		-	4
Interest income		(833)	(852)
Operating cash flow before working capital changes		(455)	5,096
Changes in			
Trade payables		2,335	(1,395)
Other financial liabilities		-	-
Other Current Liabilities		(476)	(1,441)
Provisions current/non current		(1,141)	(429)
Trade receivables		(3,060)	(1,067)
Other Financial Assets		234	1,528
Other Current/non current Assets		(18)	(214)
Cash generated from operations		(2,581)	2,078
Income Taxes (paid)/refund		(348)	(2,404)
Net cash generated by operating activity (A)		(2,929)	(326)
Cash Flow from Investing Activities			
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets		-	(136)
Interest received on fixed deposits		798	872
Investment in fixed deposits		(245)	(5,346)
Proceeds from redemption/maturity of fixed deposits		2,600	2,500
Net cash used in investing activities (B)		3,153	(2,110)
Cash Flow from Financing Activities			
Repayment of Lease liability on Right of Use assets - IndAS 116		(329)	(443)
Interest paid Lease liability on Right of Use assets - IndAS 116		(21)	(52)
Net cash generated in financing activities (C)		(350)	(495)
Net increase/(decrease) in Cash or Cash equivalents		(126)	(2,931)
Cash and Cash Equivalent at the beginning		4,073	7,004
Cash and Cash Equivalent at the close		3,947	4,073
Components of cash and cash equivalents	8.2		
Balances with banks			
Current accounts		2,549	291
Fixed deposits		1,398	3,782
Total cash and cash equivalents		3,947	4,073

As per our report of even date attached
For **Ramnarain and co**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 003021S

Sd/-
R. Ravi
Partner
Membership No. 019898
Date: 29 August, 2023
Place: Bengaluru

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

Sd/-
Shajitha Neves Lobo
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Sd/-
Diwakar Kannan
Director
DIN: 07925747
Date: 29 August, 2023
Place: Bengaluru

NESL E-Infrastructure Limited

CIN: U72200MH2017GOI302982

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2023

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

a) Equity share capital**Equity shares of Rs 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid**

Particulars	2023		2022	
	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount
At the beginning of the year	1,000	10,000	1,000	10,000
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the year	1,000.00	10,000.00	1,000.00	10,000.00
Changes during the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	1,000	10,000	1,000	10,000

b) Other equity

Particulars	Retained earnings	Total
	Note 12	
Opening balance as at April 1, 2021	2,610	2,610
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance at the April 1, 2021	2,610	2,610
Profit for the year	4,113	4,113
Other comprehensive income	(11)	(11)
Balance as at March 31, 2022	6,712	6,712
Opening balance as at April 1, 2022	6,712	6,712
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance at the April 1, 2022	6,712	6,712
Profit for the year	(114)	(114)
Other comprehensive income	(9)	(9)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	6,589	6,589

As per our report of even date attached

For **Ramnarain and co**

Chartered Accountants

Firm registration number: 003021S

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

NESL E-Infrastructure Limited

Sd/-

R. Ravi

Partner

Membership No. 019898

Date: 29 August, 2023

Place: Bengaluru

Sd/-

Shajitha Neves Lobo

Director & COO

DIN: 07978562

Sd/-

Diwakar Kannan

Director

DIN. 07925747

Date: 29 August, 2023

Place: Bengaluru

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. The Company currently provides Central Know Your Customer services ('CKYC services') and Offline Know Your Customer Services ('OKYC services') under master direction on KYC by RBI. The Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issue on 29 August, 2023.

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 from time to time upto 2023.

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 IndAS as suitably described in the accounting policies.
- certain arrangements which, are treated as being leases under Ind AS 116 Leases and, are capitalized as Right of Use assets, at fair value of estimated cash flows towards such rights over estimated lease term.

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:

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.

Assets and liabilities have been classified as current and non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities. The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified 12 months as its operating cycle.

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

Under IndAS 115, the Company applies a five step approach: (1) identify the contract with a customer, (2) identify the performance obligations in the contract, (3) determine the transaction price, (4) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract, and (5) recognise revenues based on the fulfillment of performance obligation.

Contract with customer would mean signed contract if available or price based on- arrangement, business practice and standard operating procedures. The price could be specific negotiated price based on agreement, arrangement or understanding based on business practice.

