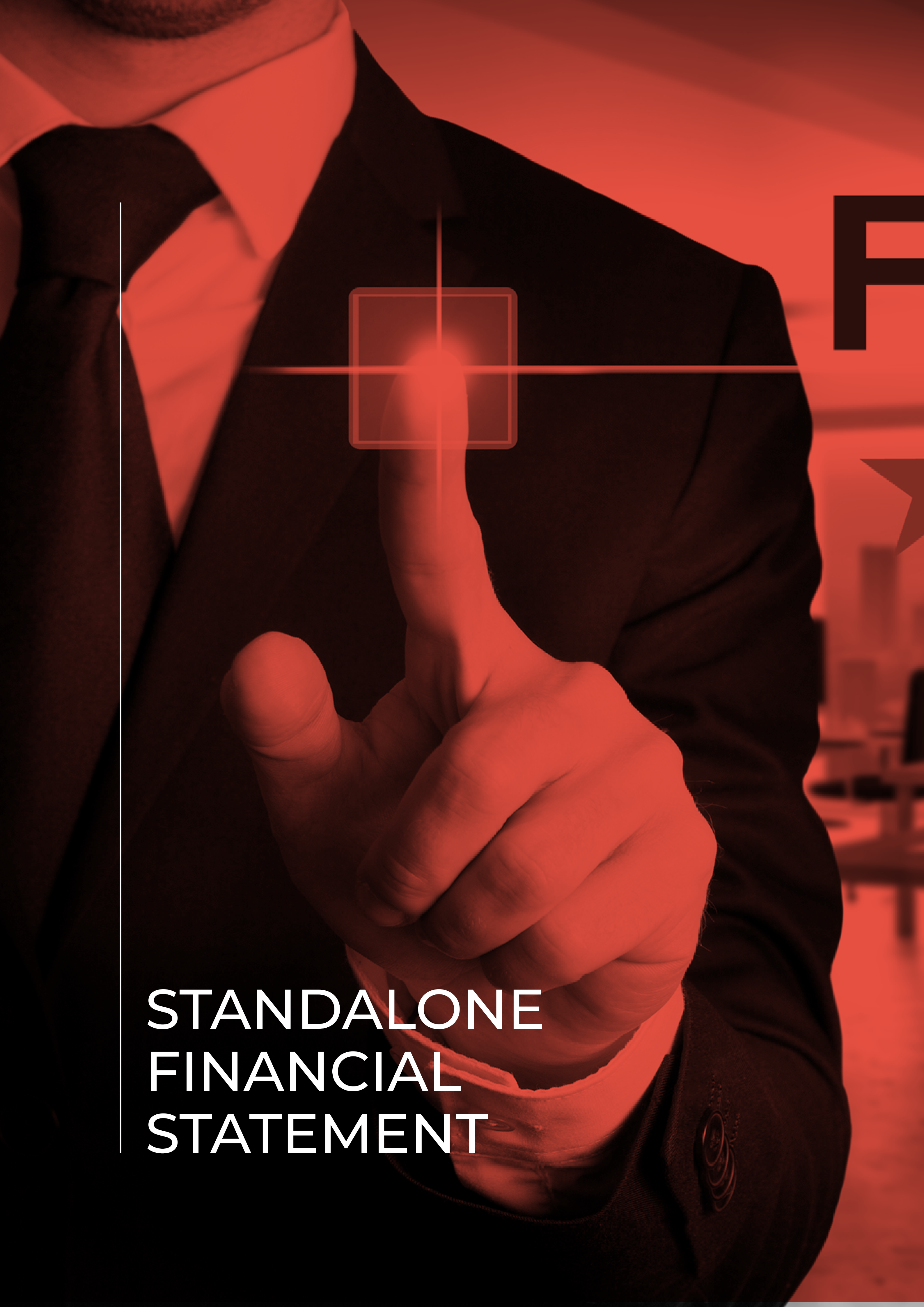


STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENT


Financial

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of
NSDL e-Governance Infrastructure Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of NSDL e-Governance Infrastructure Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the standalone balance sheet as at 31 March 2021, and the standalone statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), standalone statement of changes in equity and standalone statement of cash flows for the year ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2021, and profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the ***Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone 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 standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, 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 Standalone financial statements.

Other Information

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 board report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The Board report is expected to be made available to us after the date of the auditor's report.

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

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

When we read the other information, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take necessary actions, as applicable under the applicable laws and regulations.

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone financial statements, the Management and Board of Directors are 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 the Board of Directors 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.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 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 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 in the standalone financial statements made by the Management and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors 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.

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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditors' Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of section 143 (11) of the Act, 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. (A) 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 so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
   - c) The standalone balance sheet, the standalone statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the standalone statement of changes in equity and the standalone statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
   - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act.
   - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2021 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 with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

   (B) 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, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
   - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at 31 March 2021 on its financial position in its standalone financial statements - Refer Note 29 to the standalone financial statements;
   - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
   - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company; and
   - iv. The disclosures in the standalone financial statements regarding holdings as well as dealings in specified bank notes during the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016 have not been made in these financial statements since they do not pertain to the financial year ended 31 March 2021.

   (C) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under section 197(16):
   In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director by the Company is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) which are required to be commented upon by us.

For B S R & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 116231W/W-100024

Shabbir Readymadewala
Partner
Membership No. 100060
ICAI UDIN: 21100060AAAABX9877

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 7, 2021

NSDL e-Governance Infrastructure Limited

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report

With reference to the Annexure A referred to in the Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Company on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021, we report the following:

(i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

(b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its fixed assets by which all fixed assets are verified over a period of two years by the management. In our opinion, this frequency of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. During the current year, due to the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic (refer note 36), physical verification of fixed assets could not be performed. Subsequent to the balance sheet date, the Company has carried out physical verification of all its fixed assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties included in fixed assets are held in the name of the Company.

(ii) The Company is a service company, primarily rendering information technology and related services. Accordingly, it does not hold any physical inventories. Thus, paragraph 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act.") Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iii) (a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted by us, the Company has not granted any loans or provided any guarantee or security to the parties covered under Section 185 of the Act. The Company has complied with the provisions of Section 186 of the Act with respect to investments made by the Company.

(v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India, the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act or any other relevant provisions of the Act and relevant rules framed thereunder. Accordingly, paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vi) As informed to us by the management, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148 of the Act for any of the services rendered by the Company.

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Goods and Services Tax and any other material statutory dues have been generally regularly deposited during the year with the appropriate authorities. As explained to us, the Company did not have any dues on account of duty of Customs, duty of Excise and Cess.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Goods and Services Tax and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues in respect of Income Tax and Goods and Services Tax which have not been deposited on account of any dispute. The dues of Central Sales Tax and Value Added Tax as disclosed below have not been deposited by the Company on account of disputes as at 31 March 2021:

Name of the Statute	Nature of the Dues	Amount (Rs In lakhs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
The Maharashtra Value Added Tax Act, 2002	Sales Tax, Interest and Penalty	2,118#	2015-2016	Appellate Tribunal
Central Sales Tax Act, 1956	Central Sales Tax, Interest and Penalty	3.20	2015-2016	Appellate Tribunal

These amounts are net of amount paid under protest of Rs. 142 lakhs

(viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company did not have any outstanding loans or borrowings from any financial institution or bank or government or dues to debenture holders during the year.

(ix) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x) According to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.

(xi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has paid or provided for managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

(xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For B S R & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 116231W/W-100024

Sd/-
Shabbir Readymadewala
Partner
Membership No. 100060
ICAI UDIN: 21100060AAAABX9877

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 7,2021

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' report on the standalone financial statements of NSDL e-Governance Infrastructure Limited for the year ended 31 March 2021

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to the aforesaid standalone financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013

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

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of NSDL e-Governance Infrastructure Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2021, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 (the "Guidance Note").

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. 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 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act").

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. 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 with reference to standalone financial statements were established and maintained and whether 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 with reference to standalone financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements included obtaining an understanding of such internal financial controls, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

Meaning of Internal Financial controls with Reference to financial statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 controls with reference to financial statements include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

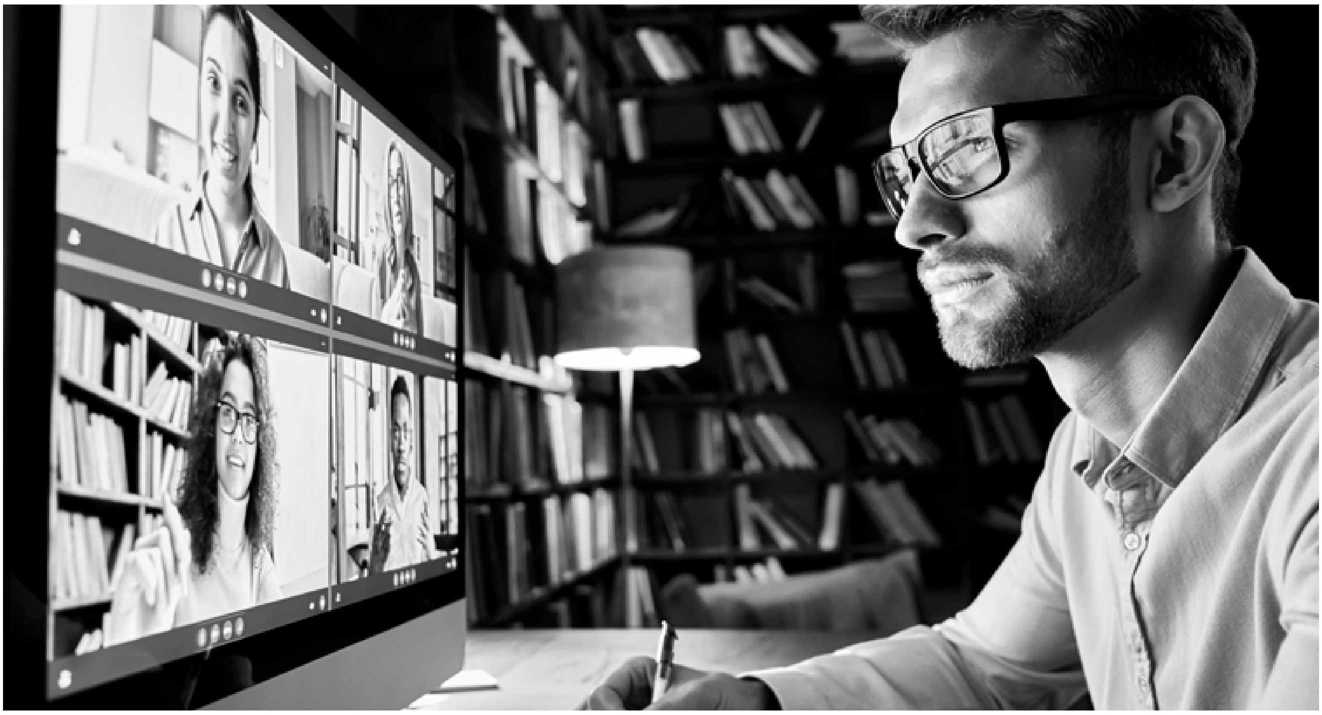
Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial controls with Reference to financial statements

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

For B S R & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 116231W/W-100024

Sd/-
Shabbir Readymadewala
Partner
Membership No. 100060
ICAI UDIN: 21100060AAAABX9877

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 7, 2021



Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2021

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

			Note	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
		Assets			
1	**Non-current assets**				
	a	Property, plant and equipment	2	**4,938**	4,855
	b	Capital work-in-progress		**142**	543
	c	Right-of-use assets	27	**610**	1,461
	d	Other intangible assets	2	**133**	39
	e	Financial assets			
	i	Investments	4	**27,670**	38,492
	ii	Other financial assets	5	**2,039**	2,200
	f	Income tax assets (net)	6	**2,767**	2,567
	g	Deferred tax assets (net)	6	**901**	249
	h	Other non-current assets	7	**361**	229
	Total non-current assets			**39,561**	50,635
2	**Current assets**				
	a	Financial assets			
	i	Investments	8	**1,144**	2,120
	ii	Trade receivables	9	**19,774**	21,071
	iii	Cash and cash equivalents	10	**7,046**	4,099
	iv	Other bank balances (bank balances other than iii above)	11	**4,170**	907
	v	Other financial assets	5	**1,908**	2,165
	b	Other current assets	7	**4,476**	4,798
	Total current assets			**38,518**	35,160
3	**Assets held for sale**		3	**8,240**	8,240
		Total assets		**86,319**	94,035

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2021

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

			Note	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
		Equity and liabilities			
1	**Equity**				
	a	Equity share capital	12	**4,014**	4,001
	b	Other equity	13	**62,816**	71,379
				66,830	75,380
2	**Liabilities**				
	Non-current liabilities				
	a	Financial liabilities			
		Lease liabilities	27	**186**	668
	b	Provisions	16	**1,347**	986
	c	Other non-current liabilities	17	**112**	164
	Total non-current liabilities			**1,645**	1,818
	Current liabilities				
	a	Financial liabilities			
	i	Lease liabilities	27	**433**	722
	ii	Trade payables			
		Dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	14 & 30	**1,671**	606
		Dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	14	**8,210**	8,272
	iii	Other financial liabilities (Other than provisions in ("b") below)	15	**1,527**	1,796
	b	Provisions	16	**1,035**	965
	c	Other current liabilities	17	**4,968**	4,476
	Total current liabilities			**17,844**	16,837
	Total equity and liabilities			**86,319**	94,035
Summary of significant accounting policies and The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.			1 to 36		

As per our report of even date attached
For B S R & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 116231W/W-100024

Sd/-
Shabbir Readymadewala
Partner
Membership No. 100060

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 7, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
NSDL e-Governance Infrastructure Limited
(CIN: U72900MH1995PLC095642)

Sd/-
Shailesh Haribhakti
Chairman
DIN-00007347

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 7, 2021

Sd/-
Suresh Sethi
Managing Director and CEO
DIN-06426040

Sd/-
Tejas Desai
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Jayesh Sule
Whole Time Director
DIN-07432517

Sd/-
Maulesh Kantharia
Company Secretary

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2021

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs except equity share and per equity share data)

	Note	For the year ended 31.03.2021	For the year ended 31.03.2020
Income			
Revenue from operations	18	**60,313**	71,613
Other income	19	**4,902**	3,849
Total Income		**65,215**	75,462
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	20	**7,527**	6,863
Finance costs	27	**94**	162
Depreciation and amortisation expense	2 & 27	**1,728**	2,747
Other expenses	21	**44,278**	49,962
Total Expenses		**53,627**	59,734
Profit before tax		**11,588**	15,728
Less : Tax expenses			
-- Current tax	6	**2,994**	3,764
-- Deferred tax	6	**(652)**	(160)
Total tax expenses		**2,342**	3,604
Profit for the year (A)		**9,246**	12,124
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Re-measurement of the defined benefit liability / asset		**(286)**	(379)
Total Other Comprehensive Income (net of tax) (B)		**(286)**	(379)
Total Comprehensive Income (A+B)		**8,960**	11,745
Earnings per equity share			
Weighted average equity shares used in computing earnings per equity share			
-- Basic	22	**40,050,487**	40,005,469
-- Diluted	22	**40,085,730**	40,096,691
Earnings per equity share			
-- Basic (₹)		**23.08**	30.31
-- Diluted (₹)		**23.06**	30.24
Summary of significant accounting policies and the accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.	1 to 36		

As per our report of even date attached
For B S R & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 116231W/W-100024

Sd/-
Shabbir Readymadewala
Partner
Membership No. 100060

Place : **Mumbai**
Date : May 7, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
NSDL e-Governance Infrastructure Limited
(CIN: U72900MH1995PLC095642)

Sd/-
Shailesh Haribhakti
Chairman
DIN-00007347

Sd/-
Suresh Sethi
Managing Director & CEO
DIN-06426040

Sd/-
Jayesh Sule
Whole Time Director
DIN-07432517

Place : **Mumbai**
Date : May 7, 2021

Sd/-
Tejas Desai
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Maulesh Kantharia
Company Secretary

Statement of changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2021

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Balance as at April 1, 2019	Changes in equity share capital during the year*	Balance as at March 31, 2020
4,000	-	4,001

Balance as at April 1, 2020	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2021
4,001	13	4,014

B. OTHER EQUITY

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Other Equity						Total
	Reserves and Surplus			ESOP Reserve	Se-curity premi-um	Other Compre-hensive Income	
	Capital redemption reserve	General reserve	Retained earnings			Other items of comprehensive income	
Balance at the April 1, 2019	**2,500**	**39,843**	**20,438**	**347**	**16**	**(504)**	**62,640**
Profit for the year	-	-	12,124	-	-	-	**12,124**
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	-	(379)	**(379)**
Share based payment expense	-	-	-	121	-	-	**121**
Issue of shares on account of exercise of stock options	-	-	-	-	8	-	**8**
Dividend (including dividend distribution tax)	-	-	(3,135)	-	-	-	**(3,135)**
Balance at the March 31, 2020	**2,500**	**39,843**	**29,427**	**468**	**24**	**(883)**	**71,379**

Particulars	Other Equity #						Total
	Reserves and Surplus			ESOP Reserve	Security premium	Other Compre-hensive Income	
	Capital redemption reserve	General reserve	Retained earnings			Other items of comprehensive income	
Balance at the April 1, 2020	**2,500**	**39,843**	**29,427**	**468**	**24**	**(883)**	**71,379**
Profit for the year	-	-	9,246	-	-	-	**9,246**
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	-	(286)	**(286)**
Share based payment expense	-	-	-	130	-	-	**130**
Transfer from ESOP Reserve on exercise of stock options/ options unexercised	-	21	-	(128)	107	-	**-**
Issue of shares on account of exercise of stock options	-	-	-	-	394	-	**394**
Dividend	-	-	(18,047)	-	-	-	**(18,047)**
Balance at the March 31, 2021	**2,500**	**39,864**	**20,626**	**470**	**525**	**(1,169)**	**62,816**

Note:

 # Purpose of Reserve stated as follows:

(a) Capital redemption reserve: Capital redemption reserve is created to purchases its own shares out of free reserves and same to be utilized in accordance with the provision of the Companies Act, 2013.

(b) General reserve: The general reserve is a free reserve which is used from time to time to transfer profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes.

(c) ESOP reserve: The ESOP reserve is created out equity shares issued as per terms and conditions stated in Employee Stock options plan 2017.

(d) Securities premium: Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve to be utilized in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

As per our report of even date attached
For B S R & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 116231W/W-100024

Sd/-
Shabbir Readymadewala
Partner
Membership No. 100060

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 7, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
NSDL e-Governance Infrastructure Limited
(CIN: U72900MH1995PLC095642)

Sd/-
Shailesh Haribhakti
Chairman
DIN-00007347

Sd/-
Suresh Sethi
Managing Director and CEO
DIN-06426040

Sd/-
Jayesh Sule
Whole Time Director
DIN-07432517

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 7, 2021

Sd/-
Tejas Desai
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Maulesh Kantharia
Company Secretary

Cash Flows Statement
for the year ended 31 March 2021

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

		For the year ended 31.03.2021	For the year ended 31.03.2020
A)	**Cash flow from operating activities**		
	Profit before tax	**11,588**	15727
	Adjustments for :		
	Depreciation and amortisation	**1,728**	2,747
	Amortisation of premium / discount on Govt/Debt Securities	**113**	172
	Loss on sale /discard of assets (net)	**13**	1
	Lease modification	**(7)**	-
	Provision for doubtful debts	**2,920**	1,063
	Interest income on financial assets carried at amortised cost	**(2,627)**	(2,610)
	Interest income on bank deposits	**(245)**	(257)
	Share based payments to employees	**130**	121
	Finance costs	**94**	162
	Profit on sale of investments carried on amortised cost	**(523)**	(2)
	Dividend income	**(92)**	(163)
	Operating cash flow before changes in working capital	**13,092**	16,961
	Changes in working capital		
	Trade receivables	**(1,623)**	(3,945)
	Other financial assets and other assets	**323**	(1,817)
	Trade payables	**1,003**	(1,313)
	Other financial liabilities, other liabilities and provisions	**430**	503
	Cash generated from operations	**13,225**	10,389
	Income taxes paid	**(3,194)**	(5,011)
	Net cash generated from operating activities	**10,031**	5,378

Cash Flows Statement
for the year ended 31 March 2021

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

		For the year ended 31.03.2021	For the year ended 31.03.2020
B)	**Cash flow from investing activities**		
	Purchase of property plant and equipment and capital advances given	**(946)**	(1,219)
	Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	**-**	3
	Interest received	**3,157**	2,403
	Dividend received	**92**	163
	Purchase of current investments	**(4,000)**	-
	Purchase of non-current investments (net of interest accrued upto date of purchase)	**-**	(6,073)
	Investment in subsidiaries	**(301)**	-
	Investment in fixed deposits	**(3,262)**	884
	Proceeds from sale of non-current investments	**10,408**	52
	Proceeds from sale of current investments	**6,100**	2,500
	Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities	**11,248**	(1,287)
C)	**Cash flow from financing activities**		
	Proceeds from exercise of stock options	**407**	8
	Dividend paid	**(18,047)**	(2,600)
	Dividend distribution tax paid	**-**	(535)
	Lease liability paid	**(692)**	(804)
	Net cash used in financing activities	**(18,332)**	(3,931)
	Net increase in cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**2,947**	160
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	**4,099**	3,939
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**7,046**	**4,099**

Notes to Cash Flow Statement :

1. Cash and cash equivalents represents cash, bank balances and bank deposits with original maturity of less than three months.
2. The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in the Ind AS - 7 on Statement of Cash Flow as notified under Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 as amended from time to time.