The Company based on evidence evaluates, at the start of each financial year, as to whether a service is perceived as a distinct benefit by the customer and is a separate performance obligation, or the service is perceived to be bundled along with other service as a bundle of performance obligation, or a service is mere perfunctory or incidental in nature not constituting a performance obligation. While assessing whether a service is a separate performance obligation, the Company for each review period assesses whether service, in a bundled offering, is highly dependent, highly interrelated with other service in the bundle including if the customer has an option to not purchase the service without significantly affecting the other promised goods. Such an assessment would include whether one of such services in the bundle is independently priced in the tariff, as published and available in the Company website, leading to an indicator that the service could be a performance obligation in itself as per Ind AS 115. Such an assessment is carried out periodically starting with the beginning of each financial year.

Revenue is measured at transaction price which is the consideration, received or receivable net of discounts, taking into account contractually defined terms and excluding taxes, duties collected on behalf of the government. Revenue is recognized as and when the control of promised product or services are transferred to the customer. If there is uncertainty as to collectability, then revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved.

The transaction price is determined for each performance obligation identified excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties net of discounts. The Company is a utility in the nature of IU which charges transaction price at the published tariff rate from time to time. The Company allocates the transaction price for services under the contract to each separately identifiable performance obligations/

NESL E-Infrastructure Limited

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Notes to the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

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

bundle of performance obligation based on standalone selling price using the three approaches, as applicable, under IndAS 115. Standalone selling prices are determined based on transaction prices for the components when it is regularly sold separately, in cases where the Company is unable to determine the standalone selling price the Company uses third-party prices for similar deliverables. Under IndAS 115, the Company may use (1) adjusted market assessment approach, (2) expected cost plus a margin approach, (3) residual method or a combination of these methods to arrive at allocable transaction price for each performance obligation or bundle of performance obligations identified. Discount provided to one of the distinct performance obligation in the service offering is allocated or averaged across all the performance obligations in the contract/ arrangement unless such a discount is offered at a standalone price of a performance obligation.

The Company exercises judgement in determining whether the performance obligation, evidencing the transfer of control, is satisfied at a point in time or over a period of time. The Company considers indicators such as how customer consumes benefits as services are rendered or who controls the asset as it is being created or existence of enforceable right to payment for performance to date and alternate use of such product or service, transfer of significant risks and rewards to the customer, acceptance of delivery by the customer.

For performance obligations where control is transferred over time, revenues are recognized by measuring progress towards completion of the performance obligation. Where the services under performance obligation is made available on when and if available basis for a tenure, the customer benefits accrue evenly during the contract and the revenue is recognized for such performance obligation on a straight line attribution method over such tenure. The selection of the method to measure progress towards completion requires judgment and is based on the whether the nature of the promised products or services to be provided at a point in time or is provided or made available for a specific period. Incase of bundled service obligations which are not separable, a single measurement method is adopted.

The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

Income from operational activities

For OKYC services, revenue on installation (of the software), as outlined in the customer contract or order or arrangement, is recognized on completion of installation platform at the customer's end.

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

Revenue from KYC services (like OKYC, CKYC) is recognized on net basis based on criteria outlined under IndAS 115. If a revenue recognition event meets criteria for net basis accounting the related costs like revenue share is netted off against such revenue recognized instead of showing such related costs separately as an expense.

Interest income

Interest income is recognized using the 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 profit and loss are also recognized in OCI or profit and loss, respectively).

The company has no transactions in foreign currency during the year ended March 31, 2023 and year ended March 31, 2022.

(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.

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

NESL E-Infrastructure Limited

CIN: U72200MH2017GOI302982

Notes to the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

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

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.

<u>Category</u>	<u>Useful life (years)</u>
Computers and accessories	3
Other software	5

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, if any, 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 computer software is capitalized and amortized on a straight-line basis over the useful life of five 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.

NESL E-Infrastructure Limited

CIN: U72200MH2017GOI302982

Notes to the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

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

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 arrangements, including contracts, are evaluated if they are a lease or have a lease component. This determination is made at the inception of the contract. In case of arrangement having lease and non-lease components, these are separately accounted. Leases identified are accounted individually as separate leases.