As per our report of even date attached
For B S R & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 116231W/W-100024

Sd/-
Shabbir Readymadewala
Partner
Membership No. 100060

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 7, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
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Place : Mumbai
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Sd/-
Tejas Desai
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Maulesh Kantharia
Company Secretary

NSDL e-Governance Infrastructure Limited

Notes to standalone financial statements

for the year ended 31st March 2021

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

1. Corporate information

NSDL e-Governance Infrastructure Limited ("the Company") was incorporated in December 1995, is engaged in providing Information Technology (IT) enabled e-Governance services. The current projects of the Company are Central Recordkeeping Agency (CRA) under the National Pension System regulated by Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA); Tax Information Network (TIN), the activity of processing the applications for allotment of Permanent Account Number (PAN) and National Judicial Reference System (NJRS) on behalf of Income Tax Department, Government of India; Electronic Accounting System in Excise and Service Tax (EASIEST) on behalf of Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC), Government of India and acting as a Registrar to Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI), Planning Commission, Government of India.

The Company is a public limited company and domiciled in India. The address of the corporate office is 1st floor, Times Tower, Kamala Mills Compound, Senapati Bapat Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai – 400013.

The Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on 23 March 2021 consented to explore undertaking Offer for Sale (OFS)/ Initial Public Offer (IPO) of the equity shares of the Company.

The standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 7 ay 2021

1.1 Summary of significant accounting policies :

a) Statement of compliance

These standalone financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act as amended from time to time.

b) Basis of preparation of standalone financial statements

These standalone financial statements have been prepared in Indian Rupee (`) which is the functional currency of the Company.

These standalone financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value or amortised cost at the end of each reporting period. 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. All assets and liabilities have been classified as current and non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle. Based on the nature of services rendered to customers and time elapsed between deployment of resources and the realisation in cash and cash equivalents of the consideration for such services rendered, the Group has considered an operating cycle of 12 months.

The statement of cash flows have been prepared under indirect method.

c) Use of estimates

The preparation of the standalone financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of the Ind AS requires management of the Company to make estimates, judgments and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the standalone financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgments and the use of assumptions in these standalone financial statements have been disclosed below. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about the assumption and estimates could result in the outcome requiring material adjustment to the carrying amount of asset and liabilities.

Estimation of uncertainties relating to the global health pandemic from COVID-19:

In view of the unprecedented COVID-19 pandemic and economic forecasts, the Management has evaluated the impact on the standalone financial statements and made appropriate adjustment where necessary. In assessing the recoverability of its assets including receivables and unbilled receivables, the Company has considered internal and external information upto the date of approval of these standalone financial statements including economic forecasts. The Company has performed analysis on the assumptions used and based on current indicators of future economic conditions, the Company expects to recover the carrying amount of these assets.

However, the actual impact of COVID-19 on the Company's standalone financial statements may differ from that estimated and the Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions

Defined benefit

The cost of the defined benefits that includes gratuity and compensated absences and the present value of the defined benefit obligation are based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Company. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of company's assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology.

Leases

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease equires significant judgment. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate. The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. In assessing whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease. The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

Income taxes

The Company's tax jurisdictions is only in India. Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid/recovered for uncertain tax positions.

The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable profits during the periods in which those temporary differences and tax loss carry-forwards become deductible. The Company considers the expected reversal of deferred tax liabilities and projected future taxable income in making this assessment. The amount of the deferred tax assets considered realizable, however, could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry-forward period are reduced.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

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

Interest income

For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through Profit or loss , interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

Trade receivables

The Company estimates the un-collectability of accounts receivable by analysing historical payment patterns, customer concentrations, customer credit-worthiness and current economic trends. If the financial condition of a customer deteriorates, additional allowances may be required.

d) Revenue Recognition

The Company earns revenue primarily from providing Information Technology (IT) enabled e-Governance services. The Company offers integrated portfolio of IT, business and engineering services and solutions.

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services.

To recognise revenues, the Company applies the following 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. recognize revenues when a performance obligation is satisfied.

Performance obligations

A performance obligation is a promise in a contract to transfer a distinct good or service to the customer.

The performance obligations of the Company are satisfied over time as services are rendered.

Determination of transaction price

Revenue is measured based on transaction price which includes variable consideration only to the extent it is probable that a significant reversal of revenues recognized will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is resolved. Revenues also exclude taxes collected from customers.

Allocation of transaction price

A contract's transaction price is allocated to each distinct performance obligation and recognized as revenue when, or as, the performance obligation is satisfied. For contracts with multiple performance obligations, the Company allocates the contract's transaction price to each performance obligation based on the relative standalone selling price.

The primary method used to estimate standalone selling price is the adjusted market assessment approach, under which the Company evaluates the price in that market that a customer is willing to pay for those services. While determining relative standalone selling price and identifying separate performance obligations require judgment, generally relative standalone selling prices and the separate performance obligations are readily identifiable as the Company sells those performance obligations unaccompanied by other performance obligations.

Contract balances

A contract asset is right to consideration in exchange of services that the Company has rendered to a customer when that right is conditioned on something other than passage of time. Contract assets are recognised when there is excess of revenue earned over billings on contracts. Contract assets are classified as unbilled receivables (only act of invoicing is pending) when there is unconditional right to receive cash, and only passage of time is required, as per contractual terms.

A contract liability is the obligation to render services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company renders services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company renders services as per the contract.

i) Revenue on time-and-material contracts are recognized as the related services are performed and revenue from the end of the last billing to the balance sheet date is recognized as unbilled revenues. Revenue from fixed-price, fixed-timeframe contracts, where there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration, is recognized as per the percentage-of-completion method. When there is uncertainty as to measurement or ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved.
ii) Revenue related to fixed price maintenance and support services contracts, where the Company is standing ready to provide services is recognized based on time elapsed mode and revenue is straight lined over the period of performance.
iii) Revenue from the sale of distinct internally developed software and manufactured systems and third party software is recognised at the point in time when the system / software is delivered to the customer. In cases where implementation and / or customisation services rendered significantly modifies or customises the software,
iv) these services and software are accounted for as a single performance obligation and revenue is recognised over time on a POC method.
v) Revenue from the sale of distinct third party hardware is recognised at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for service level credits and incentives, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer.

The billing schedules agreed with customers include periodic performance based payments and / or milestone based progress payments. Invoices are payable within contractually agreed credit period.

Contracts are subject to modification to account for changes in contract specification and requirements. The Company reviews modification to contract in conjunction with the original contract, basis which the transaction price could be allocated to a new performance obligation, or transaction price of an existing obligation could undergo a change. In the event transaction price is revised for existing obligation, a cumulative adjustment is accounted for.

Use of significant judgements in revenue recognition:

i) The Company's contracts with customers could include promises to transfer multiple products and services to a customer. The Company assesses the products / services promised in a contract and identifies distinct performance obligations in the contract. Identification of distinct performance obligation involves judgement to determine the deliverables and the ability of the customer to benefit independently from such deliverables.
ii) Judgement is also required to determine the transaction price for the contract. The transaction price could be either a fixed amount of customer consideration or variable consideration with elements such as service level credits and incentives. The transaction price is also adjusted for the effects of the time value of money if the contract includes a significant financing component. Any

consideration payable to the customer is adjusted to the transaction price, unless it is a payment for a distinct product or service from the customer. The estimated amount of variable consideration is adjusted in the transaction price only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur and is reassessed at the end of each reporting period. The Company allocates the elements of variable considerations to all the performance obligations of the contract unless there is observable evidence that they pertain to one or more distinct performance obligations.

iii) The Company uses judgement to determine an appropriate standalone selling price for a performance obligation. The Company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation on the basis of the relative standalone selling price of each distinct product or service promised in the contract. Where standalone selling price is not observable, the Company uses the expected cost plus margin approach to allocate the transaction price to each distinct performance obligation.

Contract fulfilment costs are generally expensed as incurred except for certain software licence costs which meet the criteria for capitalisation. Such costs are amortised over the contractual period or useful life of licence whichever is less. The assessment of this criteria requires the application of judgement, in particular when considering if costs generate or enhance resources to be used to satisfy future performance obligations and whether costs are expected to be recovered

e) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

f) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost of acquisition less accumulated depreciation/amortization and impairment loss, if any. The cost is inclusive of freight, installation cost, duties, taxes, borrowing cost and other incidental expenses for bringing the asset to its working conditions for its intended use but net of indirect taxes, wherever input credit is claimed.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as capital advances under other non-current assets and the cost of assets not put to use before such date are disclosed under 'Capital work-in-progress'.

When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced in intervals, the Company recognizes such parts as separate component of assets with specific useful lives and provides depreciation over their useful life.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.
Repairs and maintenance costs are recognized in net profit in the statement of profit and loss when incurred.

The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the standalone financial statements upon sale or retirement of the asset and the resultant gains or losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Assets to be disposed off are reported at the lower of the carrying value or the fair value less cost to sell.

g) Leases

The Company as a lessee

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for premise. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

(i) The contract involves the use of an identified asset

(ii) The Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and

(iii) The Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

The Company recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the lease term.

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

h) Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets, other than land and properties under construction, over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation on additions / deletions is provided on pro-rata basis from the date of acquisition/ up to the date of deletion.
Depreciation on assets is provided on the straight-line method using the rates based on the economic useful life of assets as estimated by the management but not being more than the limits specified in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 as below:

Assets	Estimated Useful Lives
Central System	6 years
Servers	6 years
Computers	3 years
Communication (Network)	6 years
Electrical Installations	10 years
Office Equipment's	5 years
Furniture	10 years
Buildings	60 years

Computer Software is amortized over a period of 2 years.

Depreciation is not recorded on capital work-in-progress until installation is complete and the asset is ready for its intended use. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at each year end, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

On the subsequent sale or retirement of a revalued property, the attributable revaluation surplus remaining in the property revaluation reserve is transferred directly to retained earnings. No transfer is made from the revaluation reserve to retained earnings except when an asset is derecognised.

i) Intangible assets

Intangible assets comprising of software are recorded at acquisition cost and are amortized over the estimated useful life on straight line basis. Cost of development and production incurred till the time software is ready for use is capitalised.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Research cost are expensed as incurred.

Development costs

Development expenditures on an individual project are recognised as an intangible asset when the Company can demonstrate:

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that the asset will be available for use
- Its intention to complete and its ability and intention to use the asset
- How the asset will generate future economic benefits
- The ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development

Following initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the asset is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortised over the period of expected future benefit. Amortisation expense is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually.

j) Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At each reporting date, 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). Where 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.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised as an expense immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised as income immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

k) Foreign currency transactions and translation

Transactions and translations

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currency at the rates prevailing on the reporting period date.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at reporting period-end date exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency shall be translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency shall be translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

I) Employee benefit costs

- **Short- term employee benefits**

  All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, wages etc. and the expected cost of ex-gratia are recognised in the period in which the employee renders the related service. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid when there is a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

- **Post-Employment benefits**

  Defined Contribution plans

  Provident Fund: Employees are entitled to receive benefits in respect of provident fund, in which both employees and the Company make monthly contributions at a specified percentage of the covered employees' salary. The contributions, as specified under the law were made to Recognised Provident Fund.

  Superannuation: Certain employees of the Company are participants in a defined contribution plan. The Company has no further obligations to the Plan beyond its annual contributions which are contributed to a trust fund, the corpus of which is invested with the Life Insurance Corporation of India

  Defined benefit Plans

  a) Gratuity: The Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan ('the Gratuity Plan') covering eligible employees. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump-sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment with the Company.

     The Company has maintained a Group Gratuity Cum Life Assurance Scheme with the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) towards which it annually contributes a sum determined by LIC.

     The Company's net obligation in respect of the gratuity benefit scheme is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any plan assets is deducted. The present value of the obligation under such defined benefit plan is determined based on actuarial valuation by an independent actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method, which recognises each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

     The obligation is measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows. The discount rates used for determining the present value of the obligation under defined benefit plan are based on the market yields on Government securities as at the balance sheet date. The Company recognises the net obligation of a defined benefit plan in its balance sheet as an asset or liability.

     Gains or losses through re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability / (asset) are recognised in other comprehensive income. The actual return of portfolio of plan assets, in excess of yields computed by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation are recognised in other comprehensive income. The effects of any plan amendments are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

  (ii) Compensated absences: The company has a policy on compensated absences which are both accumulating and non-accumulating in nature. The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences is determined by actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary at each balance sheet date using projected unit credit method on the additional amount expected to be paid/availed as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the balance sheet date. Expense on non-accumulating compensated absences is recognized in the period in which the absences occur.

m) Income Tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred income tax. Income tax expense is recognized in net profit in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in other comprehensive income.

Current tax

Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognized at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the standalone financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset realised based on the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current and deferred tax are recognised as an expense or income in profit or loss, except when they relate to items credited or debited outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity), in which case the tax is also recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively).

n) Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent assets

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which reliable estimate can be made. Provisions (excluding retirement benefits) are discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the standalone financial statements. A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made. A contingent asset is neither recognised nor disclosed in the standalone financial statements.

o) Cash Flow statement

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

p) Cash and Bank balances

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, balance with banks and term deposits with banks with original maturity up to three months.

Other bank balances comprises of term deposit with banks having maturity of more than three months but less than twelve months from the Balance sheet date.

q) Earnings per share

Basic and diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to equity shareholders for the year, by weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

r) Financial instruments

Initial recognition

The Company recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are recognized at fair value on initial recognition, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not at fair value through profit or loss are added to the fair value on initial recognition.

Subsequent measurement

Financial assets

Financial assets are classified into the following specified categories: financial assets “at amortised cost”, “fair value through other comprehensive income”, “fair value through Profit or Loss”. The classification depends on the entity’s business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset at the time of initial recognition.

Financial assets are recognised by the Company as per its business model.

All financial assets are recognised and de-recognised on a trade date basis where the purchase or sale of an investment is under a contract whose terms require delivery of the investment within the timeframe established by the market concerned, and are initially at fair value through profit or loss.

Income and expense is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instrument, Other Equity instruments are classified as “fair value through Profit or Loss”.

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the standalone financial statements are categorised 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- Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

Loans and receivables

Trade receivables, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as “loans and receivables”. Loans and receivables (including trade and other receivables) and others are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method less impairment. Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest method, except for short-term receivables when the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each date of balance sheet whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. In determining the allowances for doubtful trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and is adjusted for forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the receivables that are due and allowance rates used in the provision matrix. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loans and receivables and derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

Subsequent measurement

Financial assets carried at amortised cost

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

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The Company has made an irrevocable election for its investments which are classified as equity instruments to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income based on its business model. Further, in cases where the Company has made an irrevocable election based on its business model, for its investments which are classified as equity instruments, the subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

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

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

Investment in subsidiaries

Investment in subsidiaries is carried at cost in the separate standalone financial statements.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities “at fair value through profit or loss” or other financial liabilities.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL where the financial liability is either held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company’s obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations

Non-current assets held for sale are measured at lower of the carrying value and the fair value less cost to sell.

Offsetting arrangements

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. A right to set-off must be available today rather than being contingent on a future event and must be exercisable by any of the counterparties, both in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy.

s) Dividends

Final dividends on shares are recorded as a liability on the date of approval by the shareholders and interim dividends are recorded as a liability on the date of declaration by the Company’s Board of Directors.

t) Reclassifications

Previous period’s figures have been regrouped/ reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with the current period classification / disclosure.

1.2 Recent Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)

On March 24, 2021, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (“MCA”) through a notification, amended Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. The amendments revise Division I, II and III of Schedule III and are applicable from April 1, 2021. Key amendments relating to Division II which relate to companies whose financial statements are required to comply with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 are:

Balance Sheet:

- Lease liabilities should be separately disclosed under the head ‘financial liabilities’, duly distinguished as current or non-current.
- Certain additional disclosures in the statement of changes in equity such as changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors and restated balances at the beginning of the current reporting period.
- Specified format for disclosure of shareholding of promoters.
- Specified format for ageing schedule of trade receivables, trade payables, capital work-in-progress and intangible asset under development.
- If a company has not used funds for the specific purpose for which it was borrowed from banks and financial institutions, then disclosure of details of where it has been used.
- Specific disclosure under ‘additional regulatory requirement’ such as compliance with approved schemes of arrangements, compliance with number of layers of companies, title deeds of immovable property not held in name of company, loans and advances to promoters, directors, key managerial personnel (KMP) and related parties, details of benami property held etc.

Statement of profit and loss:

- Additional disclosures relating to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), undisclosed income and crypto or virtual currency specified under the head ‘additional information’ in the notes forming part of Standalone financial statements.

The amendments are extensive and the Company will evaluate the same to give effect to them as required by law.

2. Property, plant, equipments and intangible assets

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Property, Plant and Equipments								Other Intangible assets	
	Land Freehold	Building	Computers	Data and Telecommunication equipments	Electric installation	Office equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Total	Computer Softwares (others)	Total
Gross carrying value as of 1 April 2020	**-**	**5,291**	**7,439**	**1,799**	**485**	**884**	**680**	**16,578**	**4,857**	**4,857**
Additions	-	-	983	26	37	11	-	**1,057**	163	**163**
Deletions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	**-**
Gross carrying value as of 31 March 2021	**-**	**5,291**	**8,422**	**1,825**	**522**	**895**	**680**	**17,635**	**5,020**	**5,020**
Accumulated depreciation as of 1 April 2020	**-**	**4,012**	**5,261**	**1,112**	**381**	**637**	**320**	**11,723**	**4,818**	**4,818**
Depreciation		21	672	151	17	65	48	**974**	69	**69**
Accumulated depreciation on deletions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	**-**
Accumulated depreciation as of 31 March 2021	**-**	**4,033**	**5,933**	**1,263**	**398**	**702**	**368**	**12,697**	**4,887**	**4,887**
Carrying value as of 31 March 2021	**-**	**1,258**	**2,489**	**562**	**124**	**193**	**312**	**4,938**	**133**	**133**

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Property, Plant and Equipments								Other Intangible assets	
	Land Freehold	Building	Computers	Data and Telecommunication equipments	Electric installation	Office equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Total	Computer Softwares (others)	Total
Gross carrying value as of 1 April 2019	**1,574**	**9,422**	**6,727**	**1,806**	**1,283**	**2,692**	**1,231**	**24,735**	**4,827**	**4,827**
Additions	-	197	713	112	73	165	288	**1,548**	30	**30**
Transfer to assets held for sale	1,574	4,328	-	119	866	1,969	809	**9,665**	-	-
Deletions	-	-	1	-	5	4	30	**40**	-	-
Gross carrying value as of 31 March 2020	**-**	**5,291**	**7,439**	**1,799**	**485**	**884**	**680**	**16,578**	**4,857**	**4,857**
Accumulated depreciation as of 1 April 2019	**-**	**4,074**	**4,669**	**976**	**474**	**1,057**	**402**	**11,652**	**4,414**	**4,414**
Depreciation	-	92	593	179	97	446	123	**1,530**	404	**404**
Transfer to assets held for sale	-	154	-	43	190	862	176	**1,425**	-	-
Deletions	-	-	1	-	-	4	29	**34**	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as of 31 March 2020	**-**	**4,012**	**5,261**	**1,112**	**381**	**637**	**320**	**11,723**	**4,818**	**4,818**
Carrying value as of 31 March 2020	**-**	**1,279**	**2,178**	**687**	**104**	**247**	**360**	**4,855**	**39**	**39**

The aggregate depreciation has been included under depreciation and amortisation expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

3. Assets held for sale

The Company has decided to sell its Data Centre unit at Bangalore. The Company has offered for sale the said unit to a third party, failing which the Company intends to float Request for Proposal (RFP) and invite bids in the coming year. The Company expects to complete the sale within one year from the balance sheet date. There are no liabilities associated with respect to the said assets held for sale. The particulars of the assets held for sale are as under:

Particulars	**WDV of assets as on 31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)**	WDV of assets as on 31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Land & Building	**5,749**	5,749
Furniture, fixture and office equipment's	**2,491**	2,491
Total	**8,240**	8,240

4. Non-current investments

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Fully Paid Unquoted Equity Investments		Face value	As at 31 Mar, 2021		As at 31 March, 2020	
			Holdings as at	(₹ in Lakhs)	Holdings as at	(₹ in Lakhs)
A. Investment in Subsidairy Companies (at cost)						
1	NSDL E-Governance Account Aggregator Limited	₹ 10	2,999,994	**300**	-	-
2	NSDL E-Governance (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd*	MYR 1	510	-	510	-
3	NSDL Australia PTY Ltd	AUD 1	1,000	**1**	-	-
	Total (A)			**301**		-

*Represents value less than ₹ 0.5 lakhs.