Arrangements whose fulfilment depend on a specific asset which is identified under the arrangement to fulfil obligations, either expressly or in substance and the Company has substantive right to use such specific asset over a period of time under arrangement, and to obtain substantially all economic benefit over such period of time constitute Leases. Lease term includes non-cancellable period under arrangement and period during which the Company is reasonably certain to use such identified assets. Such Lease arrangements identified, are recorded as Right of Use assets along with a lease liability by discounting the future cash flows under the lease arrangement, using implicit rate or incremental borrowing rate applicable for the lease term. Right of Use assets are depreciated over the lease term and interest expense is recorded under other finance costs on present valuing the lease liability in the subsequent years.

Any change in terms of the arrangement is evaluated, as to whether such change constitutes a modification or a separate lease. Any reduction in specific identified in lease, is accounted as modification of leases. The new lease arrangement is recorded present valuing the remaining payments for the asset under the arrangement. Any gain or loss is recorded on comparison of changes in value of Right of use asset and lease liability between the original and modified lease terms, calculated as on modification date.

Arrangements which contain low value leases with monthly outflow of less than Rs 10,000 or arrangements which contain lease with original term of upto 12 months are not accounted as lease arrangements under Ind AS 116.

(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.

NESL E-Infrastructure Limited

CIN: U72200MH2017GOI302982

Notes to the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

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

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.

(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.

Onerous contracts are accounted as per IndAS 37. Such contract entail a provision of present value of obligations net of any economic benefits under such contract. Obligations under such contract is lower of penalties/compensation under contract for exit or incremental cost of fulfilling such contracts, Onerous contract are assessed at the contract level. Any asset supporting such onerous contract is impaired based on assessment of cash flow. The provision for onerous contract is assessed each for reversals, re-adjust the provisions for any change in circumstances and passage of time. The interest expense relating to unwinding of discount with passage of time on such provision is disclosed as finance costs. Any reversal which represents other than ordinary use/application of the provision, like closure of the onerous contract, is recognized separately in the Statement of Profit and Loss at gross and not netted off against the ordinary expenses under such onerous contract.

(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

NESL E-Infrastructure Limited

CIN: U72200MH2017GOI302982

Notes to the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

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

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 cost incurred towards paid compensated absences, including the gain or loss on such actuarial valuation, is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

(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. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

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)
- 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

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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 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 lease liabilities, trade and other payables.

Subsequent measurement

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

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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

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 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 Company is 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:

- Estimated useful life of intangible assets
- Estimated useful life and residual value of property, plant and equipment

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- Assessment of Performance obligation in revenue recognition including timing of satisfaction of performance obligation, allocation of transaction price, presence of material right to purchase additional services, presence of significant financing component and amounts allocated to performance obligations.
- Estimation of defined benefit obligation
- Estimation of provisions.
- Recognition of deferred taxes
- Impairment of trade receivables
- Estimated useful life and implicit interest rate/incremental borrowing rate used for recognizing Right of Use assets.

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Non - current assets

4 Property Plant and Equipment and Other intangible assets	Cost		Depreciation/amortisation		Carrying amount					
	As on 01-Apr-22	Additions	Deletion	As on 31-Mar-23	As on 01-Apr-22	For the Period	Withdrawals	Upto 31-Mar-23	WDV as on 31-Mar-23	WDV as on 31-Mar-22
Tangible assets										
Computers	161	-	-	161	55	52	-	107	54	106
Total	161	-	-	161	55	52	-	107	54	106
<i>Previous year comparatives (FYE 2022)</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>161</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>106</i>
Other intangible assets										
Other software	44	-	-	44	9	9	-	18	26	35
Total	44	-	-	44	9	9	-	18	26	35
<i>Previous year comparatives (FYE 2022)</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>35</i>

5 Right of use asset	Cost		Depreciation/amortisation		Carrying amount					
	As on 01-Apr-22	Additions	Deletion	As on 31-Mar-23	As on 01-Apr-22	For the Period	Withdrawals	Upto 31-Mar-23	WDV as on 31-Mar-23	WDV as on 31-Mar-22
Servers	1,150	261	-	1,411	812	419	-	1,231	180	338
Total	1,150	261	-	1,411	812	419	-	1,231	180	338
<i>Previous year comparatives (FYE 2022)</i>	<i>1,158</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>115</i>	<i>1,150</i>	<i>465</i>	<i>347</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>812</i>	<i>180</i>	<i>338</i>

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Non-current Assets

6 Deferred tax asset (net)

Particulars	Balance as at 2022	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 2023
Depreciation	(9)	5	-	-	(4)
Expenses under sec 40A (7) of the Income Tax Act, 1961- Provision for gratuity	15	18	3	-	36
Expenses under sec 43B of the Income Tax Act, 1961- Provision for leave encashment	35	23	-	-	58
Total	41	46	3	-	90

- The tax rates under Income Tax Act 1961, considered is 26% (2021 and 2022). The Company has opted for regular rate 26% under the Finance Act instead of 25.168% available under section 115 BAA, Income Tax Act, 1961 during the financial year ended March 31, 2020.