		Rate of interest %	Year of maturity	No. of bonds/ debentures/share	Face value	As at 31 March, 2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31 March, 2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
B. Quoted Debt Securities Investments at amortised cost :							
Investment in Tax free bonds							
1	Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited	8.10	2027	50,000	1,000	**534**	534
2	National Highway Authority of India Limited	8.30	2027	200,000	1,000	**2,182**	2,182
3	Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited	7.34	2028	250,000	1,000	**2,574**	2,574
4	National Highway Authority of India Limited	8.50	2029	80,000	1,000	**800**	800
5	National Housing Bank	8.63	2029	7,220	5,000	**361**	361
6	Rural Electrification Corporation	8.63	2029	50,000	1,000	**500**	500
7	National Housing Bank	8.68	2029	40,000	5,000	**2,053**	2,053
8	National Thermal Power Corporation Limited	7.37	2035	6,246	1,000	**62**	62
9	Rural Electrification Corporation	7.21	2022	130	1,000,000	**1,329**	1,329
10	National Thermal Power Corporation Limited	7.15	2025	90	1,000,000	**912**	912
11	National Housing Bank	8.46	2028	40	1,000,000	**443**	443
12	Power Finance Corporation Limited	8.46	2028	150	1,000,000	**1,672**	1,672
13	Rural Electrification Corporation	8.46	2028	250	1,000,000	**2,894**	2,894
14	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Devlopment	7.35	2031	50,000	1,000	**526**	1,578
15	National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited	8.67	2033	50,000	1,000	**634**	634
16	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Devlopment	7.35	2031	100,000	1,000	**1,117**	1,117
17	Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited	7.17	2025	270	1,000,000	**2,877**	2,877
18	National Highway Authority of India Limited	7.35	2031	100,000	1,000	**1,125**	1,125
19	National Highway Authority of India Limited	7.39	2031	50,000	1,000	**556**	556
20	Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited	7.35	2031	150,000	1,000	**1,663**	1,663
21	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Devlopment	7.35	2031	200,000	1,000	-	2,221
22	National Housing Bank	8.76	2034	20,000	5,000	**1,241**	1,241
23	National Housing Bank	8.68	2029	10,000	5,000	**591**	591
24	Power Finance Corporation Limited	7.21	2022	150	1,000,000	-	1,538
25	Power Finance Corporation Limited	9.10	2029	50	1,000,000	**512**	512
26	National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited	8.18	2023	50,000	1,000	**538**	538
27	National Thermal Power Corporation Limited	7.32	2029	150	150,000	-	1,476
28	National Thermal Power Corporation Limited	7.32	2029	250	250,000	-	2,489
29	Power Finance Corporation Limited	8.20	2022	100,000	1,000	-	1,084
30	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited	8.40	2029	100	1,000,000	-	1,059

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

		Rate of interest %	Year of maturity	No. of bonds/ debentures/share	Face value	As at 31 March, 2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31 March, 2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
B. Quoted Debt Securities Investments at amortised cost :							
Investment in non convertible debentures							
31	Power Finance Corporation Limited	9.36	2021	2	1,000,000	-	20
32	Housing Development and Finance Corporation Limited	9.40	2021	4	1,000,000	-	40
33	EXIM Bank Limited	9.25	2022	2	1,000,000	**20**	20
34	Rural Electrification Corporation	9.35	2022	4	1,000,000	**40**	40
35	Infrastructure Leasing & Finance Services Limited	9.55	2023	550	1,000	**6**	6
36	HDB Financial Services Limited	9.60	2023	2	1,000,000	**20**	20
37	HDB Finanacial Services Limited	10.19	2024	1	1,000,000	**10**	10
38	IDFC Bank Limited	8.80	2025	10	1,000,000	**100**	100
39	Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited	9.09	2026	2	1,000,000	**20**	20
40	State Bank of India	9.95	2026	296	10,000	-	31
41	Power Finance Corporation Limited	8.94	2028	4	1,000,000	**41**	41
42	Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited	8.79	2030	1	1,000,000	**10**	10
43	India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited	9.41	2037	5	1,000,000	**56**	56
						28,019	39,029
	Less : Amortisation of premium					**644**	531
	Less : Provision for impairment of assets					**6**	6
	Total (B)					**27,369**	38,492
	Total (A) + (B)					**27,670**	38,492
	Aggregate book value of quoted investments {Non-current + Current-(Note 8)}					28,513	40,612
	Aggregate market value of quoted investments {Non-current + Current-(Note 8)}					31,970	42,768

5. Other financial assets

(Unsecured considered good):

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	**31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)**	**31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)**	**31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)**
Others				
Security deposits	**1,163**	1,260	**-**	-
Interest accrued on investments	**-**	-	**916**	1,243
Interest accrued on bank deposits	**49**	13	**52**	46
Restricted deposits with banks against performance guarantee	**785**	785	**-**	-
Loans to employees	**-**	2	**-**	-
Unbilled receivables	**42**	140	**940**	876
Total	**2,039**	2,200	**1,908**	2,165

6. Income taxes

(A) The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020 are:

Profit or loss section

Particulars	**31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)**	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Current taxes	**2,994**	3,764
Deferred taxes	**(652)**	(160)
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	**2,342**	3,604

Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) section

Deferred tax benefits related to items recognised in OCI for the year ended:

Particulars	**31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)**	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Re-measurement of the defined benefit liability / asset	**-**	-
Total	**-**	-

(B) Reconciliation of the income tax expense to the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to the income before income taxes

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
Profit before income taxes	**11,588**	15,727
Applicable enacted tax rates in India	**25.17%**	25.17%
Computed expected tax expense	**2,917**	3,959
Tax effect of adjustments to reconcile expected income tax expense to reported income tax expense:		
Income exempt from tax	**(587)**	(643)
Expense not allowed for taxation purpose	**88**	288
Income taxable at different rate	**(76)**	-
Total income tax expense	**2,342**	3,604

(C) The movement in the current income tax asset/ (liability) for the year ended 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020 is as follows:

Particulars	31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Net current income tax asset/ (liability) at the beginning	**2,567**	1,320
Income tax paid	**3,194**	5,011
Current income tax expense	**(2,994)**	(3,764)
Net current income tax asset/ (liability) at the end	**2,767**	2,567

(D) The tax effects of significant temporary differences that resulted in deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

Particulars	31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Deferred tax assets		
Provision for compensated absences	**358**	322
Provision for doubtful debts	**1,033**	268
Others	**19**	(43)
Total deferred tax assets	**1,410**	547
Deferred tax liabilities		
Difference between tax balance and book balance of fixed assets	**509**	267
Amortisation of revenue	**-**	13
Others	**-**	18
Total deferred tax liabilities	**509**	298
Deferred tax assets (net)	**901**	249

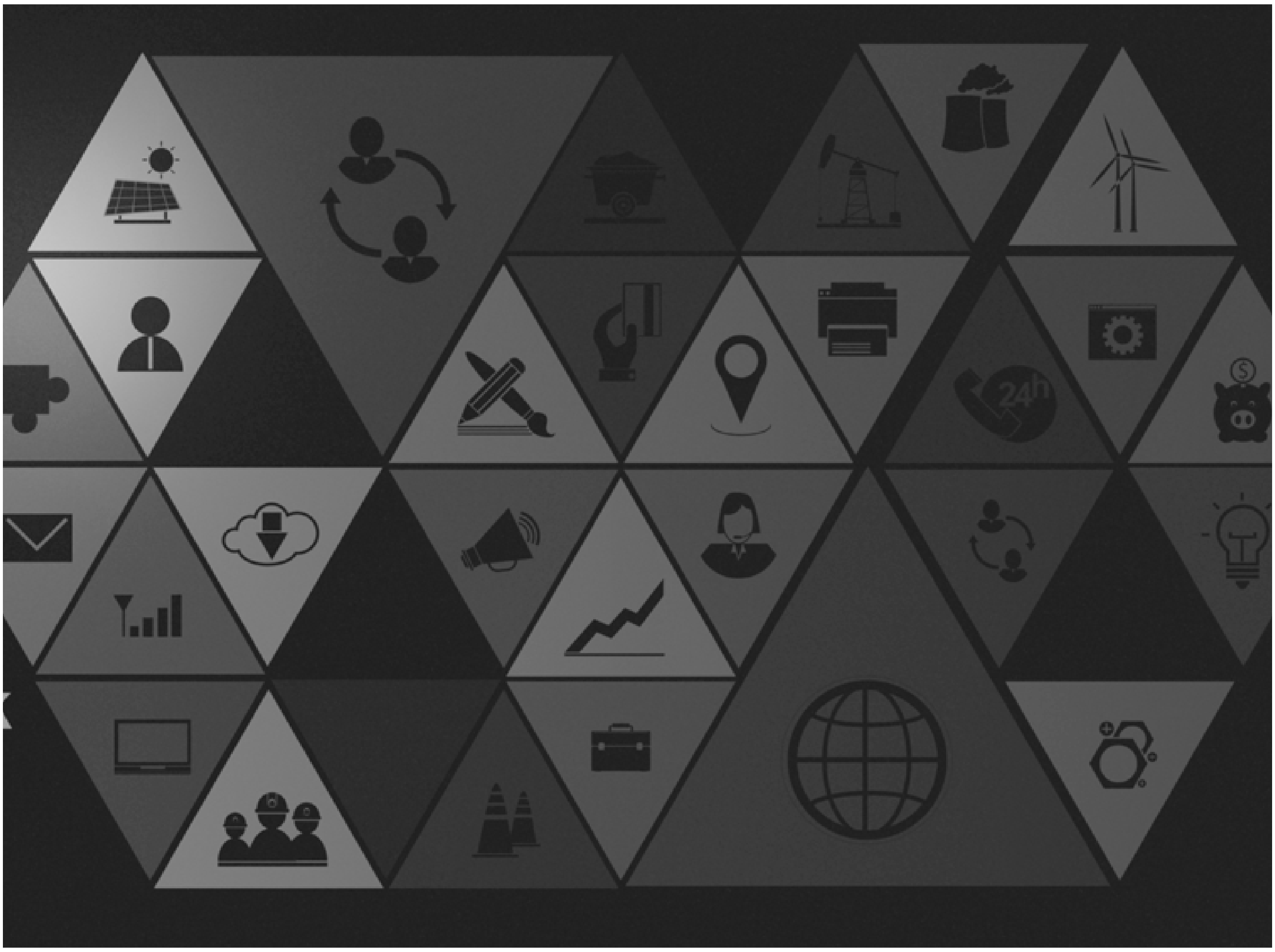
(E) The gross movement in the deferred tax account for the year ended 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020 is as follows:

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

	31.03.2021			31.03.2020		
	Opening balance	Recognised in profit and loss	Closing balance	Opening balance	Recognised in profit and loss	Closing balance
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) in relation to:						
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	**(267)**	**(241)**	**(508)**	(316)	49	(267)
Provision Provision for compensated absenses	**322**	**36**	**358**	375	(53)	322
Employee incentive payable	**(43)**	**43**	**-**	102	(145)	(43)
Deferred revenue	**(13)**	**12**	**(1)**	(68)	55	(13)
Provision of doubtful debts	**268**	**764**	**1,032**	42	226	268
Right of use assets and lease liabilities	**(18)**	**38**	**20**	-	(18)	(18)
Provision of gratuity	**-**	**-**	**-**	(46)	46	-
Total deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	**249**	**652**	**901**	89	160	249

7. Other assets

Particulars		Non-current		Current	
		31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
(A)	**Capital advances**	**14**	14	**-**	-
(B)	**Advances to related parties**	**66**	42	**-**	-
(C)	**Other advances**				
	Prepaid expenses	**191**	42	**482**	782
	Deferred expenses	**90**	131	**243**	326
	GST credit receivable	**-**	-	**2,194**	1,807
	Advance to suppliers	**-**	-	**1,552**	1,851
	Others	**-**	-	**5**	32
	Total	**361**	**229**	**4,476**	4,798



8. Current investments

		As at 31 March, 2021					As at 31 March, 2020		
		Year of maturity	Rate of interest	No. of Units	Face Value	(₹ in Lakhs)	No. of Units	Face Value	(₹ in Lakhs)
Quoted debt securities investments at amortised cost :									
Non convertible debentures									
	Current portion of Non convertible debentures								
1	Housing Devlopment and Finance Corporation Limited	2021	9.40	4	1,000,000	40	-	-	-
2	Power Finance Corporation Limited	2021	9.36	2	1,000,000	20	-	-	-
3	Power Finance Corporation Limited	2022	8.20	100,000	1,000	1,084	-	-	-
4	Housing Devlopment and Finance Corporation Limited	2020	8.79	-	-	-	2	1,000,000	20
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss :									
Liquid Mutual funds									
1	Units of Axis Liquid Fund - Institutional Daily Dividend Reinvestment			-	-	-	52,576	1,001	526
2	Units of UTI Liquid Cash Plan Fund - Institutional Plan (Daily Dividend Option)			-	-	-	51,592	1,019	526
3	LIC MF Liquid Fund- Daily Dividend Reinvestment			-	-	-	47,935	1,098	526
4	ICICI Prudential Liquid Plan- Daily Dividend Reinvestment			-	-	-	521,726	100	522
	Total					**1,144**			**2,120**

9. Trade receivables

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Current	
	31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Trade Receivables	**23,757**	22,134
Less: Allowance for doubtful trade receivables	**3,983**	1,063
Considered good	**19,774**	21,071
Trade Receivables	**119**	119
Less: Allowance for doubtful trade receivables	**119**	119
Credit Impaired	-	-
Total	**19,774**	**21,071**

10. Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	Current	
	31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	**1**	1
Balances with banks in current accounts	**7,045**	4,098
Total	**7,046**	4,099

11. Other bank balances

Particulars	Current	
	31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.200 (₹ in Lakhs)
Bank deposits with original maturity for more than 3 months but less than 12 months	**4,170**	907
Total	**4,170**	**907**

12. Equity share capital

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Non-current	
	31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Authorised		
500,000,000 (31 March 2020: 500,000,000) equity shares of ₹10 each	**50,000**	50,000
Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up		
40,139,462 (31 March 2020: 40,007,981) equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid up	**4,014**	4,001
Total	**4,014**	**4,001**

a) Reconciliation of number of shares

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020	
	Number of shares	Amount (₹ in Lakhs)	Number of shares	Amount (₹ in Lakhs)
Equity shares				
Opening balance	**40,007,981**	**4,001**	40,005,300	4,001
Issued during the year	**131,481**	**13**	2,681	-*
Closing balance	**40,139,462**	**4,014**	**40,007,981**	**4,001**

*Represents value less than ₹0.5 lakhs.

b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹10/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

c) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% share in the Company

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020	
	Numbers of shares held	% of holding	Numbers of shares held	% of holding
NSE Investments Limited	**10,018,000**	**24.96**	10,018,000	25.04
IIFL Special Opportunities Fund	**2,894,507**	**7.21**	2,894,507	7.24
Administrator of Specified Undertaking of Unit Trust of India	**2,732,000**	**6.81**	2,732,000	6.83
IIFL Special Opportunities Fund – Series 4	**2,499,178**	**6.23**	2,499,178	6.25
IIFL Special Opportunities Fund – Series 2	**2,016,366**	**5.02**	2,016,366	5.04

d) Information on equity shares allotted without receipt of cash or allotted as bonus shares or shares bought back

The Company has neither allotted equity shares without receipt of cash or as bonus shares nor bought back any equity shares during preceding five financial years.

13. Other equity

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

		31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
a)	**Capital redemption reserve**		
	Balance at the beginning	**2,500**	2,500
	Balance at the end of the year	**2,500**	2,500
b)	**General reserve**		
	Balance at the beginning	**39,843**	39,843
	Transfer from ESOP Reserve on options unexercised	**21**	-
	Balance at the end of the year	**39,864**	39,843
c)	**Retained earnings**		
	Balance at the beginning	**29,427**	20,438
	(i) Dividend	**(18,047)**	(3,135)
	(ii) Profit for the year	**9,246**	12,124
	Balance at the end of the year	**20,626**	29,427
d)	**Other comprehensive income**		
	Balance at the beginning	**(883)**	(504)
	Re-measurement of the defined benefit net liability / asset	**(286)**	(379)
	Balance at the end of the year	**(1,169)**	(883)
e)	**ESOP reserve**		
	Balance at the beginning	**468**	347
	(i) Share based payment expense	**130**	121
	(ii) Transfer to General Reserve/Securities Premium on exercise of stock options/options unexercised	**(128)**	-
	Balance at the end of the year	**470**	468
f)	**Securities premium**		
	Balance at the beginning	**24**	16
	(i) Issue of shares to employees on account of exercise of stock options	**394**	8
	(ii) Transfer from ESOP Reserve on exercise of stock options	**107**	-
	Balance at the end of the year	**525**	24
	Total	**62,816**	71,379

14. Trade payables

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars		Current	
		31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	**31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)**
Trade payables			
	Dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	**1,671**	606
	Dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	**8,210**	8,272
	Total	**9,881**	8,878

15. Other financial liabilities

Particulars	Current	
	31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Creditors for capital expenditure	**237**	351
Directors' commission payable	**89**	122
Employee benefits payable	**98**	42
Employee incentives payable	**917**	1,126
Other liabilities	**186**	155
Total	**1,527**	1,796

16. Provision

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	**31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)**	**31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)**	**31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)**
Provision for gratuity	**-**	-	**961**	672
Provision for compensated absences	**1,347**	986	**74**	293
Total	**1,347**	**986**	**1,035**	**965**

17. Other liabilities

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Advances from customers	-	-	**1,696**	995
Deferred revenue	**112**	164	**304**	407
Statutory dues payable:				
Goods and services tax payable	-	-	**796**	801
TDS payable	-	-	**458**	250
Other statutory liabilities	-	-	**77**	54
Income received in advance	-	-	**1,637**	1,969
Total	**112**	164	**4,968**	4,476

18. Revenue from operations

Particulars	31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Revenue disaggregation by nature of services is as follows:		
Sale of services		
Transaction fees	**44,132**	56,963
Accounts maintenance fees	**16,069**	14,175
Other operational income	**112**	475
Total	**60,313**	**71,613**

Information about major customers:

No single customer represents 10% or more of the Company's total revenue during the year ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020. While disclosing the aggregate amount of transaction price yet to be recognised as revenue towards unsatisfied (or partially) satisfied performance obligations, along with the broad time band for the expected time to recognise those revenues, the Company has applied the practical expedient in Ind AS 115. Accordingly, the Company has not disclosed the aggregate transaction price allocated to unsatisfied (or partially satisfied) performance obligations which pertain to contracts where revenue recognised corresponds to the value transferred to customer typically involving time and material, outcome based and event based contracts. Unsatisfied (or partially satisfied) performance obligations are subject to variability due to several factors such as changes in scope of contracts, periodic revalidations of the estimates, economic factors, etc.

The table below discloses the movement in contract liabilities during the year ended 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020

	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
Balance at the beginning of the year	3,535	4,295
Add: Invoices raised/advance received for which no revenue is recognised during the year	3,082	2,925
Less: Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liabilities at the beginning of the year	(2,868)	(3,685)
Balance at the end of the year	3,749	3,535

Contract liabilities include payments received in advance of performance under the contract, and are realized with the associated revenue recognized under the contract.

Reconciliation of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price

Particulars	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
Contracted price with the customers	60,313	71,613
Less/Add: Adjustments	-	-
Revenue from contracts with customers (as per Statement of Profit and Loss)	60,313	71,613

Practical expedients used

In accordance with the practical expedient in Para 63 of Ind AS 115, the Company has not adjusted the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component if the Company expects, at contract inception, that the period between when the Company transfers a promised good or service to a customer and when the customer pays for that good or service will be one year or less.

The Company has evaluated the impact of COVID – 19 resulting from termination or deferment of contracts by customers. The Company has concluded that the impact of COVID – 19 is not material on the existing revenues basis the current estimates.

19. Other income

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Interest income		
On interest on financial assets carried at amortised cost	**2,627**	2,505
On bank deposits	**245**	190
On overdue trade receivables	**1,108**	677
On security deposits	**83**	75
Dividend income	**92**	163
Support charges	**75**	66
Rent income	**149**	171
Miscellaneous income	**-**	2
Profit on sale of investments carried on amortised cost	**523**	-
Total	**4,902**	3,849

20. Employee benefits expenses

Particulars	31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Salaries, wages and bonus	**6,425**	5,762
Share based payment expense	**130**	121
Contribution to provident and other funds	**804**	699
Staff welfare expenses	**168**	281
Total	**7,527**	6,863

21. Other expenses

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	**31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)**	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Rent	**40**	112
Communication expenses	**936**	793
Travelling and conveyance expenses	**84**	651
Annual fees	**1,063**	933
Processing charges	**31,368**	38,457
Repairs and maintenance		
- To buildings	**266**	294
- To computers, trading and telecommunication systems	**5,299**	5,545
- To others	**131**	85
Insurance	**158**	148
Rates and taxes	**183**	99
Advertisement and publicity	**33**	110
Legal and professional fees	**424**	435
Printing and stationery expenses	**7**	19
Payment to auditor (refer note below)	**40**	31
Electricity charges / power fuel	**328**	372
Directors' sitting fees	**36**	30
Directors' commission	**89**	122
Provision for doubtful debts	**2,920**	1,063
Loss on sale /discard of assets (net)	**13**	1
Expenditure incurred on CSR activities (refer note 31)	**576**	181
Miscellaneous expenses	**284**	481
Total	**44,278**	49,962
Note :		
Payment to auditor		
As auditor:		
Audit fees	**27**	27
Tax audit fee	**2**	2
In other capacity:		
Certification matters	**6**	6
Limited review	**5**	5
Total	**40**	40

22. Earnings Per Share

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

In accordance with Indian Accounting Standard 33 - "Earning Per Share" notified under Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

	Particulars	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
Net profit attributable to shareholders			
	Profit before tax	**11,588**	15,728
	Tax expense	**2,342**	3,604
	Profit after tax	**9,246**	12,124
	Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS	**4,00,50,487**	4,00,05,469
	Basic earnings per share of ₹ 10/- each (in ₹)	**23.08**	30.31
	Weighted average number of equity shares for diluted EPS	**4,00,85,730**	4,00,96,691
	Diluted earnings per share of ₹ 10/- each (in ₹)	**23.06**	30.24

23. Financial Instruments

23.1 Financial instruments by category

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as of 31 March 2020 were as follows:

Particulars	Amortised cost	Financial assets/ liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		Financial assets/ liabilities at fair value through OCI		Total carrying value	Total fair value
		Designated Upon Initial recognition	Mandatory	Equity instruments designated upon initial recognition	Manda-tory		
Assets:							
Cash and cash equivalents	4,099	-	-	-	-	4,099	4,099
Investments (other than in subsidiary)							
Tax free bonds	38,083	-	-	-	-	38,083	38,083
Liquid mutual fund units	2,100	-	2,100	-	-	2,100	2,100
Non convertible debentures	429	-		-	-	429	429
Trade receivables	21,071	-	-	-	-	21,071	21,071
Other financial assets	5,272	-	-	-	-	5,272	5,272
Total	71,054	-	2,100	-	-	71,054	71,054
Liabilities:							
Lease liabilities	1,390	-	-	-	-	1,390	1,390
Trade payables	8,878	-	-	-	-	8,878	8,878
Other financial liabilities	1,796	-	-	-	-	1,796	1,796
Total	12,064	-	-	-	-	12,064	12,064

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as of 31 March 2021 were as follows:

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Amortised cost	Financial assets/ liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		Financial assets/ liabilities at fair value through OCI		Total carrying value	Total fair value
		Designated Upon Initial recognition	Mandatory	Equity instruments designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory		
Assets:							
Cash and cash equivalents	7,046	-	-	-	-	7,046	7,046
Investments (other than in subsidiary)							
Tax free bonds	27,051	-	-	-	-	27,051	27,051
Liquid mutual fund units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non convertible debentures	1,462	-		-	-	1,462	1,462
Trade receivables	19,774	-	-	-	-	19,774	19,774
Other financial assets	8,117	-	-	-	-	8,117	8,117
Total	63,450	-	-	-	-	63,450	63,450
Liabilities:							
Lease liabilities	619					619	619
Trade payables	9,881	-	-	-	-	9,881	9,881
Other financial liabilities	1,527	-	-	-	-	1,527	1,527
Total	12,027	-	-	-	-	12,027	12,027

23.2 Fair value hierarchy

Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis

Particulars	As of 31 March 2020	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting period/year using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets				
Investments in liquid mutual fund units		2,100	-	-
Investments in tax free and government bonds		-	38,083	-
Investments in non convertible debentures		429	-	-

Particulars	As of 31 March 2021	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting period/year using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets				
Investments in liquid mutual fund units		-	-	-
Investments in tax free and government bonds		-	27,051	-
Investments in non convertible debentures		1,462	-	-

The fair value of liquid mutual funds is based on quoted price. The fair value of tax free bonds and government bonds is based on quoted prices and market observable inputs. The fair value of non-convertible debentures is based on quoted prices.

23.3 Financial risk management

Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's primary focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristic of each customer and the concentration of risk from the top few customers.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counterparty resulting in a financial loss. The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables amounting to ₹19,974 lakhs and ₹ 21,071 lakhs as of 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020, respectively. Trade receivables is typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers. Credit risk has always been managed by the Company through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

The following table gives details in respect of percentage of revenues generated from top customer and top five customers:

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Revenue from top customer	5	5
Revenue from top five customers	15	13

Credit risk exposure

The allowance for lifetime expected credit loss on customer balances is as below:

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Balance at the beginning	1,182	119
Amounts written off	-	-
Net remeasurment of loss allowance	2,920	1,063
Balance at the end	4,102	1,182

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as we generally invest in deposits with banks and financial institutions with high credit ratings assigned by international and domestic credit rating agencies. Investments primarily include investment in liquid mutual fund units, quoted bonds issued by government and quasi government organizations, non convertible debentures issued by government aided institutions and certificates of deposit which are funds deposited at a bank for a specified time period.

“An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients. In addition, a large number of minor receivables are grouped into homogenous groups and assessed for impairment collectively. The calculation is based on historical data. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets. Sales to certain customers are either based on advance payments or restricted to certain limits to contain exposures to credit risk.

Expectedcreditloss (ECL):

The Company allocates each exposure to a credit risk grade based on a variety of data that is determined to be predictive of the risk of loss (e.g. timeliness of payments, available information etc.) and applying experienced credit judgement. Exposures to customers outstanding at the end of each reporting period are reviewed by the Company to determine incurred and expected credit losses, giving due regard for probable exposures on disputed dues or dues that are subject to litigation. Historical trends of impairment of trade receivables do not reflect any significant credit losses. The Company expects the historical trend of minimal credit losses to continue.”

In calculating expected credit loss, the Company has taken into account estimates of possible effect from pandemic relating to COVID-19. Basis this assessment, the management believes allowance required for doubtful trade receivables provided in books is considered adequate.

Liquidity risk

The Company’s principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations. The Company has no outstanding bank borrowings. The Company believes that the working capital is sufficient to meet its current requirements. Accordingly, no liquidity risk is perceived.

The Companies working capital including cash and cash equivalents and investment are as follows :

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Current assets	38,518	35,160
Current liability	17,844	16,837
Working capital	20,674	18,323
Cash and cash equivalents	7,046	4,099
Investments	1,144	2,120

As of 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2021, the outstanding employee benefit obligations were ₹ 672 lakhs and ₹ 961 lakhs (refer note no 16 and 24) respectively, which have been substantially funded. Accordingly, no liquidity risk is perceived.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as of 31 March 2021

Particulars	"Less than 1 year"	1-2 years	3-7 years	Total
Trade payables	9,881	-	-	9,881
Lease liabilities	471	191		662
Other financial liabilities	1,527	-	-	1,527

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as of 31 March 2020:

Particulars	"Less than 1 year"	1-2 years	3-7 years	Total
Trade payables	8,878	-	-	8,878
Lease liabilities	822	521	191	1,534
Other financial liabilities	1,796	-	-	1,796

24 Disclosure under Indian Accounting Standard 19 (Ind As 19) on Employee Benefits:

i) Defined contribution plan:

(a) The Company's contribution towards superannuation amounts to ₹ 184 Lakhs (31 March 2020: ₹ 155 lakhs). These contributions are made to the fund administered and managed by Life Insurance Corporation of India. The Company's monthly contributions are charged to the statement of profit and loss in the period they are incurred.

(b) Provident fund: Eligible employees of the Company receive benefit under the provident fund which is a defined contribution plan wherein both the employee and the Company make monthly contributions equal to a specified percentage of the covered employees' salary. These contributions are made to the fund administered and managed by the Government of India. The Company's monthly contributions are charged to the statement of profit and loss in the period they are incurred. The total charge for the year amounts to ₹ 254 Lakhs (31 March 2020 - ₹ 234 Lakhs).

ii) Defined benefit plan :

Gratuity: The Company has charged the gratuity expense to Statement of profit and loss based on the actuarial valuation of gratuity liability at the end of the year. The projected unit credit method used to show the position is as under.

(i) Assumptions:

Particulars	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
Weighted average duration of the projected benefit obligation	**11**	9
Discount rate	**6.80%**	6.87%
Rate of return on plan assets	**6.80%**	6.87%
Salary escalation	**8.00%**	8.00%
Attrition rate	**5.00%**	5.00%

(ii) Sensitivity analysis

Currency : (in Lakhs)

Particulars	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
Delta effect of +1% change in rate of discounting	(371)	(323)
Delta effect of -1% change in rate of discounting	433	378
Delta effect of +1% change in rate of salary increase	424	370
Delta effect of -1% change in rate of salary increase	(371)	(323)
Delta effect of +1% change in rate of employee turnover	(39)	(33)
Delta effect of -1% change in rate of employee turnover	44	37

(iii) Table showing change in benefit obligation:

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
Liability at the beginning of the year	**4,398**	3,568
Interest cost	**300**	277
Current service cost	**304**	268
Benefits paid	**(853)**	(79)
Actuarial (gains)/losses on obligations - due to change in financial assumptions	**28**	290
Actuarial (gains)/losses on obligations - due to experience	**201**	74
Liability at the end of the year	**4,378**	4,398

(iv) Table showing fair value of plan assets:

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	**3,726**	3,287
Interest income	**255**	255
Contributions	**346**	278
Benefits paid	**(853)**	(79)
Actuarial gain / (loss) on plan assets	**(57)**	(15)
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	**3,417**	3,726

(v) Amount recognised in the Balance Sheet

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
Fair value of plan assets as at the end of the year	**3,417**	3,726
Liability as at the end of the year	**4,378**	4,398
Net (liability) disclosed in the Balance Sheet	**(961)**	(672)

(vi) Net interest cost for current year

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
Interest cost	**300**	277
Interest income	**(255)**	(255)
Net interest cost for current year	**45**	22

(vii) Expenses recognised in the Statement of profit and loss

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
Current service cost	**304**	268
Net interest cost	**45**	22
Expenses recognised in the Statement of profit and loss	**349**	290

(viii) Expenses recognised in the other comprehensive income (OCI)

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
Expected return on plan assets	**57**	15
Actuarial (gain) / loss	**229**	364
Net (income)/expense for the year recognized in OCI	**286**	379

(ix) Balance sheet reconciliation

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
Opening net liability	**672**	280
Expenses recognized in statement of profit and loss	**349**	291
Expenses recognized in OCI	**286**	379
Employers contribution	**(346)**	(278)
Amount recognised in the balance sheet	**961**	672

(ix) Balance sheet reconciliation

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
Opening net liability	**672**	280
Expenses recognized in statement of profit and loss	**349**	291
Expenses recognized in OCI	**286**	379
Employers contribution	**(346)**	(278)
Amount recognised in the balance sheet	**961**	672

(x) Category of assets

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
LIC of India - Insurer managed funds	**3,417**	3,726
Total	**3,417**	3,726

(xi) Expected contribution for next year

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
Expected contribution for next year	287	284
Total	**287**	284

(xii) Maturity Analysis of the Benefit Payments

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
Projected Benefits Payable in Future Years From the Date of Reporting		
1st Following Year	**205**	882
2nd Following Year	**273**	180
3rd Following Year	**563**	240
4th Following Year	**205**	499
5th Following Year	**287**	177
Sum of Years 6 To 10	**1,641**	1,404
Sum of Years 11 and above	**6,306**	5,586

(xiii) Details of the benefit plan for the current year and previous four years:

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20	2018-2019	2017-2018	2016-2017
Present value of the defined benefit obligation	4,378	4,398	3,568	3,070	2,605
Fair value of the plan assets	3,417	3,726	3,284	2,737	2,192
Deficit in the plan	961	672	284	333	413
Experience adjustments arising on					
- plan assets	-	-	-	-	-
- plan liabilities loss / (gain)	201	74	50	154	133

25. Segment Reporting

Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise for which discrete financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker for assessing the Company's performance and allocating the resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments and geographic segments.

The Company is mainly engaged in the business of providing IT enabled e-Governance services to its clients in India. All other activities of the Company revolve around the main business. These activities are conducted only in one geographic segment viz India. Therefore, the disclosure requirements of Ind AS 108 "Segment Reporting" are not applicable.

26. Related Party Transactions

In compliance with Indian Accounting Standard 24 - "Related Party Disclosures" notified under the Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, the required disclosures are given in the table below:

(a) Names of the related parties and related party relationship :

Related party
a. Entities having substantial interest
IIFL Special Opportunities Fund (from February 16, 2018)
NSE Investments Limited (erstwhile NSE Strategic Investments Corporation Limited) (from October 1, 2013)
b. Key Managerial Personnel
Mr. Gagan Rai - Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer (upto February 17, 2021)
Mr Suresh Sethi - Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer (From February 18, 2021)
Mr. Jayesh Sule - Whole Time Director & Chief Operating Officer
Mr. Tejas Desai - Chief Financial Officer
Mr.Maulesh Kantharia - Company Secretary
c. Subsidiaries
NSDL e-Governance(Malaysia) SDN BHD
NSDL e-Governance Australia Pty Ltd (from 9 December, 2020)
NSDL e-Governance Account Aggregator Limited (from 2 November 2020)

(b) Details of transactions with related parties are as follows :

(₹ in Lakhs)

	2020-21			2019-20		
Nature of transactions	**Key Managerial Personnel**	**Subsid-iaries**	**Entities having substantial interest**	**Key Managerial Personnel**	**Subsid-iaries**	**Entity having substantial interest**
Dividend paid						
IIFL Special Opportunities Fund	-	-	5,400	-	-	780
NSE Investments Limited	-	-	4,508	-	-	651
Mr Gagan Rai	28	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Jayesh Sule	5	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Tejas Desai	3	-	-	-	-	-
Mr.Maulesh Kantharia	1	-	-	-	-	-
Remuneration paid						
Mr Gagan Rai	1,008	-	-	511	-	-
Mr Jayesh Sule	287	-	-	261	-	-
Mr Suresh Sethi	21	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Tejas Desai	84	-	-	67	-	-
Mr.Maulesh Kantharia	30	-	-	27	-	-
Advances given						
NSDL e-Governance Australia Pty Ltd	-	24	-	-	-	-
NSDL e-Governance Account Aggregator Limited	-	6	-	-	-	-
Investment in subsidiaries						
NSDL e-Governance(Malaysia) SDN BHD *	-	-	-	-	-	-
NSDL e-Governance Australia Pty Ltd	-	1	-	-	-	-
NSDL e-Governance Account Aggregator Limited	-	300	-	-	-	-
Share based payment						
Mr Gagan Rai	107	-	-	98	-	-
Mr Suresh Sethi	95	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Jayesh Sule	56	-	-	51	-	-
Mr Tejas Desai	17	-	-	15	-	-
Mr.Maulesh Kantharia	7	-	-	6	-	-
Closing balance						
Advances given						
NSDL e-Governance(Malaysia) SDN BHD	-	42	-	-	42	-
NSDL e-Governance Australia Pty Ltd	-	24	-	-	-	-
Investment in subsidiaries						
NSDL e-Governance(Malaysia) SDN BHD *	-	-	-	-	-	-
NSDL e-Governance Australia Pty Ltd	-	1	-	-	-	-
NSDL e-Governance Account Aggregator Limited	-	300	-	-	-	-

*Represents value less than ₹ 0.5 lakhs.

The above remuneration excludes gratuity, leave encashment and other benefits for which separate actuarial valuation is not available.