7 Other non - current assets

Particulars	2023	2022
Security deposit - non current non refundable	21	21
Total	21	21

Current Assets

8 Financial Assets

8.1 Trade receivables

Particulars	2023	2022
(a) Trade Receivables considered good - Secured;	-	-
(b) Trade Receivables considered good - Unsecured;		
Receivable from related parties	2,886	699
Receivable from others	1,920	1,046
(c) Trade Receivables which have significant increase in Credit Risk	-	-
(d) Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-
Total	4,806	1,745

Ageing of Trade receivables outstanding for 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total	
	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years		More than 3 years
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	3,643	1,163					4,806
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total trade receivables	3,643	1,163	-	-	-	-	4,806

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Ageing of Trade receivables outstanding for FYE 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	1,357	371	17	-	-	-	1,745
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total trade receivables	1,357	371	17	-	-	-	1,745

8.2 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	2023	2022
Balance with banks (of the nature of cash and cash equivalents)		
In current accounts	2,549	291
In fixed deposits (Refer note below)	1,398	3,769
Income accrued but not due on fixed deposits (Cash and cash equivalent)	-	13
Total	3,947	4,073

8.3 Other bank balances

Particulars	2022	2022
Fixed deposits with maturity less than 12 months from the balance sheet date	14,091	16,446
Total	14,091	16,446

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, if any, from the balance sheet date are classified as "Other bank balances".

8.4 Other financial assets

Particulars	2023	2022
Income accrued but not due on fixed deposits	243	208
Security deposit - current refundable	100	385
Unbilled revenue	358	306
Total	701	899

9 Other current assets

Particulars	2023	2022
TDS receivable	1,579	1,269
Prepaid expenses	73	-
Advances paid	41	36
Input GST	500	561
Total	2,193	1,866

10 Equity share capital

Particulars	2023	2022
Authorised share capital		
10,00,000 (previous period: 10,00,000) number of equity shares of Rs. 10/- each.	10,000	10,000
	10,000	10,000
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital		
10,00,000 (previous period: 10,00,000) number of equity shares of Rs. 10/- each.	10,000	10,000
	10,000	10,000

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

Particulars	2023		2022	
	Number of shares (,000)	Amount	Number of shares (,000)	Amount
Number of shares at the beginning of the year	1,000	10,000	1,000	10,000
Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	1,000	10,000	1,000	10,000

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	2023		2022	
	Number of shares (,000)	Percentage holding	Number of shares (,000)	Percentage holding
The holding company National E-Governance Services Limited, together with its nominee	1,000	100%	1,000	100%

Particulars of shares held by promoter and holding company

	2023		2022	
	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 nominee	1,000	10,000	1,000	10,000

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 the date of inception to March 31, 2023. Further, the Company has not issued any bonus shares or issued shares for consideration other than cash during the year and period from the date of inception to March 31, 2023

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Equity**11 Other equity**

Particulars	2023	2022
Retained earnings		
Opening balance	6,712	2,610
Profit/(Loss) for the period	(114)	4,113
Other comprehensive income (OCI)	(9)	(11)
Total	6,589	6,712

Note: Retained earnings represents the accumulated undistributed earnings of the Company as at balance sheet date.

Non-current liabilities**12 Provisions (non-current)**

Particulars	2023	2022
Provision for gratuity (non-current)	138	58
Provision for leave encashment (non-current)	204	123
Total	342	181

Current liabilities**13 Financial liabilities****13.1 Lease liabilities**

Particulars	2023	2022
Lease liability - current	424	494
Total	424	494

13.2 Trade payables

Particulars	2023	2022
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	1,342	1,369
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		
Related parties	-	-
Others:		
Creditors for supplies & services	4,593	2,231
Total	5,935	3,600

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, 2023.