27 Leases:

Following are the changes in the carrying value of right-of-use assets

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31 March 2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Balanace as of 1 April 2020	**1,461**	-
Reclassified on account of adoption of Ind AS 116	-	2,274
Termination	**166**	-
Depreciation	**685**	813
Balance as of 31 Mar 2021	**610**	1,461

The aggregate depreciation expense on right-of-use assets is included in depreciation and amoritization expense in the statement of profit and loss

The following is the break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities as at 31 March:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31 March 2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Current lease liabilities	**433**	722
Non-current lease liabilities	**186**	668
Total	**619**	1,390

The following is the movement in lease liabilities:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31 March 2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Balance as of 1 April 2020	**1,390**	-
Reclassified on account of adoption of Ind AS 116	-	2,032
Additions		
Finance cost accrued during the period	**94**	162
Deletions		
Termination	**173**	-
Payment of lease liabilities	**692**	804
Balance as of 31 March 2021	**619**	1,390

Interest on lease liabilities is ₹ 162 lakhs for the year ended on 31 March 2020 and ₹ 94 for the year ended on 31 March 2021.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liability as at 31 March on an undiscounted basis:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31 March 2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Less than one year	471	822
One to five years	191	521
More than five years	-	191
Total	662	1,534

Rental expense recorded for short-term leases and low- value assets was ₹ 40 lakhs for the year ended 31 March 2021 and ₹ 112 Lakhs for the year ended 31 March 2020

The total cash outflow for leases is ₹ 732 lakhs for the year ended 31 March 2021 and ₹ 916 lakhs for the year ended 31 March 2020, including cash outflow of short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

28. Capital and other commitments

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account (net of advances) and not provided for ₹ 25 lakhs (31 March 2020: ₹ 299 lakhs)

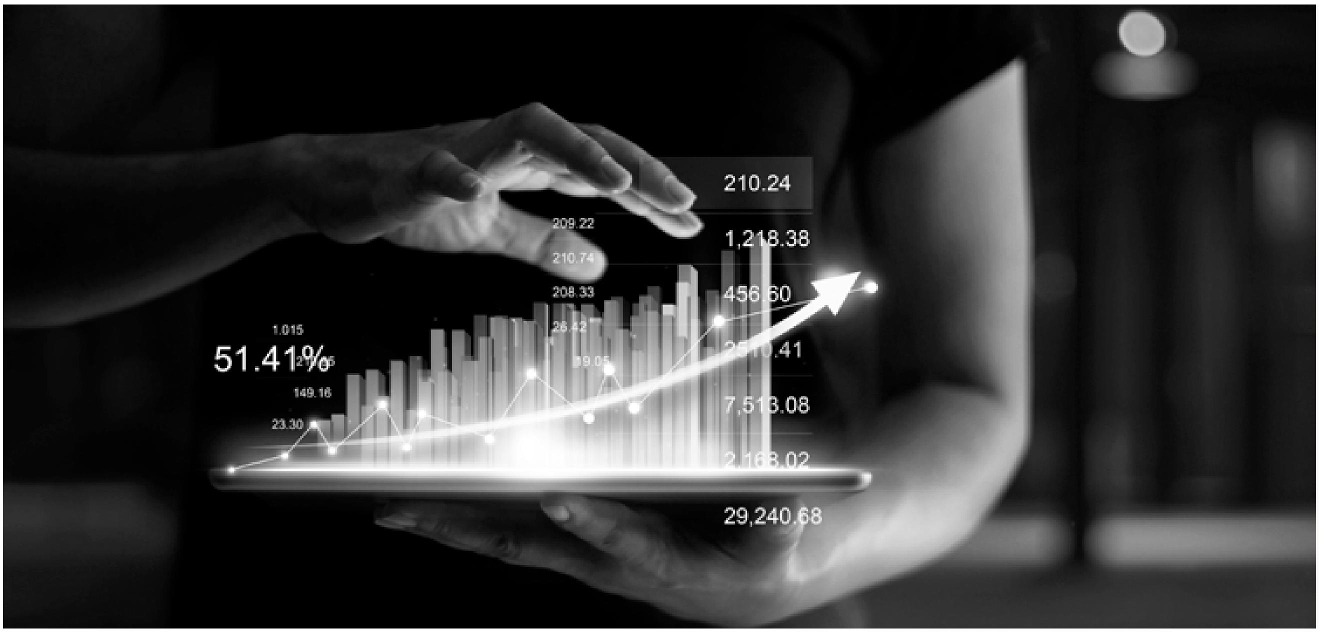
29. Contingent liability:

(i) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts: ₹ 99 lakhs (31 March 2020 : ₹ 99 lakhs) (net) #

(ii) On account disputed demand raised by Sales tax officer for MVAT and CST: ₹ 2,263.20 lakhs (31 March 2020 ₹ 2,263.20 lakhs) @ Management considers below claims/demands are not tenable against the Company, and therefore no provision for this contingency has been established.

MVAT payable to seller on purchase of Times Tower premises

@ Demand raised by sales tax officer for MVAT and CST payable on services provided by Company. The Company has filed an appeal with Sales Tax Tribunal and paid a deposit of Rs 142 lakhs under protest. The amounts assessed as contingent liability do not include interest that could be claimed by the authorities.



30. Details of dues to Micro and Small, Medium Enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006

Under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006, which came into force from 2 October 2006, and on the basis of the information and records available with the Company, the following disclosures are made for the amounts due to the micro and small enterprises

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
The amounts remaining unpaid to micro and small suppliers as at the end of the year		
-- Principal	1,671	606
-- Interest		
Amount of interest paid by the Company in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006	-	-
Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006	-	-

31. Employee Stock Option Plan

The shareholders of the Company had approved NSDL Employees Stock Option Plan, 2017 on December 4, 2017 to be provided to specified categories of employees of the Company. The options are to be granted at exercise price per option of ₹ 310, upon vesting, shall entitle the holder to acquire 1 equity share of ₹ 10 as face value, with an exercise period of 3 years from the date of vesting.

Grant date	Exercise Price	Options granted	Options vested and Exercisable	Options unvested	Options exercised	Options cancelled	Options outstanding
December 4, 2017	310.00	3,96,192	1,70,326	62,393	1,39,462	24,011	2,32,719
September 18, 2020	310.00	20,000	-	20,000	-	-	20,000
December 3, 2020	310.00	40,000	-	40,000	-	-	40,000
Total		**4,56,192**	**1,70,326**	**1,22,393**	**1,39,462**	**24,011**	**2,92,719**

Movement of stock options during the year

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2021				For the year ended 31 March 2020			
	No. of options	**Range of exercise prices**	**Weighted average exercise price**	**Weighted average remaining contractual life (Years)**	No. of options	Range of exercise prices	Weighted average exercise price	Weighted average remaining contrac-tual life (Years)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	3,80,492	310	310	3.03	3,85,857	310	310	4.03
Granted during the year	60,000	310	310	3.94	-	-	-	-
Forfeited during the year	-16,294	310	310	-	-2,682	310	310	-
Exercised during the year	-1,31,481	310	310	-	-2,681	310	310	-
Rounding off difference	2	-	-	-	-2	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	2,92,719	310	310	2.68	3,80,492	310	310	3.03
Exercisable at the end of the year	1,70,326	310	310	1.87	2,09,392	310	310	2.19

The weighted average remaining contractual life for the share options outstanding as at March 31,2021 was 2.67 years (March 31 2020 : 3.03 years). The weighted average share price for the options exercised during the year was Rs. 310 (March 31 2020 : Rs 310). Maximum Term of the options is 7 Years.

The weighted average fair value of the options granted during the year was Rs. 295 (March 31 2020 : Nil). The weighted average share price for the options granted during the year was Rs. 468 (March 31 2020 : Rs. Nil).

Significant assumptions used to estimate the fair value of options:

Variables	Grant date Sep 18, 2020	Grant date Dec 2, 2020
1. Risk Free Interest Rate	4.66%	4.48%
2. Expected Life	2.50	3.00
3. Expected Volatility	104.65%	89.63%
4. Dividend Yield	2.14%	2.14%
5. Price of the underlying share in market at the time of the option grant (₹)	468.00	468.00

There is no options granted during the year 2019-20.

32. Corporate Social Responsibility

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a company, meeting the applicability threshold, needs to spend at least 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial years on corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities. The areas for CSR activities are eradication of hunger and malnutrition, promoting education, art and culture, healthcare, destitute care and rehabilitation, environment sustainability, disaster relief and rural development projects. A CSR committee has been formed by the Company as per the Act. The funds were primarily allocated to a corpus and utilized through the year on these activities which are specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013.

a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company on Corporate Social Responsibility activities during the financial year 2020-21 is ₹ 360 lakhs (31 March 2020: ₹ 371 lakhs).

b) Amount spent during the year: *(₹ in Lakhs)*

Particulars	Amount paid	Paid in subsequent period	Yet to be paid	Total
31 March 2020				
Construction / acquisition of any asset	-	-	-	-
On above purpose	181	190	-	469
31 March 2021				
Construction / acquisition of any asset	-	-	-	-
On above purpose	386	-	-	386

33. For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.
The Company manages its funds in a manner that it achieves maximum returns (net of taxes) with minimum risk to the capital and it considers the liquidity concerns for its working capital requirements.

To meet the above objectives, the Company invests it funds in bank fixed deposits receipts (FDRs) and the tax free bonds, non convertible debentures, mutual funds as per the Company's investment policy.

Since the Company has no loan and borrowings, the disclosure requirements related to capital management defined in clause 135 (a) (ii), and (b) to (e) of Ind AS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" are not applicable to the Company.

34. For the year ended March 31, 2021, the Company is not required to transfer any amount into the Investor Education & Protection Fund as required under relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

35. The Indian Parliament has approved the Code on Social Security, 2020 which would impact the contributions by the company towards Provident Fund and Gratuity. The Ministry of Labour and Employment has released draft rules for the Code on Social Security, 2020 on November 13, 2020, and has invited suggestions from stake holders which are under active consideration by the Ministry. The Company and its Indian subsidiaries will assess the impact and its evaluation once the subject rules are notified and will give appropriate impact in its financial statements in the period in which, the Code becomes effective and the related rules to determine the financial impact are published.

36. "The beginning of 2020 has witnessed the global spread of COVID-19, i.e. coronavirus which is continuing in the current year. It is an evolving human tragedy declared as global pandemic by the World Health Organisation with an adverse impact on economy and business. Global threat is continuing to grow, and at a rapidly accelerating rate.

Considering the unprecedented and ever evolving situation, the Company during the current year has performed detailed re-assessment of its current and non-current assets comprising of tangible and intangible assets, investments, receivables (including unbilled), assets held for sale and other current assets considering both internal and external information available till date. On the basis of current assessment and estimates, the Company does not see risk of recoverability of its current and non-current assets and accordingly, no material adjustment is required in these financial statements.

Given the uncertainties associated with nature, condition and duration of COVID -19, the impact assessment on the Company's financial statements will be continuously made and provided for as required. Considering the fact that the global situation is evolving day by day with new facts and numbers, the management is continuously monitoring the material changes for current year and for the subsequent period.

The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its fixed assets by which all fixed assets are verified over a period of two years. During the current year, due to the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic, physical verification of fixed assets could not be performed. Subsequent to the balance sheet date, the Company has carried out physical verification for all its fixed assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification."

As per our report of even date attached
For B S R & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 116231W/W-100024

Sd/-
Shabbir Readymadewala
Partner
Membership No. 100060

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 7, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
NSDL e-Governance Infrastructure Limited
(CIN: U72900MH1995PLC095642)

Sd/-
Shailesh Haribhakti
Chairman
DIN-00007347

Sd/-
Suresh Sethi
Managing Director and CEO
DIN-06426040

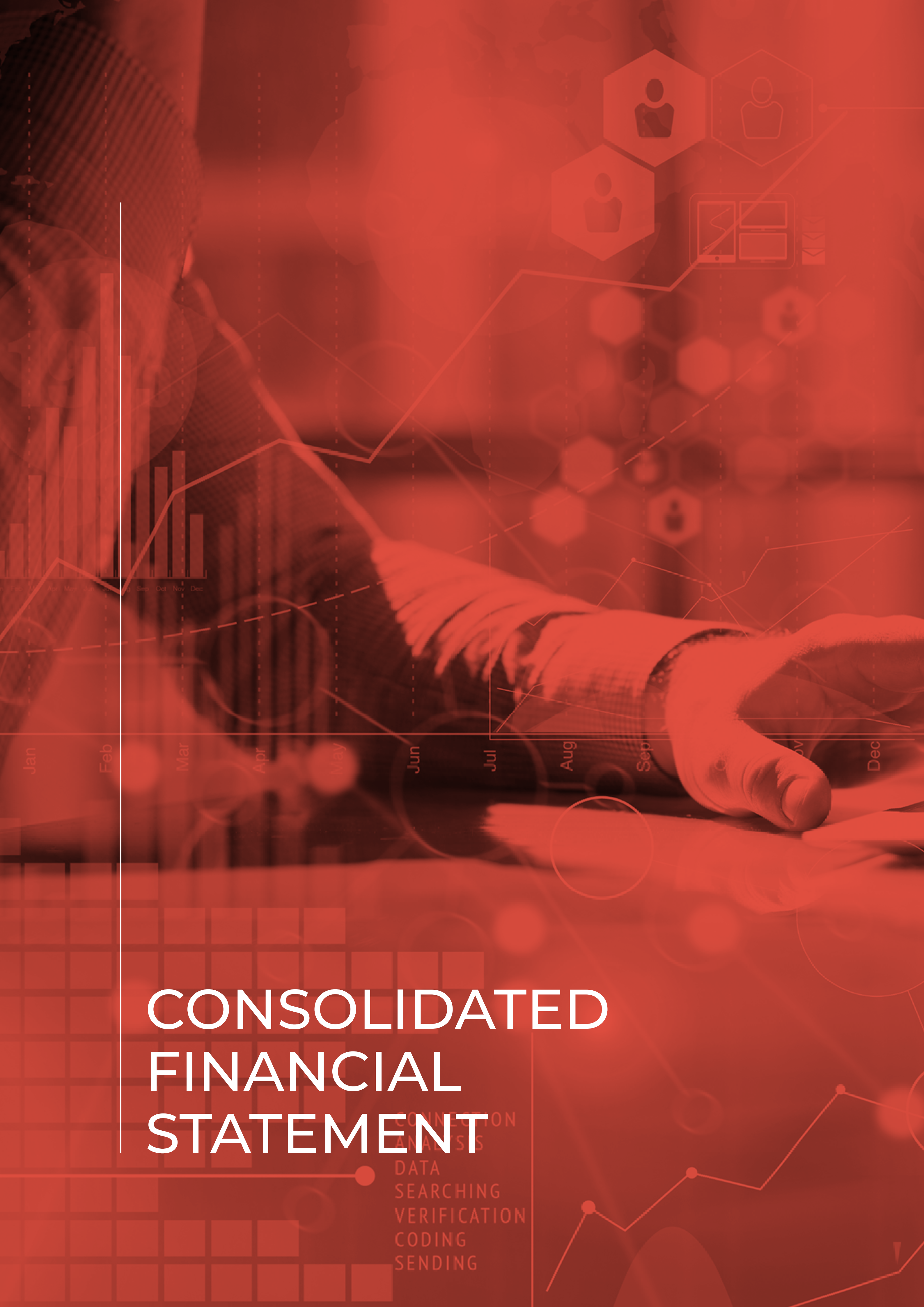
Sd/-
Jayesh Sule
Whole Time Director
DIN-07432517

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 7, 2021

Sd/-
Tejas Desai
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Maulesh Kantharia
Company Secretary

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT




CONNECTION
ANALYSIS
DATA
SEARCHING
VERIFICATION
CODING
SENDING

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of
NSDL e-Governance Infrastructure Limited

Report on the Audit of Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of NSDL e-Governance Infrastructure Limited (hereinafter referred to as the 'Holding Company") and its subsidiaries (Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group") which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at 31 March 2021, and the consolidated statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, and based on the consideration of report of other auditors on separate financial statements of the subsidiaries as were audited by the other auditors, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at 31 March 2021, of its consolidated profit and other comprehensive income, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the ***Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements*** section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in terms of the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the relevant provisions of the Act, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us along with the consideration of audit reports of the other auditors referred to in sub paragraph (a) of the "Other Matters" paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

Other Information

The Holding Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Holding Company's Board report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The Board report is expected to be made available to us after the date of the auditor's report.Our opinion on the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information when it becomes available and in doing so consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the other information, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take necessary actions, as applicable under the applicable laws and regulations.

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Holding Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of these consolidated financial statements in term of the requirements of the Act that give a true and fair view of the consolidated state of affairs, consolidated profit and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act. The respective Management and Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of each company. and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; the selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Management and Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Management and Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for assessing the ability of each company to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the respective Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group is responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of each company.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated 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 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 the internal financial controls with reference to the consolidated financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls based on our audit.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of consolidated financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the appropriateness of this assumption. 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 consolidated 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair

presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of such entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of financial information of such entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us along with the consideration of audit reports of the other auditors referred to in sub-paragraph (a) of the Other Matters paragraph below, are sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Holding Company and such other entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors 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

Other Matters

(a) We did not audit the financial statements of two subsidiaries whose financial statements reflect total assets (before consolidation adjustments) of Rs. 306 lakhs as at 31 March 2021, total revenues (before consolidation adjustments) of Rs. Nil and net cash flows amounting to Rs. 259 lakhs for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. These financial statements have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the Management and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries, and our report in terms of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries, is based solely on the audit reports of the other auditors.

One of the aforesaid subsidiaries is located outside India whose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in that country and which have been audited by other auditor under generally accepted auditing standards applicable in that country. The Holding Company's management has converted the financial statements of this subsidiary located outside India from accounting principles generally accepted in that country to accounting principles generally accepted in India. We have audited these conversion adjustments made by the Holding Company's management. Our opinion in so far as it relates to the balances and affairs of such subsidiary located outside India is based on the report of other auditor and the conversion adjustments prepared by the management of the Holding Company and audited by us.

(b) The financial information of one subsidiary whose financial information reflect total assets (before consolidation adjustments) of Rs. Nil as at 31 March 2021, total revenues (before consolidation adjustments) of Rs. Nil and net cash inflows amounting to Rs. Nil for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements, have not been audited either by us or by other auditors.

These unaudited financial information has been furnished to us by the Management of the Holding Company and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of this subsidiary and our report in terms of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiary, is based solely on such unaudited financial information. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the Management, these financial information are not material to the Group.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done and the reports of the other auditors and the financial information certified by the Management.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

A. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of reports of the other auditors on separate financial statements of such subsidiaries as were audited by other auditors and unaudited financial information of a subsidiary as certified by the Management of the Holding Company, as noted in the 'Other Matters' paragraph, we report, to the extent applicable, that:

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

b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and the reports of the other auditors.

c) The consolidated balance sheet, the consolidated statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act.

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company as on 31 March 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company and the report of the statutory auditor of its subsidiary company incorporated in India, none of the directors of the Group Companies incorporated in India is disqualified as on 31 March 2021 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 with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary company incorporated in India and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A".

B. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditor's) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors on separate financial statements of the subsidiaries and unaudited financial information of a subsidiary as certified by the Management of the Holding Company, as noted in 'Other Matters' paragraph :

i. The consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations as at 31 March 2021 on the consolidated financial position of the Group. Refer Note 30 to the consolidated financial statements.

ii. The Group did not have any material foreseeable losses on long-term contracts including derivative contracts during the year ended 31 March 2021.

iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company during the year ended 31 March 2021.

iv. The disclosures in the consolidated financial statements regarding holdings as well as dealings in specified bank notes during the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016 have not been made in the financial statements since they do not pertain to the financial year ended 31 March 2021.

C. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's report under section 197(16):

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid during the current year by the Holding Company to its directors is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director by the Holding Company is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) which are required to be commented upon by us.

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the current year, there has been no remuneration paid by the subsidiary company incorporated in India to its directors. Accordingly, in respect of the subsidiary company incorporated in India, compliance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act is not required to be commented upon.

For B S R & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 116231W/W-100024

Sd/-
Shabbir Readymadewala
Partner
Membership No. 100060
ICAI UDIN: 21100060AAAABY9270

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 7, 2021

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' report on the consolidated financial statements of NSDL e-Governance Infrastructure Limited for the year ended 31 March 2021

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid consolidated financial statement under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013

(Referred to in paragraph (1)(A)(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Opinion

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the Company as of and for the year ended 31 March 2021, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements of NSDL e-Governance Infrastructure Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company").

In our opinion, the Holding Company and the subsidiary company incorporated in India, have in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2021, based on the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements criteria established by such companies considering the essential components of such internal controls stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note").

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The respective company's management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements based on the criteria established by the respective company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. 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 the respective 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 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act").

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements. 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 with reference to consolidated financial statements were 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 with reference to consolidated financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of the internal controls based on the assessed risk.

The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditor of the subsidiary company incorporated in India, in terms of his report referred to in the Other Matter paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial controls with Reference to Consolidated Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements 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 controls with reference to consolidated financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial controls with Reference to Consolidated Financial Statements

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

Other Matter

Our aforesaid report under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements insofar as it relates to the subsidiary company incorporated in India, is based on the corresponding report of the auditor of the subsidiary company incorporated in India.