Trade payables ageing outstanding for 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2years	2-3years	More than 3 years	
<i>Undisputed</i>						
(i) MSME	1,342	-	-	-	-	1,342
(ii) Others	1,813	2,780	-	-	-	4,593
<i>Disputed</i>						
(iii) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Trade payables	3,155	2,780	-	-	-	5,935

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Trade payables ageing outstanding for 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2years	2-3years	More than 3 years	
<i>Undisputed</i>						
(i) MSME	1,369	-	-	-	-	1,369
(ii) Others	330	1,901	-	-	-	2,231
<i>Disputed</i>						
(iii) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Trade payables	1,699	1,901	-	-	-	3,600

13.3 Other financial liabilities

Particulars	2023	2022
RFP security deposit	900	900
Other security deposits	5	5
	905	905

14 Other current liabilities

Particulars	2023	2022
Statutory Remittances	434	256
Deferred revenue	-	653
Advance received from customers	-	2
Total	434	911

15 Provisions

Particulars	2023	2022
Provision for Leave Encashment - Current	20	11
Provision for expenses	1,460	2,756
Total	1,480	2,767

Movement of provisions

Particulars	Balance at 2022	Additions	Allowance for financial effect	Applications/ Reversals	Balance at 2023
Provision for expenses	2,756	420	-	(1,716)	1,460
	2,756	420	-	(1,716)	1,460

Note: For provision for gratuity and leave encashment refer note 25

16 Revenue from operations

Particulars	2023	2022
Central Know Your Customer Services income	1,314	3,272
Offline Know Your Customer services income:		
One Time Installation Setup/customisation Fee	3,767	2,305
OKYC services	520	8,051
Total	5,601	13,628
* Summary of billing and revenue recognised	2023	2022
Opening balance: Deferred revenue and Unbilled revenue	346	(51)
Total billing for the period	6,423	15,349
(-) Deferred revenue (disclosed in note 16)	-	(653)
(+) Unbilled revenue (disclosed in note 9.4)	357	306
(-) Revenue share payable	(1,525)	(1,323)
Revenue recognised for the period	5,601	13,628

17 Other Income

Particulars	2023	2022
Interest on fixed deposits	833	852
Interest on IT Refund	43	-
Miscellaneous income	2	6
Total	878	858

18 Cost of services

Particulars	2023	2022
Offsite data entry & cropping work	204	661
IT Consulting Expenses	583	1,295
Virtual machine infrastructure service	324	254
Other IT expenses	10	114
Other operating expenses	740	1,844
Total	1,861	4,168

19 Employee benefit expenses

Particulars	2023	2022
Salary & allowances	2,365	2,060
Gratuity expense	68	41
Leave encashment and compensated leave benefits	124	130
Staff welfare expenses	38	10
Total	2,595	2,241

20 Finance costs

Particulars	2023	2022
Interest expense on lease liabilities	20	32
Total	20	32

21 Other Expenses

Particulars	2023	2022
Auditors remuneration	50	50
Out of pocket expenses	4	-
Internal audit	50	50
Loss on lease modification	-	4
Professional fees	1,314	1,851
Directors' sitting fee	100	100
Rates & taxes	71	23
Other expenses	56	55
Total	1,645	2,133

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22 Related Party DisclosuresNames 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 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	Transactions		Total	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
A. Transactions during the year				
Investment by holding company				
National E-Governance Services Limited	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
Expenses from holding company				
National E-Governance Services Limited	972	1,159	972	1,159
	972	1,159	972	1,159
Reimbursement to holding company				
National E-Governance Services Limited	104	4,380	104	4,380
	104	4,380	104	4,380
Income from holding company				
National E-Governance Services Limited	11,835	3,282	11,835	3,282
	11,835	3,282	11,835	3,282
Expenses from fellow subsidiary				
NESL Asset Data Limited	-	685	-	685
	-	685	-	685
Income from fellow subsidiary				
NESL Asset Data Limited	1	154	1	154
	1	154	1	154

B. Balances outstanding as at year end

Particulars	Transactions		Total	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Investment by holding company				
National E-Governance Services Limited	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Trade receivable from holding company				
National E-Governance Services Limited	2,886	699	2,886	699
	2,886	699	2,886	699
Payable to fellow subsidiary				
NESL Asset Data Limited	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

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23.1 Gratuity plan

The following table sets out the status of the unfunded gratuity plan as required by Ind AS 19 - 'Employee benefits'.

Amount Recognized in Statement of Financial Position at Period-End	2023	2022
Present Value of Unfunded Defined Benefit Obligation	138	58
Fair value of Plan Assets	-	-
	138	58
Present Value of Funded Defined Benefit Obligation	-	-
Unrecognised Asset due to the Asset Ceiling	-	-
Net Defined Benefit (Asset)/Liability Recognised in Statement of Financial Position	138	58
Net Defined Benefit Cost/(Income) included in Statement of Profit & Loss at Period-End	2023	2022
Service Cost	61	39
Net Interest Cost	7	2
Past Service Cost	-	-
Administration Expenses	-	-
(Gain)/Loss due to Settlements/Curtailments/Terminations/Divestitures	-	-
Total Defined Benefit Cost/(Income) included in Profit & Loss	68	41
Current / Non-Current Bifurcation	2023	2022
Current Benefit Obligation	0	0
Non - Current Benefit Obligation	138	58
(Asset)/Liability Recognised in the Balance Sheet	138	58
Actual Return on Plan Assets	2023	2022
Interest Income on Plan Assets	-	-
Remeasurements on Plan Assets	-	-
Actual Return on Plan Assets	-	-
Analysis of Amounts Recognised in Other Comprehensive (Income)/Loss at Period-End	2023	2022
Amount recognized in OCI, Beginning of Period	15	-
Remeasurements due to :		
Effect of Change in financial assumptions	2	(3)
Effect of Change in demographic assumptions	-	(9)
Effect of experience adjustments	10	27
(Gain)/Loss on Curtailments/Settlements	-	-
Return on plan assets (excluding interest)	-	-
Changes in asset ceiling	-	-
Total remeasurements recognized in OCI	12	15
Amount recognized in OCI, End of Period	27	15
Total Defined Benefit Cost/(Income) included in Profit & Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	2023	2022
Amount recognized in P&L, End of Period	68	41
Amount recognized in OCI, End of Period	12	15
Total Net Defined Benefit Cost/(Income) Recognized at Period-End	80	56
Change in the Unrecognised Asset due to the Asset Ceiling During the Period	2023	2022
Unrecognised Asset, Beginning of Period	-	-
Interest on Unrecognised Asset Recognised in P&L	-	-
Other changes in Unrecognised Asset due to the Asset Ceiling	-	-
Unrecognised Asset, End of Period	-	-
Change in Defined Benefit Obligation during the Period	2023	2022
Defined Benefit Obligation, Beginning of Period	57	2
Net Current Service Cost	61	40
Interest Cost on DBO	7	1
Actual Plan Participants' Contributions	-	-
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses	13	15
Changes in Foreign Currency Exchange Rates	-	-
Acquisition/Business Combination/Divestiture	-	-
Benefits Paid	-	-
Past Service Cost	-	-
Losses / (Gains) on Curtailments/Settlements	-	-
Defined Benefit Obligation, End of Period	138	58

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

Change in Fair value of Plan Assets during the Period	2023	2022
Fair value of Plan Assets, Beginning of Period	-	-
Interest Income Plan Assets	-	-
Actual Company Contributions	-	-
Actual Plan Participants' Contributions	-	-
Actual Taxes Paid	-	-
Actual Administration Expenses Paid	-	-
Changes in Foreign Currency Exchange Rates	-	-
Actuarial Gains/(Losses)	-	-
Benefits Paid	-	-
Acquisition/Business Combination/Divestiture	-	-
Assets extinguished on Settlements/Curtailments	-	-
Fair value of Plan Assets, End of Period	-	-

Reconciliation of Balance Sheet Amount	2023	2022
Balance Sheet (Asset)/Liability, Beginning of Period	57	2
Total Charge/(Credit) Recognised in Profit and Loss	68	41
Total Remeasurements Recognised in OC (Income)/Loss	13	15
Acquisitions/Business Combinations/Divestitures	-	-
Actual Employer Contribution	-	-
Other Events	-	-
Balance Sheet (Asset)/Liability, End of Period	138	58

Financial Assumptions Used to Determine the Defined Benefit Obligation	2023	2022
Discount Rate	7.32%	7.44%
Salary Escalation Rate	12.00%	12.00%

Financial Assumptions Used to Determine the Profit & Loss Charge	2023	2022
Discount Rate	7.32%	7.44%
Salary Escalation Rate	12.00%	12.00%
Expected Return on Plan Assets	N.A.	N.A.