For B S R & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 11623W/W-100024

Sd/-
Shabbir Readymadewala
Partner
Membership No. 100060
ICAI UDIN: 21100060AAAABY9270

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 7, 2021

Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2021

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars			Note	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
		Assets			
1	**Non-current assets**				
	a	Property, plant and equipment	2	**4,938**	4,855
	b	Capital work-in-progress		**142**	543
	c	Right-of-use assets	28	**610**	1,461
	d	Other intangible assets	2	**133**	40
	e	Financial assets			
	i	Investments	4	**27,369**	38,491
	ii	Other financial assets	5	**2,039**	2,200
	f	Income tax assets (net)	6	**2,773**	2,570
	g	Deferred tax assets (net)	6	**901**	248
	h	Other non-current assets	7	**297**	187
		Total non-current assets		**39,202**	50,595
2	**Current assets**				
	a	Financial assets			
	i	Investments	8	**1,144**	2,120
	ii	Trade receivables	9	**19,774**	21,071
	iii	Cash and cash equivalents	10	**7,346**	4,104
	iv	Other bank balances (bank balances other than iii above)	11	**4,169**	907
	v	Other financial assets	5	**1,908**	2,165
	b	Other current assets	7	**4,475**	4,797
		Total current assets		**38,816**	35,164
3	**Assets held for sale**		3	**8,240**	8,240
		Total assets		**86,258**	93,999

Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2021

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars			Note	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
		Equity and liabilities			
1	**Equity**				
	a	Equity share capital	12	**4,014**	4,001
	b	Other equity	13	**62,771**	71,350
		Equity attributable to shareholders of the company		**66,785**	75,369
		Non-controlling interest	13&27	**(18)**	(18)
		Total equity		**66,767**	75,351
2	**Liabilities**				
	1	**Non-current liabilities**			
	a	Financial liabilities			
	i	Lease liabilities	28	**186**	668
	b	Provisions	16	**1,347**	986
	c	Other non-current liabilities	17	**112**	164
		Total non current liabilities		**1,645**	1,818
	2	**Current liabilities**			
	a	Financial liabilities			
	i	Lease liabilities	28	**433**	722
	ii	Trade payables			
		-- Dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	14 & 31	**1,671**	606
		-- Dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	14	**8,211**	8,265
	iii	Other financial liabilities (Other than provisions in (b) below)	15	**1,528**	1,796
	b	Provisions	16	**1,035**	965
	c	Other current liabilities	17	**4,968**	4,476
		Total current liabilities		**17,846**	16,830
		Total equity and liabilities		**86,258**	93,999
See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements			1 to 37		

As per our report of even date attached
For B S R & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 116231W/W-100024

Sd/-
Shabbir Readymadewala
Partner
Membership No. 100060

Place : **Mumbai**
Date : May 7, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
NSDL e-Governance Infrastructure Limited
(CIN: U72900MH1995PLC095642)

Sd/-
Shailesh Haribhakti
Chairman
DIN-00007347

Sd/-
Suresh Sethi
Managing Director and CEO
DIN-06426040

Sd/-
Jayesh Sule
Whole Time Director
DIN-07432517

Place : **Mumbai**
Date : May 7, 2021

Sd/-
Tejas Desai
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Maulesh Kantharia
Company Secretary

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2021

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

	Note	For the year Ended 31.03.2021	For the year ended 31.03.2020
Income			
Revenue from operations	18	**60,313**	71,613
Other income	19	**4,905**	3,849
Total Income		**65,218**	75,462
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	20	**7,527**	6,863
Finance costs		**94**	162
Depreciation and amortisation expense	2&28	**1,728**	2,746
Other expenses	21	**44,304**	49,977
Total Expenses		**53,653**	59,748
Profit before tax		**11,565**	15,714
Less : Tax expenses			
Current tax	6	**2,988**	3,761
Deferred tax	6	**(653)**	(165)
Total tax expenses		**2,335**	3,596
Profit for the year (A)		**9,230**	12,118

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2021

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

	Note	For the year Ended 31.03.2021	For the year ended 31.03.2020
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Re-measurement of the defined benefit liability / asset (net of tax)		**(286)**	(379)
Total other comprehensive income (net of tax) (B)		**(286)**	(379)
Total comprehensive income (A+B)		**8,944**	11,739
Profit for the year attributable to :			
Shareholders of the Company		**9,230**	12,125
Non-Controlling interest		-	(7)
		9,230	12,118
Other comprehensive income for the year attributable to :			
Shareholders of the Company		**(286)**	-379
Non-Controlling interest		-	-
		(286)	(379)
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to :			
Shareholders of the Company		**8,944**	11,746
Non-Controlling interest		-	(7)
		8,944	11,739
Earnings per equity share			
Weighted average equity shares used in computing earnings per equity share			
- Basic (₹)	22	**4,00,50,487**	4,00,05,469
- Diluted (₹)	22	**4,00,85,730**	4,00,96,691
Equity shares of par value ₹ 10 each			
- Basic (₹)		**23.05**	30.31
- Diluted (₹)		**23.03**	30.24
See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements	1 to 37		

As per our report of even date attached
For B S R & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 116231W/W-100024

Sd/-
Shabbir Readymadewala
Partner
Membership No. 100060

Place : **Mumbai**
Date : May 7, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
NSDL e-Governance Infrastructure Limited
(CIN: U72900MH1995PLC095642)

Sd/-
Shailesh Haribhakti
Chairman
DIN-00007347

Place : **Mumbai**
Date : May 7, 2021

Sd/-
Suresh Sethi
Managing Director and CEO
DIN-06426040

Sd/-
Tejas Desai
Chief Financial OfficerDate :

Sd/-
Jayesh Sule
Whole Time Director
DIN-07432517

Sd/-
Maulesh Kantharia
Company Secretary

Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2021

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Balance as at 1 April 2019	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31 March 2020
4001	-	4001

Balance as at 1 April 2020	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31 March 2021
4001	13	4014

B. OTHER EQUITY

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Other equity						Attributable to non controlling interest	Total
	Attributable to owners of the company							
	Reserves and surplus			ESOP reserve	Securities premium	Other comprehensive income		
	Capital redemption reserve	General reserve	Retained earnings			Other items of other comprehensive income		
Balance at the April 1, 2019	**2,500**	**39,843**	**20,415**	**347**	**16-**	**(504)**	**(11)**	**62,606**
Profit for the year	-	-	(12,118)	-	-	-	-	**12,118**
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	-	(379)	-	**(379)**
Share based payment expense	-	-	-	121	-	-	-	**121**
Issue of shares on account of exercise of stock options	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	**8**
Non controlling interest of minority shareholders in subsidiary	-	-	-	-		-	(7)	**(7)**
Dividend (including tax on dividen)	-	-	(3,135)	-	-	-	-	**(3,135)**
Balance at the March 31, 2020	**2,500**	**39,843**	**29,398**	**468**	**24**	**(883)**	**(18)**	**71,332**

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Other equity#						Attributable to non controlling interest	Total
	Attributable to owners of the company							
	Reserves and surplus			ESOP reserve	Securities premium	Other comprehensive income		
	Capital redemption reserve	General reserve	Retained earnings			Other items of other comprehensive income		
Balance at the April 1, 2020	**2,500**	**39,843**	**29,398**	**468**	**24**	**(883)**	**(18)**	**71,332**
Profit for the year	-	-	9,230	-	-	-	-	**9,230**
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	-	(286)	-	**(286)**
Share based payment expense	-	-	-	130		-	-	**130**
Transfer from ESOP Reserve on exercise of stock options/options unexercised	-	21	-	(128)	107	-	-	**-**
Issue of shares on account of exercise of stock options					394			**394**
Dividend	-	-	(18,047)	-	-	-	-	**(18,047)**
Balance at the March 31, 2021	**2,500**	**39,864**	**20,581**	**470**	**525**	**(1,169)**	**(18)**	**62,753**

Note:

 # Purpose of Reserve stated as follows:

(a) **Capital redemption reserve:** Capital redemption reserve is created to purchases its own shares out of free reserves and same to be utilized in accordance with the provision of the Companies Act, 2013.

(b) **General reserve:** The general reserve is a free reserve which is used from time to time to transfer profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes.

(c) **ESOP reserve:** The ESOP reserve is created out equity shares issued as per terms and conditions stated in Employee Stock options plan 2017.

(d) **Securities premium :** Securities pr emium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve to be utilized in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

As per our report of even date attached
For B S R & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 116231W/W-100024

Sd/-
Shabbir Readymadewala
Partner
Membership No. 100060

Place : **Mumbai**
Date : May 7, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
NSDL e-Governance Infrastructure Limited
(CIN: U72900MH1995PLC095642)

Sd/-
Shailesh Haribhakti
Chairman
DIN-00007347

Sd/-
Suresh Sethi
Managing Director and CEO
DIN-06426040

Sd/-
Jayesh Sule
Whole Time Director
DIN-07432517

Place : **Mumbai**
Date : May 7, 2021

Sd/-
Tejas Desai
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Maulesh Kantharia
Company Secretary

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2021

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

		For the year ended 31.03.2021	For the year ended 31.03.2020
A)	**Cash flow from operating activities**		
	Profit before tax	**11,565**	15,714
	Adjustments for :		
	Depreciation and amortisation	**1,728**	2,746
	Amortisation of premium / discount on Govt/Debt Securities	**113**	172
	Loss on sale /discard of assets (net)	**13**	1
	Lease modification	**(7)**	-
	Provision for doubtful debts	**2,920**	1,063
	Interest income on interest on financial assets carried at amortised cost	**(2,627)**	(2,610)
	Interest income on bank deposits	**(248)**	(257)
	Finance costs	**94**	162
	Share based payments to employees	**130**	121
	Profit on sale of investments carried on amortised cost	**(523)**	(2)
	Dividend income	**(92)**	(163)
	Operating cash flow before changes in working capital	**13,066**	16,947
	Changes in working capital		
	Trade receivables	**(1,623)**	(3,946)
	Other financial assets and other assets	**346**	(1,817)
	Trade payables	**1,011**	(1,313)
	Other financial liabilities, other liabilities and provisions	**413**	522
	Cash generated from operations	**13,213**	10,393
	Income taxes paid	**(3,191)**	(5,007)
	Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	**10,022**	5,386

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2021

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

		For the year ended 31.03.2021	For the year ended 31.03.2020
B)	**Cash flow from investing activities**		
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment and capital advances given	**(945)**	(1,222)
	Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	-	3
	Interest received	**3,159**	2,403
	Dividend received	**92**	163
	Purchase of non-current investments (net of interest accrued upto date of purchase)	-	(6,073)
	Purchase of current investments	**(4,000)**	-
	Investment in fixed deposits	**(3,262)**	884
	Proceeds from sale of non-current investments	**10,408**	52
	Proceeds from sale of current investments	**6,100**	2,500
	Net cash used in investing activities (B)	**11,552**	(1,290)
C)	**Cash flow from financing activities**		
	Proceeds from exercise of stock options	**407**	8
	Dividend paid	**(18,047)**	(2,600)
	Dividend distribution tax paid	-	(535)
	Lease liability paid	**(692)**	(804)
	Net cash used in financing activities (C)	**(18,332)**	(3,931)
	Net increase in cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (A+B+C)	**3,242**	165
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	**4,104**	3,939
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**7,346**	4,104

Notes to Consolidated Cash Flow Statement :

1 Cash and cash equivalents represents cash, bank balances and bank deposits with original maturity of less than three months.

2 The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in the Ind AS - 7 on Statement of Cash Flow as notified under Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 as amended from time to time.

As per our report of even date attached
For B S R & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 116231W/W-100024

Sd/-
Shabbir Readymadewala
Partner
Membership No. 100060

Place : **Mumbai**
Date : May 7, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
NSDL e-Governance Infrastructure Limited
(CIN: U72900MH1995PLC095642)

Sd/-
Shailesh Haribhakti
Chairman
DIN-00007347

Sd/-
Suresh Sethi
Managing Director and CEO
DIN-06426040

Sd/-
Jayesh Sule
Whole Time Director
DIN-07432517

Place : **Mumbai**
Date : May 7, 2021

Sd/-
Tejas Desai
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Maulesh Kantharia
Company Secretary

NSDL e-Governance Infrastructure Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31st March 2021

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

1. Corporate information

NSDL e-Governance Infrastructure Limited ("the Company") was incorporated in December 1995, is engaged in providing Information Technology (IT) enabled e-Governance services. The current projects of the Company are Central Recordkeeping Agency (CRA) under the National Pension System regulated by Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA); Tax Information Network (TIN), the activity of processing the applications for allotment of Permanent Account Number (PAN) and National Judicial Reference System (NJRS) on behalf of Income Tax Department, Government of India; Electronic Accounting System in Excise and Service Tax (EASIEST) on behalf of Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC), Government of India and acting as a Registrar to Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI), Planning Commission, Government of India.

The company is a public limited company and domiciled in India. The address of the corporate office is 1st floor, Times Tower, Kamala Mills Compound, Senapati Bapat Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai – 400013.

The Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on 23 March 2021 consented to xplore undertaking Offer for Sale (OFS) / Initial Public Offer (IPO) of the equity shares of the Company.

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 7 May 2021

1.1 Summary of significant accounting policies :

a) Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act as amended from time to time

b) Basis of preparation of standalone financial statements

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in Indian Rupee (`) which is the functional currency of the Company and its Indian subsidiary. The functional currency of foreign subsidiaries is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value or amortised cost at the end of each reporting period. 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. All assets and liabilities have been classified as current and non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle. Based on the nature of services rendered to customers and time elapsed between deployment of resources and the realisation in cash and cash equivalents of the consideration for such services rendered, the Group has considered an operating cycle of 12 months.

The statement of cash flows have been prepared under indirect method.

c) Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries. Consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. The group combines the financial statements of the parent and its subsidiaries on a line by line basis by adding together like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses. Intra-group balance and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

d) Use of estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of the Ind AS requires management of the Company to make estimates, judgments and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgments and the use of assumptions in these consolidated financial statements have been disclosed below. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Although these estimate are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about the assumption and estimates could result in the outcome requiring material adjustment to the carrying amount of asset and liabilities.

- **Estimation of uncertainties relating to the global health pandemic from COVID-19:**

In view of the unprecedented COVID-19 pandemic and economic forecasts, the Management has evaluated the impact on the consolidated financial statements and made appropriate adjustment where necessary. In assessing the recoverability of its assets including receivables and unbilled receivables, the Company has considered internal and external information upto the date of approval of these consolidated financial statements including economic forecasts. The Company has performed analysis on the assumptions used and based on current indicators of future economic conditions, the Company expects to recover the carrying amount of these assets.

However, the actual impact of COVID-19 on the Company's consolidated financial statements may differ from that estimated and the Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions

- **Defined benefit**

The cost of the defined benefits that includes gratuity and compensated absences and the present value of the defined benefit obligation are based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

- **Property, Plant and Equipment**

Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the company. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of company's assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology.

- **Leases**

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease equires significant judgment. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate. The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. In assessing whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease. The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

- **Income taxes**

The company's tax jurisdictions is only in India. Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid/recovered for uncertain tax positions.

The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable profits during the periods in which those temporary differences and tax loss carry-forwards become deductible. The Company considers the expected reversal of deferred tax liabilities and projected future taxable income in making this assessment. The amount of the deferred tax assets considered realizable, however, could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry-forward period are reduced.

- **Fair value measurement of financial instruments**

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

- **Interest income**

For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through Profit or loss , interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss

- **Trade receivables**

The Company estimates the un-collectability of accounts receivable by analysing historical payment patterns, customer concentrations, customer credit-worthiness and current economic trends. If the financial condition of a customer deteriorates, additional allowances may be required.

e) Revenue Recognition

The Company earns revenue primarily from providing Information Technology (IT) enabled e-Governance services. The Company offers integrated portfolio of IT, business and engineering services and solutions.

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services.

To recognise revenues, the Company applies the following 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. recognize revenues when a performance obligation is satisfied.

- **Performance obligations**

A performance obligation is a promise in a contract to transfer a distinct good or service to the client and is the unit of accounting in Ind AS 115.

The performance obligations of the Company are satisfied over time as services are rendered.

- **Determination of transaction price**

Revenue is measured based on transaction price which includes variable consideration only to the extent it is probable that a significant reversal of revenues recognized will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is resolved. Revenues also exclude taxes collected from customers.

- **Allocation of transaction price**

A contract's transaction price is allocated to each distinct performance obligation and recognized as revenue when, or as, the performance obligation is satisfied. For contracts with multiple performance obligations, the Company allocates the contract's transaction price to each performance obligation based on the relative standalone selling price. The primary method used to estimate standalone selling price is the adjusted market assessment approach, under which the Company evaluates the price in that market that a customer is willing to pay for those services. While determining relative standalone selling price and identifying separate performance obligations require judgment, generally relative standalone selling prices and the separate performance obligations are readily identifiable as the Company sells those performance obligations unaccompanied by other performance obligations.

- **Contract balances**

A contract asset is right to consideration in exchange of services that the Company has rendered to a customer when that right is conditioned on something other than passage of time. Contract assets are recognised when there is excess of revenue earned over billings on contracts. Contract assets are classified as unbilled receivables (only act of invoicing is pending) when there is unconditional right to receive cash, and only passage of time is required, as per contractual terms.

A contract liability is the obligation to render services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the company renders services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company renders services as per the contract

- Revenue on time-and-material contracts are recognized as the related services are performed and revenue from the end of the last billing to the balance sheet date is recognized as unbilled revenues. Revenue from fixed-price, fixed-timeframe contracts, where there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration, is recognized as per the percentage-of-completion method. When there is uncertainty as to measurement or ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved.
- Revenue related to fixed price maintenance and support services contracts, where the Company is standing ready to provide services is recognized based on time elapsed mode and revenue is straight lined over the period of performance.
- Revenue from the sale of distinct internally developed software and manufactured systems and third party software is recognised at the point in time when the system / software is delivered to the customer. In cases where implementation and / or customisation services rendered significantly modifies or customises the software,
- these services and software are accounted for as a single performance obligation and revenue is recognised over time on a POC method.
- Revenue from the sale of distinct third party hardware is recognised at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for service level credits and incentives, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer.

The billing schedules agreed with customers include periodic performance based payments and / or milestone based progress payments. Invoices are payable within contractually agreed credit period.

Contracts are subject to modification to account for changes in contract specification and requirements. The Company reviews modification to contract in conjunction with the original contract, basis which the transaction price could be allocated to a new performance obligation, or transaction price of an existing obligation could undergo a change. In the event transaction price is revised for existing obligation, a cumulative adjustment is accounted for.

Use of significant judgements in revenue recognition:

- The Company's contracts with customers could include promises to transfer multiple products and services to a customer. The Company assesses the products / services promised in a contract and identifies distinct performance obligations in the contract. Identification of distinct performance obligation involves judgement to determine the deliverables and the ability of the customer to benefit independently from such deliverables.

- Judgement is also required to determine the transaction price for the contract. The transaction price could be either a fixed amount of customer consideration or variable consideration with elements such as service level credits and incentives. The transaction price is also adjusted for the effects of the time value of money if the contract includes a significant financing component. Any consideration payable to the customer is adjusted to the transaction price, unless it is a payment for a distinct product or service from the customer. The estimated amount of variable consideration is adjusted in the transaction price only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur and is reassessed at the end of each reporting period.

  The Company allocates the elements of variable considerations to all the performance obligations of the contract unless there is observable evidence that they pertain to one or more distinct performance obligations.

- The Company uses judgement to determine an appropriate standalone selling price for a performance obligation. The Company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation on the basis of the relative standalone selling price of each distinct product or service promised in the contract. Where standalone selling price is not observable, the Company uses the expected cost plus margin approach to allocate the transaction price to each distinct performance obligation.

  Contract fulfilment costs are generally expensed as incurred except for certain software licence costs which meet the criteria for capitalisation. Such costs are amortised over the contractual period or useful life of licence whichever is less. The assessment of this criteria requires the application of judgement, in particular when considering if costs generate or enhance resources to be used to satisfy future performance obligations and whether costs are expected to be recovered Dividend income

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

f) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost of acquisition less accumulated depreciation/amortization and impairment loss, if any. The cost is inclusive of freight, installation cost, duties, taxes, borrowing cost and other incidental expenses for bringing the asset to its working conditions for its intended use but net of indirect taxes, wherever input credit is claimed.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as capital advances under other non-current assets and the cost of assets not put to use before such date are disclosed under 'Capital work-in-progress'.

When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced in intervals, the Company recognizes such parts as separate component of assets with specific useful lives and provides depreciation over their useful life.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Repairs and maintenance costs are recognized in net profit in the statement of profit and loss when incurred.

The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the consolidated financial statements upon sale or retirement of the asset and the resultant gains or losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Assets to be disposed off are reported at the lower of the carrying value or the fair value less cost to sell.

g) Leases

The Company as a lessee

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for premise. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset
- the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and
- the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

The Company recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the lease term.

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

h) Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets, other than land and properties under construction, over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation on additions / deletions is provided on pro-rata basis from the date of acquisition/ up to the date of deletion

Depreciation on assets is provided on the straight-line method using the rates based on the economic useful life of assets as estimated by the management but not being more than the limits specified in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 as below:

Assets	Estimated Useful Lives
Central System	6 years
Servers	6 years
Computers	3 years
Communication (Network)	6 years
Electrical Installations	10 years
Office Equipment's	5 years
Furniture	10 years
Buildings	60 years

Computer Software is amortized over a period of 2 years.

Depreciation is not recorded on capital work-in-progress until installation is complete and the asset is ready for its intended use. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at each year end, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

On the subsequent sale or retirement of a revalued property, the attributable revaluation surplus remaining in the property revaluation reserve is transferred directly to retained earnings. No transfer is made from the revaluation reserve to retained earnings except when an asset is derecognised.

i) Intangible assets

Intangible assets comprising of software are recorded at acquisition cost and are amortized over the estimated useful life on straight line basis. Cost of development and production incurred till the time software is ready for use is capitalised.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Research cost are expensed as incurred.

Development costs

Development expenditures on an individual project are recognised as an intangible asset when the Company can demonstrate:

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that the asset will be available for use
- Its intention to complete and its ability and intention to use the asset
- How the asset will generate future economic benefits
- The ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development

Following initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the asset is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortised over the period of expected future benefit. Amortisation expense is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually.

j) Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At each reporting date, 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). Where 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.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised as an expense immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised as income immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

k) Foreign currency transactions and translation

- **Transactions and translations**

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currency at the rates prevailing on the reporting period date.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at reporting period-end date exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency shall be translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency shall be translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

l) Employee benefit costs

- **Short- term employee benefits**

  All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, wages etc. and the expected cost of ex-gratia are recognised in the period in which the employee renders the related service. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid when there is a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably

- **Post-Employment benefits**

  Defined Contribution plans

  Provident Fund: Employees are entitled to receive benefits in respect of provident fund, in which both employees and the Company make monthly contributions at a specified percentage of the covered employees' salary. The contributions, as specified under the law were made to Recognised Provident Fund.

  Superannuation: Certain employees of the Company are participants in a defined contribution plan. The company has no further obligations to the Plan beyond its annual contributions which are contributed to a trust fund, the corpus of which is invested with the Life Insurance Corporation of India

  Defined benefit Plans

  a) Gratuity: The Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan ('the Gratuity Plan') covering eligible employees. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump-sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment with the Company.

  The Company has maintained a Group Gratuity Cum Life Assurance Scheme with the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) towards which it annually contributes a sum determined by LIC.

  The Company's net obligation in respect of the gratuity benefit scheme is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any plan assets is deducted. The present value of the obligation under such defined benefit plan is determined based on actuarial valuation by an independent actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method, which recognises each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

  The obligation is measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows. The discount rates used for determining the present value of the obligation under defined benefit plan are based on the market yields on Government securities as at the balance sheet date. The Company recognises the net obligation of a defined benefit plan in its balance sheet as an asset or liability.

  Gains or losses through re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability / (asset) are recognised in other comprehensive income. The actual return of portfolio of plan assets, in excess of yields computed by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation are recognised in other comprehensive income. The effects of any plan amendments are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

(ii) Compensated absences: The company has a policy on compensated absences which are both accumulating and non-accumulating in nature. The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences is determined by actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary at each balance sheet date using projected unit credit method on the additional amount expected to be paid/availed as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the balance sheet date. Expense on non-accumulating compensated absences is recognized in the period in which the absences occur.

m) Income Tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred income tax. Income tax expense is recognized in net profit in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in other comprehensive income.

- **Current tax**

Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognized at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

- **Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset realised based on the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current and deferred tax are recognised as an expense or income in profit or loss, except when they relate to items credited or debited outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity), in which case the tax is also recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively).

n) Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent assets

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which reliable estimate can be made. Provisions (excluding retirement benefits) are discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the consolidated financial statements. A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made. A contingent asset is neither recognised nor disclosed in the consolidated financial statements.

o) Cash Flow statement.

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

p) Cash and Bank balances

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, balance with banks and term deposits with banks with original maturity up to three months.

Other bank balances comprises of term deposit with banks having maturity of more than three months but less than twelve months from the Balance sheet date.

q) Earnings per share

Basic and diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to equity shareholders for the year, by weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

r) Financial instruments

- **Initial recognition**

The company recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are recognized at fair value on initial recognition, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not at fair value through profit or loss are added to the fair value on initial recognition.

Subsequent measurement

- **Financial assets**

Financial assets are classified into the following specified categories: financial assets “at amortised cost”, “fair value through other comprehensive income”, “fair value through Profit or Loss”. The classification depends on the entity’s business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset at the time of initial recognition.

Financial assets are recognised by the company as per its business model.

All financial assets are recognised and de-recognised on a trade date basis where the purchase or sale of an investment is under a contract whose terms require delivery of the investment within the timeframe established by the market concerned, and are initially at fair value through profit or loss.

Income and expense is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instrument, Other Equity instruments are classified as “fair value through Profit or Loss”.

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements are categorised 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- Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

- **Loans and receivables**

Trade receivables, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as “loans and receivables”. Loans and receivables (including trade and other receivables) and others are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method less impairment. Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest method, except for short-term receivables when the effect of discounting is immaterial.

- **Impairment of financial assets**

The Company assesses at each date of balance sheet whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. In determining the allowances for doubtful trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and is adjusted for forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the receivables that are due and allowance rates used in the provision matrix. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

- **Loans and receivables and derecognition of financial assets**

The Company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

Subsequent measurement

- **Financial assets carried at amortised cost**

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

- **Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income**

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The Company has made an irrevocable election for its investments which are classified as equity instruments to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income based on its business model. Further, in cases where the company has made an irrevocable election based on its business model, for its investments which are classified as equity instruments, the subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income.

- **Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss**

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

- **Financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for contingent consideration recognized in a business combination which is subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

Investment in subsidiaries

Investment in subsidiaries is carried at cost in the separate consolidated financial statements.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Equity instruments

Equity instruments are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities "at fair value through profit or loss" or other financial liabilities.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL where the financial liability is either held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations

Non-current assets held for sale are measured at lower of the carrying value and the fair value less cost to sell.

Offsetting arrangements

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. A right to set-off must be available today rather than being contingent on a future event and must be exercisable by any of the counterparties, both in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy.

s) Dividends

Final dividends on shares are recorded as a liability on the date of approval by the shareholders and interim dividends are recorded as a liability on the date of declaration by the company's Board of Directors.

t) Reclassifications

Previous period's figures have been regrouped/ reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with the current period classification / disclosure.

1.2 Recent Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)

On March 24, 2021, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through a notification, amended Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. The amendments revise Division I, II and III of Schedule III and are applicable from April 1, 2021. Key amendments relating to Division II which relate to companies whose financial statements are required to comply with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 are:

Balance Sheet:

- Lease liabilities should be separately disclosed under the head 'financial liabilities', duly distinguished as current or non-current.
- Certain additional disclosures in the statement of changes in equity such as changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors and restated balances at the beginning of the current reporting period.
- Specified format for disclosure of shareholding of promoters.
- Specified format for ageing schedule of trade receivables, trade payables, capital work-in-progress and intangible asset under development.
- If a company has not used funds for the specific purpose for which it was borrowed from banks and financial institutions, then

disclosure of details of where it has been used.

- Specific disclosure under 'additional regulatory requirement' such as compliance with approved schemes of arrangements, compliance with number of layers of companies, title deeds of immovable property not held in name of company, loans and advances to promoters, directors, key managerial personnel (KMP) and related parties, details of benami property held etc.

Statement of profit and loss:

- Additional disclosures relating to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), undisclosed income and crypto or virtual currency specified under the head 'additional information' in the notes forming part of consolidated financial statements.

The amendments are extensive and the Company will evaluate the same to give effect to them as required by law.

2. Property, plant, equipment's and intangible assets

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

	Property, Plant and Equipments								Other Intangible assets	
Particulars	Land Free-hold	Build-ing	Com-puters	Data and Tele-commu-nication equip-ments	Electric installa-tion	Office equip-ment	Furni-ture and fixtures	Total	Comput-er Soft-wares (others)	Total
Gross carrying value as of April 1, 2020	**-**	**5,292**	**7,439**	**1,799**	**477**	**883**	**687**	**16,577**	**4,857**	**4,857**
Additions	-	-	983	26	37	11	-	1,057	162	162
Deletions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying value as of March 31, 2021	**-**	**5,292**	**8,422**	**1,825**	**514**	**894**	**687**	**17,634**	**5,019**	**5,019**
Accumulated depreciation as of April 1, 2020	**-**	**4,012**	**5,262**	**1,112**	**379**	**636**	**321**	**11,722**	**4,817**	**4,817**
Depreciation		21	672	151	17	65	48	974	69	69
Accumulated depreciation on deletion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as of March 31, 2021	**-**	**4,033**	**5,934**	**1,263**	**396**	**701**	**369**	**12,696**	**4,886**	**4,886**
Carrying value as of March 31, 2021	**-**	**1,259**	**2,488**	**562**	**118**	**193**	**318**	**4,938**	**133**	**133**

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Land Free-hold	Build-ing	Com-puters	Data and Tele-commu-nication equip-ments	Electric installa-tion	Office equip-ment	Furni-ture and fixtures	Total	Comput-er Soft-wares (others)	Total
	Property, Plant and Equipments								Other Intangible assets	
Gross carrying value as of April 1, 2019	1,574	9,422	6,727	1,806	1,285	2,694	1,247	24,755	4,827	4,827
Additions	-	198	713	112	73	165	289	1,550	30	30
Transfer to assets held for sale	1,574	4,328	-	119	866	1,969	809	9,665	-	-
Deletions	-	-	1	-	15	7	40	63	-	-
Gross carrying value as of March 31, 2020	-	5,292	7,439	1,799	477	883	687	16,577	4,857	4,857
Accumulated depreciation as of April 1, 2019	-	4,074	4,670	976	474	1,057	404	11,655	4,414	4,414
Depreciation		92	593	179	97	446	123	1,530	403	403
Transfer to assets held for sale	-	154	-	43	190	862	176	1,425	-	-
Deletions	-	-	1	-	2	5	30	38	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as of March 31, 2020	-	4,012	5,262	1,112	379	636	321	11,722	4,817	4,817
Carrying value as of March 31, 2020	-	1,280	2,177	687	98	247	366	4,855	40	40

The aggregate depreciation has been included under depreciation and amortisation expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

3. Assets held for sale

The Company has decided to sell its Data Centre unit at Bangalore. The Company has offered for sale the said unit to a third party, failing which the Company intends to float Request for Proposal (RFP) and invite bids in the coming year. The Company expects to complete the sale within one year from the balance sheet date. There are no liabilities associated with respect to the said assets held for sale. The particulars of the assets held for sale are as under:

Particulars	WDV of assets as on 31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	WDV of assets as on 31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Land & Building	**5,749**	5,749
Furniture, fixture and office equipment's	**2,491**	2,491
Total	**8,240**	**8,240**

4. Non-current investments

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

		Rate of interest %	Year of maturity	No. of bonds/ debentures/share	Face value	As at 31 March, 2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31 March, 2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Quoted debt securities investments at amortised cost :							
Investment in tax free bonds							
1	Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited	8.10	2027	50,000	1,000	534	534
2	National Highway Authority of India Limited	8.30	2027	2,00,000	1,000	2,182	2,182
3	Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited	7.34	2028	2,50,000	1,000	2,574	2,574
4	National Highway Authority of India Limited	8.50	2029	80,000	1,000	800	800
5	National Housing Bank	8.63	2029	7,220	5,000	361	361
6	Rural Electrification Corporation	8.63	2029	50,000	1,000	500	500
7	National Housing Bank	8.68	2029	40,000	5,000	2,053	2,053
8	National Thermal Power Corporation Limited	7.37	2035	6,246	1,000	62	62
9	Rural Electrification Corporation	7.21	2022	130	10,00,000	1,329	1,329
10	National Thermal Power Corporation Limited	7.15	2025	90	10,00,000	912	912
11	National Housing Bank	8.46	2028	40	10,00,000	443	443
12	Power Finance Corporation Limited	8.46	2028	150	10,00,000	1,672	1,672
13	Rural Electrification Corporation	8.46	2028	250	10,00,000	2,894	2,894
14	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Devlopment	7.35	2031	50,000	1,000	526	1,578
15	National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited	8.67	2033	50,000	1,000	634	634
16	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Devlopment	7.35	2031	1,00,000	1,000	1,117	1,117
17	Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited	7.17	2025	270	10,00,000	2,877	2,877
18	National Highway Authority of India Limited	7.35	2031	1,00,000	1,000	1,125	1,125
19	National Highway Authority of India Limited	7.39	2031	50,000	1,000	556	556
20	Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited	7.35	2031	1,50,000	1,000	1,663	1,663
21	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Devlopment	7.35	2031	2,00,000	1,000	-	2,221
22	National Housing Bank	8.76	2034	20,000	5,000	1,241	1,241
23	National Housing Bank	8.68	2029	10,000	5,000	591	591
24	Power Finance Corporation Limited	7.21	2022	150	10,00,000	-	1,538
25	Power Finance Corporation Limited	9.10	2029	50	10,00,000	512	512
26	National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited	8.18	2023	50,000	1,000	538	538
27	National Thermal Power Corporation Limited	7.32	2029	150	1,50,000	-	1,476
28	National Thermal Power Corporation Limited	7.32	2029	250	2,50,000	-	2,489
29	Power Finance Corporation Limited	8.20	2022	1,00,000	1,000	-	1,084
30	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited	8.40	2029	100	10,00,000	-	1,059

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

		Rate of interest %	Year of maturity	No. of bonds/ debentures/share	Face value	As at 31 March, 2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31 March, 2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Investment in non convertible debentures							
31	Power Finance Corporation Limited	9.36	2021	2	10,00,000	-	20
32	Housing Development and Finance Corporation Limited	9.40	2021	4	10,00,000	-	40
33	EXIM Bank Limited	9.25	2022	2	10,00,000	20	20
34	Rural Electrification Corporation	9.35	2022	4	10,00,000	40	40
35	Infrastructure Leasing & Finance Services Limited	9.55	2023	550	1,000	6	6
36	HDB Financial Services Limited	9.60	2023	2	10,00,000	20	20
37	HDB Finanacial Services Limited	10.19	2024	1	10,00,000	10	10
38	IDFC Bank Limited	8.80	2025	10	10,00,000	100	100
39	Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited	9.09	2026	2	10,00,000	20	20
40	State Bank of India	9.95	2026	296	10,000	-	30
41	Power Finance Corporation Limited	8.94	2028	4	10,00,000	41	41
42	Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited	8.79	2030	1	10,00,000	10	10
43	India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited	9.41	2037	5	10,00,000	56	56
						28,019	**39,028**
	Less : Amortisation of premium					644	531
	Less : Provision for impairment of assets					6	6
	Total					**27,369**	**38,491**
	Aggregate book value of quoted investments {Non-current + Current-(Note 8)}					28,513	40,611
	Aggregate market value of quoted investments {Non-current + Current-(Note 8)}					31,970	42,768

5. Other financial assets

(Unsecured considered good)

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Others				
Security deposits	**1,163**	1,260		-
Interest accrued on investments	**-**	-	**916**	1,242
Interest accrued on bank deposits	**49**	13	**52**	46
Restricted deposits with banks against performance guarantee	**785**	785	**-**	-
Loans to employees	**-**	2	**-**	-
Unbilled receivables	**42**	140	**940**	877
Total	**2,039**	**2,200**	**1,908**	**2,165**

6. Income taxes

(A) The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020 are:

Profit and loss section

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Current taxes	**2,988**	3,761
Deferred taxes	**(653)**	(165)
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	**2,335**	3,596

Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) section

Deferred tax benefits related to items recognised in OCI during the year ended:

Particulars	31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Re-measurement of the defined benefit liability / asset	**-**	-
	-	-

(B) Reconciliation of the income tax expense to the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to the income before income taxes

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2021	Year ended 31.03.2020
Profit before income taxes	**11,565**	15,714
Applicable enacted tax rates in India	**25.17%**	25.17%
Computed expected tax expense	**2,911**	3,955
Tax effect of adjustments to reconcile expected income tax expense to reported income tax expense:		
Depreciation	**-**	-
Income exempt from tax	**(587)**	(643)
Expense not allowed for taxation purpose	**87**	284
Income taxable at different rate	**(76)**	-
Total income tax expense	**2,335**	3,596

The movement in the current income tax asset/ (liability) for the year ended March 31, 2021 and year ended March 31, 2020 as follows:

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Net current income tax asset/ (liability) at the beginning	**2,570**	1,324
Income tax paid	**3,191**	5,007
Current income tax expense	**(2,988)**	(3,761)
Net current income tax asset/ (liability) at the end	**2,773**	2,570

The tax effects of significant temporary differences that resulted in deferred income tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

Particulars	31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Deferred tax assets		
Provision for compensated absences	**358**	322
Provision for doubtful debts	**1,033**	268
Others	**18**	(43)
Total deferred tax assets	**1,409**	547
Deferred tax liabilities		
Difference between tax balance and book balance of fixed assets	**508**	267
Others	**-**	18
Amortisation of revenue	**-**	14
Total deferred tax liabilities	**508**	299
Deferred tax assets (net)	**901**	248

The gross movement in the deferred income tax account for the year ended March 31, 2021 and year ended March 31, 2020, is as follows:

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

	31.03.2021			31.03.2020		
	Opening balance	**Recognised in profit and loss**	**Closing balance**	**Opening balance**	**Recognised in profit and loss**	**Closing balance**
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) in relation to:						
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	**(267)**	**(241)**	**(508)**	(316)	49	(267)
Provision of leave encashment	**322**	**36**	**358**	375	(53)	322
Employee incentive plan	**(43)**	**43**	**-**	102	(145)	(43)
Deferred revenue	**(14)**	**12**	**(2)**	(68)	54	(14)
Provision of doubtful debts	**268**	**765**	**1,033**	42	226	268
Right of use assets and lease liabilities	**(18)**	**38**	**20**	-	(18)	(18)
Provision of gratuity	**-**	**-**	**-**	(46)	46	-
Total deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	**248**	**653**	**901**	89	159	248

7. Other assets

		Non-current		Current	
		31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	**31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)**	**31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)**	**31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)**
(A)	**Capital advances**	14	14	-	-
(B)	**Other advances**				
	Prepaid expenses	193	42	482	782
	Deferred expenses	90	131	243	325
	GST credit receivable	-	-	2,194	1,807
	Advance to suppliers	-	-	1,551	1,851
	Others	-	-	5	32
		297	187	4,475	4,797

8. Current investments

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

		As at 31st March, 2021					As at 31st March, 2020		
		Year of maturity	Rate of interest	No. of Units	Face Value	(₹ in Lakhs)	No. of Units	Face Value	(₹ in Lakhs)
Quoted debt securities investments at amortised cost :									
Non convertible debentures									
	Current portion of Non convertible debentures								
1	Housing Development and Finance Corporation Limited	2021	8.79	2	10,00,000	40	-	-	-
2	Power Finance Corporation Limited	2021	9.36	2	10,00,000	20	-	-	-
3	Power Finance Corporation Limited	2022	8.20	1,00,000	1,000	1,084	-	-	-
4	Housing Development and Finance Corporation Limited	2020	8.79	-	-	-	2	10,00,000	20
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss :									
Liquid Mutual funds									
1	Units of Axis Liquid Fund - Institutional Daily Dividend Reinvestment			-	-	-	52,576	1,001	526
2	Units of UTI Liquid Cash Plan Fund - Institutional Plan (Daily Dividend Option)			-	-	-	51,592	1,019	526
3	LIC MF Liquid Fund- Daily Dividend Reinvestment			-	-	-	47,935	1,098	526
4	ICICI Prudential Liquid Plan- Daily Dividend Reinvestment			-	-	-	5,21,726	100	522
	Total					**1,144**			**2,120**