Demographic Assumptions Used to Determine the Defined Benefit Obligation	2023	2022
Withdrawal Rate	10.00%	10.00%
Mortality Rate	IALM (2012-14) Ult	ALM (2012-14) Ult
Retirement Age	60 years	60 years

Asset Category	2023		
	Quoted Value	Non-Quoted Value	Non-Quoted Value
Government of India Securities (Central and State)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
High quality corporate bonds (including Public Sector Bonds)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Equity shares of the Company	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Insurer Managed Funds & T-bills	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Cash (including Bank Balance, Special Deposit Scheme)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Others	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

The scheme is unfunded and the unfunded accrued cost is recognised through a reserve in the Accounts of the Company.

Expected Cashflows for the Next Ten Years	2023
Year - 2024	0
Year - 2025	0
Year - 2026	0
Year - 2027	15
Year - 2028	16
Year - 2029 to 2033	82

Defined Benefit Obligation by Participant Status	2023
a. Actives	138
b. Vested Deferreds	-
c. Retirees	-
Total Defined Benefit Obligation	138

Sensitivity Analysis	2023
Defined Benefit Obligation - Discount Rate + 100 basis points	(13)
Defined Benefit Obligation - Discount Rate - 100 basis points	14
Defined Benefit Obligation - Salary Escalation Rate + 100 basis points	14
Defined Benefit Obligation - Salary Escalation Rate - 100 basis points	(9)

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23.2 Leave Encashment & Compensated absence scheme

The following table sets out the status of leave Encashment & Compensated absence scheme as required by Ind AS 19 - 'Employee benefits'.

Amounts in Balance Sheet at Period-End	2023	2022
Present Value of Unfunded Defined Benefit Obligation	224	134
Fair value of Plan Assets	-	-
	224	134
Present Value of Funded Defined Benefit Obligation	-	-
Unrecognised Asset due to Asset Ceiling	-	-
(Asset)/Liability Recognised in the Balance Sheet	224	134
Amounts Recognised in Statement of Profit & Loss at Period-End	2023	2022
Service Cost	50	1
Net Interest Cost	11	0
Past Service Cost	-	-
Remeasurements	63	129
(Gain)/Loss due to Settlements/Curtailments/Terminations/Divestitures	-	-
Administration Expenses	-	-
Total Expense/(Income) included in "Employee Benefit Expense"	124	130
Note : The actuarial gains & losses are recognised, immediately, through profit & loss account.		
Change in Defined Benefit Obligation during the Period	2023	2022
Defined Benefit Obligation, Beginning of Period	134	4
Net Current Service Cost	50	1
Interest Cost on DBO	12	0
Actual Plan Participants' Contributions	-	-
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses	63	129
Changes in Foreign Currency Exchange Rates	-	-
Acquisition/Business Combination/Divestiture	-	-
Benefits Paid	(35)	-
Past Service Cost	-	-
Losses / (Gains) on Curtailments/Settlements	-	-
Defined Benefit Obligation, End of Period	224	134
Change in Fair value of Plan Assets during the Period	2023	2022
Fair value of Plan Assets, Beginning of Period	-	-
Interest Income on Plan Assets	-	-
Actual Company Contributions	-	-
Actual Plan Participants' Contributions	-	-
Actual Taxes Paid	-	-
Actual Administration Expenses Paid	-	-
Changes in Foreign Currency Exchange Rates	-	-
Actuarial Gains/(Losses)	-	-
Benefit Paid	-	-
Acquisition/Business Combination/Divestiture	-	-
Assets extinguished on Settlements/Curtailments	-	-
Fair value of Plan Assets, End of Period	-	-

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Notes to the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

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

24 Disclosures under IndAS 116

a. Expenses relating to short term leases or low value leases

Particulars	2023	2022
Expenses relating to short term leases	-	-
Expenses relating to leases of low-value	-	-
Total	-	-

b. Maturity analysis of lease liability, disclosed under note. 13.1

Particulars	2023	2022
Future lease payments (undiscounted)		
2022-23	-	506
2023-24	428	-
Total future lease payments (undiscounted)	428	506
Total future finance costs	(4)	(12)
Lease liability	424	494
Short-term portion presented under current liabilities (refer note 13.1)	424	494

25 The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at March 31, 2023 are as follows.

Particulars	Note	Carrying value		Fair value	
		2023	2022	2023	2022
Financial assets					
Amortised cost					
Trade receivables	8.1	4,806	4,806	1,745	1,745
Cash and cash equivalents	8.2	3,947	3,947	4,073	4,073
Other bank balances	8.3	14,091	14,091	16,446	16,446
Other financial assets	8.4	701	701	899	899
		23,545	23,545	23,163	23,163
Financial liabilities					
Amortised cost					
Lease liability	13.1	424	424	494	494
Trade payables	13.2	5,935	5,935	3,600	3,600
Other financial liabilities	13.3	905	905	905	905
		7,264	7,264	4,999	4,999

26 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.

26.1.1 Financial assets and liability measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurement as at March 31, 2023

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

26.1.2 Financial assets and liability measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurement as at March 31, 2022

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

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

26.2 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

26.3 Financial risks and management and maturity profile

Financial assets are periodically reviewed for credit, liquidity and market risks. Other financial assets (non-current) are deposits with Canara Bank, a listed public sector undertaking, and carry negligible risks except concentration risk. 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. Trade receivables carry liquidity risks. Other financial assets (current) 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 follow-up with customers to mitigate possibilities of default.

*Maturity profile of Fixed deposits disclosed in note 8.3

Sl no.	Maturing within	Amounts in Crores
1	4 to 12 months	1.41
	Total	1.41

27 Earning per share

Particulars	2023	2022
Profit/(loss) attributable to equity shareholders of the company	(114)	4,113
Number of shares outstanding as on the balance sheet date (units in thousands)	1,000	1,000
Weighted average number of shares for the purpose of EPS basic and diluted (units in thousands)	1,000	1,000
Earnings per share basic and diluted (in ₹ per share)	(0.11)	4.11

28 Key ratios:

The various analytical ratios for the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 are as below:

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	2023	2022	Variance in %
			Ratio	Ratio	
Current ratio (in times)	Current assets	Current liabilities	2.80	2.88	-3%
Debt-Equity Ratio (in times) ⁽¹⁾	Total Debt	Shareholders Equity	NA	NA	NA
Debt Service Coverage ratio (in %) ⁽¹⁾	Earnings available for debt service	Debt Service	NA	NA	NA
Return on equity ratio (in %)	Total comprehensive income	Average shareholders Equity	-1%	28%	-29%
Inventory turnover ratio ⁽²⁾	Cost of goods sold	Average inventory	NA	NA	NA
Trade receivables turnover ratio (in times)	Net credit sales	Average trade receivable	4.33	12.66	-66%
Trade payables turnover ratio (in times)	Net credit purchases	Average trade payables	3.92	5.18	-24%
Net Capital turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue	Working capital	0.34	0.83	-59%
Net profit ratio (in %)	Net profit after taxes	Revenue	-2%	30%	-32%
Return on Capital employed (in %)	EBIT	Average capital employed	2%	38%	-36%
Return on investment (in %) ⁽³⁾	Income generated from investments	Time weighted average investments	NA	NA	NA

1) The company has no debt. Hence, Debt related ratios are not applicable

2) The company has no inventory. Hence, inventory turnover ratio is not applicable.

3) The company has no investments. Hence, return on investment is not applicable.

4) Reasons for variance above 25 %:

a) Return on equity ratio, Net Capital turnover ratio, Net profit ratio and Return on Capital employed: Reduction in transaction volume and revenue from key customers leading to a negative variance.

b) Trade receivables turnover ratio: Increased time in collections and reduction of volume from key customers leading to a negative variance.

29 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 contingent liability. The company has commitments amounting to Rs 1.15 lakhs as at 31st March 2023.

As per our report of even date attached

For **Ramnarain and co**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 003021S

Sd/-
R. Ravi
Partner
Membership No. 019898
Date: 29 August, 2023
Place: Bengaluru

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

Sd/-
Shajitha Neves Lobo
Director & COO
DIN: 07978562

Sd/-
Diwakar Kannan
Director
DIN: 07925747
Date: 29 August, 2023
Place: Bengaluru