9. Trade receivables

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Current	
	31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Trade Receivables	**23,757**	22,134
Less: Allowance for doubtful trade receivables	**3,983**	1,063
Considered good	**19,774**	21,071
Trade Receivables	**119**	119
Less: Allowance for doubtful trade receivables	**119**	119
Credit Impaired	**-**	-
Total	**19,774**	**21,071**

10. Cash and cash equivalents

	Current	
	31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	**31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)**
Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks in current accounts	**1**	1
Cash on hand	**7,345**	4,103
	7,346	4,104

11. Other Bank Balances

	Current	
	31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	**31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)**
Bank Deposits with original maturity for more than 3 months but less than 12 months	**4,169**	907
Total	**4,169**	907

12. Equity share capital

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

	Non-current	
	31.03.21 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Authorised		
50,00,00,000 (Previous Year 50,00,00,000) equity shares of Rs 10 each.	**50,000**	50,000
Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up		
40,139,462 (Previous year 40,007,981) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up.	**4,014**	4,001
Total	**4,014**	4,001

a) Reconciliation of number of shares

	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Number of shares	**Amount (₹ in Lakhs)**	Number of shares	Amount (₹ in Lakhs)
Equity shares				
Opening balance	**4,00,07,981**	**4,001**	4,00,05,300	4,001
Issued during the year	**1,31,481**	**13**	2,681	-*
Closing balance	**4,01,39,462**	**4,014**	4,00,07,981	4,001

* Represents value less than ₹0.5 lakhs

b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

The company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

c) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% share in the company

	As at 31.03.2021		As at 31.03.2020	
	Numbers of Shares Held	**% of Holding**	Numbers of Shares Held	% of Holding
NSE Investments Limited	**1,00,18,000**	**24.96**	1,00,18,000	25.04
IIFL Special Opportunities Fund	**28,94,507**	**7.21**	28,94,507	7.24
Administrator of Specified Undertaking of Unit Trust of India	**27,32,000**	**6.81**	27,32,000	6.83
IIFL Special Opportunities Fund – Series 4	**24,99,178**	**6.23**	24,99,178	6.25
IIFL Special Opportunities Fund – Series 2	**20,16,366**	**5.02**	20,16,366	5.04

d) Information on equity shares alloted without receipt of cash or alloted as bonus shares or shares bought back

The Company has neither alloted equity shares wthout receipt of cash or as bonus shares nor bought back any equity shares during preceeding five financial years

13. Other Equity

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

		31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
a)	**Capital redemption reserve**		
	Balance at the beginning	**2,500**	2,500
	Balance at the end of the year	**2,500**	2,500
b)	**General reserve**		
	Balance at the beginning	**39,843**	39,843
	Transfer from ESOP Reserve on options unexercised	**21**	-
	Balance at the end of the year	**39,864**	39,843
c)	**Retained earnings**		
	Balance at the beginning	**29,398**	20,415
	(i) Dividend	**(18,047)**	(3,135)
	(ii) Profit for the year	**9,230**	12,118
	Balance at the end of the year	**20,581**	29,398
d)	**Non controlling interest of minority shareholders in subsidiary**		
	Balance at the beginning	**(18)**	(11)
	(i) Non controlling interest of minority shareholders in subsidiary	**-**	(7)
	Balance at the end of the year	**(18)**	(18)
e)	**Other comprehensive income**		
	Balance at the beginning	**(883)**	(504)
	(i) Re-measurement of the defined benefit net liability / asset	**(286)**	(379)
	Balance at the end of the year	**(1,169)**	(883)
f)	**ESOP reserve**		
	Balance at the beginning	**468**	347
	(i) Share based payment expense	**130**	121
	(ii) Transfer to General Reserve/Securities Premium on exercise of stock options/options unexercised	**(128)**	-
	Balance at the end of the year	**470**	468
g)	**Securities premium**		
	Balance at the beginning	**24**	16
	(i) Issue of shares to employees on account of exercise of stock options	**394**	8
	(ii) Transfer from ESOP Reserve on exercise of stock options	**107**	-
	Balance at the end of the year	**525**	24
		62,753	71,332

14. Trade payables

		Current	
		31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Trade payables			
	Dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	1,671	606
	Dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	8,211	8,265
		9,882	8,871

15. Other financial liabilities

	Current	
	31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Creditors for capital expenditure	**237**	351
Directors' commission payable	**89**	122
Employee benefits payable	**98**	42
Employee incentives payable	**917**	1,126
Other liabilities	**187**	155
Total	**1,528**	1,796

16. Provision

	Non-current		Current	
	31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)	**31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)**	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Provision for employee benefits				
Provision for gratuity	-	-	**961**	672
Provision for compensated absences	**1,347**	986	**74**	293
Total	**1,347**	986	**1,035**	965

17. Other liabilities

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

	Non - Current		Current	
	31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)	**31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)**	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Advances from customers	**-**	-	**1,696**	995
Deferred revenue	**112**	164	**304**	407
Statutory dues payable:				
Goods and services tax payable	**-**	-	**796**	801
TDS payable			**458**	250
Other statutory liabilities			**77**	54
Income received in advance	**-**	-	**1,637**	1,969
Total	**112**	164	**4,968**	4,476

18. Revenue from operations

	31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Sale of services :		
Transaction fees	**44,132**	56,963
Accounts maintenance fees	**16,069**	14,175
Other operational income	**112**	475
Total	**60,313**	71,613

Information about major customers:

No single customer represents 10% or more of the Company's total revenue during the year ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020. While disclosing the aggregate amount of transaction price yet to be recognised as revenue towards unsatisfied (or partially) satisfied performance obligations, along with the broad time band for the expected time to recognise those revenues, the Company has applied the practical expedient in Ind AS 115. Accordingly, the Company has not disclosed the aggregate transaction price allocated to unsatisfied (or partially satisfied) performance obligations which pertain to contracts where revenue recognised corresponds to the value transferred to customer typically involving time and material, outcome based and event based contracts.Unsatisfied (or partially satisfied) performance obligations are subject to variability due to several factors such as changes in scope of contracts, periodic revalidations of the estimates, economic factors, etc.

The table below discloses the movement in contract liabilities during the year ended	31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Balance at the beginning of the year	**3,535**	4,295
Add: Invoices raised/advance received for which no revenue is recognised during the year	**3,082**	2,925
Less: revenue recognised that was included in the contract liabilities at the begining of the year	**(2,868)**	(3,685)
Balance at the end of the year	**3,749**	3,535

Contract liabilities include payments received in advance of performance under the contract, and are realized with the associated revenue recognized under the contract.

Reconciliation of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price	31 March 2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31 March 2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Particulars		
Contracted price with the customers	**60,313**	71,613
Less/Add: Adjustments	**-**	-
Revenue from contracts with customers (as per Statement of Profit and Loss)	**60,313**	71,613

Practical expedients used

In accordance with the practical expedient in Para 63 of Ind AS 115, the Company has not adjusted the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component if the Company expects, at contract inception, that the period between when the Company transfers a promised good or service to a customer and when the customer pays for that good or service will be one year or less.

The Company has evaluated the impact of COVID – 19 resulting from termination or deferment of contracts by customers. The Company has concluded that the impact of COVID – 19 is not material on the existing revenues basis the current estimates.

19. Other income

	31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Interest income		
On interest on financial assets carried at amortised cost	**2,627**	2,695
On bank deposits	**248**	-
On overdue trade receivables	**1,108**	677
On security deposits	**83**	75
Dividend income	**92**	163
Support charges	**75**	66
Rent income	**149**	171
Miscellaneous income	**-**	2
Profit on sale of investments carried on amortised cost	**523**	-
Total	**4,905**	**3,849**

20. Employee benefits expenses

	31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Salaries, wages and bonus	**6,425**	5,762
Share based payment expense	**130**	121
Contribution to provident and other funds	**804**	699
Staff welfare expenses	**168**	281
Total	**7,527**	**6,863**

21. Other expenses

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

	31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Rent	**40**	114
Communication expenses	**936**	793
Travelling and conveyance expenses	**84**	651
Annual fees	**1,063**	933
Processing charges	**31,368**	38,457
Repairs and maintenance		
- To buildings	**266**	294
- To computers, trading and telecommunication systems	**5,299**	5,545
- To others	**131**	85
Insurance	**158**	148
Rates and taxes	**183**	99
Advertisement and publicity	**34**	110
Legal and Professional fees	**449**	434
Printing and stationery expenses	**7**	19
Payment to auditor (refer note below)	**40**	31
Electricity charges / power fuel	**328**	372
Directors' sitting fees	**36**	30
Directors' commission	**89**	121
Provision for doubtful debts	**2,920**	1,063
Loss on sale /discard of assets (net)	**13**	1
Expenditure incurred on CSR activities (refer note 33)	**576**	181
Miscellaneous expenses	**284**	496
Total	**44,304**	49,977
Note :		
Payment to auditor		
As auditor :		
Audit fees	**27**	27
Tax audit fee	**2**	2
In other capacity		
Certification matters	**6**	6
Limited review	**5**	5
Total	**40**	40

22. Earnings Per Share

In accordance with Indian Accounting Standard 33 - "Earnings per Share" notified under Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

	Year ended 31.03.2021	Year ended 31.03.2020
Net profit attributable to shareholders of the Company	**9,230**	12,125
Weighted Average number of equity shares for basic EPS	**4,00,50,487**	4,00,05,469
Basic earnings per share of ₹ 10/- each (in `)	**23.05**	30.31
Weighted Average number of equity shares for diluted EPS	**4,00,85,730**	**4,00,96,691**
Diluted earnings per share of ₹ 10/- each (in `)	**23.03**	**30.24**

23. Disclosure under Indian Accounting Standard 19 (Ind As 19) on Employee Benefits:

i) Defined contribution plan:

(a) The Company's contribution towards superannuation amounts to ₹ 184 Lakhs (31 March 2020: ₹ 155 lakhs). These contributions are made to the fund administered and managed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India. The Company's monthly contributions are charged to the statement of profit and loss in the period they are incurred.

(b) Provident fund: Eligible employees of the Company receive benefit under the provident fund which is a defined contribution plan wherein both the employee and the Company make monthly contributions equal to a specified percentage of the covered employees' salary. These contributions are made to the fund administered and managed by the Government of India. The Company's monthly contributions are charged to the statement of profit and loss in the period they are incurred. The total charge for the year amounts to ₹ 254 Lakhs (31 March 2020 - ₹ 234 Lakhs).

ii) Defined benefit plan :

(a) Gratuity: The Company has charged the gratuity expense to statement of profit & loss based on the actuarial valuation of gratuity liability at the end of the year. The projected unit credit method used to show the position is as under.

(i) Assumptions:

	Year ended 31.03.2021	Year ended 31.03.2020
Weighted average duration of the projected benefit obligation	**11**	9
Discount rate	**6.80%**	6.87%
Rate of return on plan assets	**6.80%**	6.87%
Salary escalation	**8.00%**	8.00%
Attrition rate	**5.00%**	5.00%

(ii) Sensitivity analysis

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

	Year ended 31.03.2021	Year ended 31.03.2020
Delta effect of +1% change in rate of discounting	**(371)**	(323)
Delta effect of -1% change in rate of discounting	**433**	378
Delta effect of +1% change in rate of salary increase	**424**	370
Delta effect of -1% change in rate of salary increase	**(371)**	(323)
Delta effect of +1% change in rate of employee turnover	**(39)**	(33)
Delta effect of -1% change in rate of employee turnover	**44**	37

(iii) Table showing change in benefit obligation:

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

	Year ended 31.03.2021	Year ended 31.03.2020
Liability at the beginning of the year	**4,398**	3,568
Interest cost	**300**	277
Current service cost	**304**	268
Benefits paid	**(853)**	(79)
Actuarial (gains)/losses on obligations - due to change in financial assumptions	**28**	290
Actuarial (gains)/losses on obligations - due to experience	**201**	74
Liability at the end of the year	**4,378**	4,398

(iv) Table showing fair value of plan assets

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

	Year ended 31.03.2021	Year ended 31.03.2020
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	**3,726**	3,287
Interest income	**255**	255
Contributions	**346**	278
Benefits paid	**(853)**	(79)
Actuarial gain / (loss) on plan assets	**(57)**	(15)
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	**3,417**	3,726

(v) Amount recognised in the Balance Sheet

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

	Year ended 31.03.2021	Year ended 31.03.2020
Fair value of plan assets as at the end of the period/year	**3,417**	3,726
Liability as at the end of the year	**4,378**	4,398
Net (liability) / asset disclosed in the Balance Sheet	**(961)**	(672)

(vi) Net interest cost for current year

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

	Year ended 31.03.2021	Year ended 31.03.2020
Interest cost	**300**	277
Interest income	**(255)**	(255)
Net interest cost for current year	**45**	22

(vii) Expenses recognised in the Statement of profit and loss

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

	Year ended 31.03.2021	Year ended 31.03.2020
Current service cost	**304**	268
Net interest cost	**45**	22
Expenses recognised in the Statement of profit and loss	**349**	290

(viii) Expenses recognised in the other comprehensive income (OCI)

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

	Year ended 31.03.2021	Year ended 31.03.2020
Expected return on plan assets	**57**	15
Actuarial (gain) or loss	**229**	364
Net (income)/expense for the year recognized in OCI	**286**	379

(ix) Balance sheet reconciliation

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

	Year ended 31.03.2021	Year ended 31.03.2020
Opening net liability	**672**	280
Expenses recognized in statement of profit and loss	**349**	291
Expenses recognized in OCI	**286**	379
Employers contribution	**(346)**	(278)
Amount recognised in the balance sheet	**961**	672

(x) Category of assets

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

	Year ended 31.03.2021	Year ended 31.03.2020
LIC of India - Insurer managed funds	**3,417**	3,726
Total	**3,417**	3,726

(xi) Expected contribution for next year

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

	Year ended 31.03.2021	Year ended 31.03.2020
Expected contribution for next year	**287**	284
Total	**287**	284

(xii) Maturity Analysis of the Benefit Payments

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

	Year ended 31.03.2021	Year ended 31.03.2020
Projected Benefits Payable in Future Years From the Date of Reporting		
1st Following Year	**205**	882
2nd Following Year	**273**	180
3rd Following Year	**563**	240
4th Following Year	**205**	499
5th Following Year	**287**	177
Sum of Years 6 To 10	**1,641**	1,404
Sum of Years 11 and above	**6,306**	5,586

(xii) Details of benefit plan for the current year and previous four years :

	2020-21	2019-20	2018-2019	2017-2018	2016-2017
Present value of the defined benefit obligation	4,378	4,398	3,568	3,070	2,605
Fair value of the plan assets	3,417	3,726	3,287	2,737	2,192
Deficit in the plan	961	672	281	333	413
Experience adjustments arising on					
- plan assets	-	-	-	-	-
- plan liabilities loss / (gain)	201	74	50	154	133

24 Financial instruments

24.1 Financial instruments by category

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as of March 31, 2021 were as follows:

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Amor-tised cost	Financial assets/ liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		Financial assets/ liabilities at fair value through OCI		Total carrying value	Total fair value
		Designated Upon Initial recognition	Mandatory	Equity instruments designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory		
Assets:							
Cash and cash equivalents	4,104	-	-	-	-	4,104	4,104
Tax free bonds	38,083	-	-	-	-	38,083	38,083
Liquid mutual fund units	2,100	-	2,100	-	-	2,100	2,100
Non convertible debentures	428	-	-	-	-	428	428
Trade receivables	21,071	-	-	-	-	21,071	21,071
Other financial assets	5,272	-	-	-	-	5,272	5,272
Total	71,058	-	2,100	-	-	71,058	71,058
Liabilities:							
Lease liabilities	1,390	-	-	-	-	1,390	1,390
Trade payables	8,871	-	-	-	-	8,871	8,871
Other financial liabilities	1,796	-	-	-	-	1,796	1,796
Total	12,057	-	-	-	-	12,057	12,057

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as of March 31, 2021 were as follows:

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Amortised cost	Financial assets/ liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		Financial assets/ liabilities at fair value through OCI		Total carrying value	Total fair value
		Designated Upon Initial recognition	Mandatory	Equity instruments designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory		
Assets:							
Cash and cash equivalents	7,346	-	-	-	-	7,346	7,346
Investments							
Tax free bonds	27,051	-	-	-	-	27,051	27,051
Liquid mutual fund units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non convertible debentures	1,461	-	-	-	-	1,461	1,461
Trade receivables	19,774	-	-	-	-	19,774	19,774
Other financial assets	8,116	-	-	-	-	8,116	8,116
Total	63,748	-	-	-	-	63,748	63,748
Liabilities:							
Lease liabilities	619	-	-	-	-	619	619
Trade payables	9,882	-	-	-	-	9,882	9,882
Other financial liabilities	1,528	-	-	-	-	1,528	1,528
Total	12,029	-	-	-	-	12,029	12,029

24.2 Fair value hierarchy

Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis

Particulars	As of March 31, 2020	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting year		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets				
Investments in liquid mutual fund units		2,100	-	-
Investments in tax free and Government bonds		-	38,083	-
Investments in non convertible debentures		428	-	-

Particulars	As of March 31, 2021	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting year		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets				
Investments in liquid mutual fund units		-	-	-
Investments in tax free and Government bonds		-	27,051	-
Investments in non convertible debentures		1,461	-	-

The fair value of liquid mutual funds is based on quoted price. The fair value of tax free bonds and government bonds is based on quoted prices and market observable inputs. The fair value is of non-convertible debentures is based on quoted prices.

24.3 Financial risk management

Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's primary focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristic of each customer and the concentration of risk from the top few customers.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counterparty resulting in a financial loss. The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables amounting to ₹ 19,974 lakhs and ₹ 21,071 lakhs as of 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020, respectively. Trade receivables is typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers. Credit risk has always been managed by the Company through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

The following table gives details in respect of percentage of revenues generated from top customer and top five customers:

Particulars	**March 31, 2021**	March 31, 2020
Revenue from top customer	**5**	5
Revenue from top five customers	**15**	13

Credit risk exposure

The allowance for lifetime expected credit loss on customer balances is as below:

Particulars	**March 31, 2021**	March 31, 2020
Balance at the beginning	**1,182**	119
Amounts written off	**-**	-
Net remeasurment of loss allowance	**2,920**	1,063
Balance at the end	**4,102**	1,182

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as we generally invest in deposits with banks and financial institutions with high credit ratings assigned by international and domestic credit rating agencies. Investments primarily include investment in liquid mutual fund units, quoted bonds issued by government and quasi government organizations, non convertible debentures issued by government aided institutions and certificates of deposit which are funds deposited at a bank for a specified time period.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients. In addition, a large number of minor receivables are grouped into homogenous groups and assessed for impairment collectively. The calculation is based on historical data. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets. Sales to certain customers are either based on advance payments or restricted to certain limits to contain exposures to credit risk.

Expected credit loss (ECL):

The Company allocates each exposure to a credit risk grade based on a variety of data that is determined to be predictive of the risk of loss (e.g. timeliness of payments, available information etc.) and applying experienced credit judgement. Exposures to customers outstanding at the end of each reporting period are reviewed by the Company to determine incurred and expected credit losses, giving due regard for probable exposures on disputed dues or dues that are subject to litigation. Historical trends of impairment of trade receivables do not reflect any significant credit losses. The Company expects the historical trend of minimal credit losses to continue.

Liquidity risk

The company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations. The company has no outstanding bank borrowings. The company believes that the working capital is sufficient to meet its current requirements. Accordingly, no liquidity risk is perceived.

The companies working capital including cash and cash equivalents and investment are as follows :

Particulars		March 31, 2020
Current assets	**38,816**	35,164
Current liability	**17,846**	16,830
Working capital	**20,970**	18,334
Cash and cash equivalents	**7,346**	4,104
Investments	**1,144**	2,120

As of 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2021, the outstanding employee benefit obligations were ₹ 672 lakhs and ₹ 961 lakhs (refer note no 16 and 23) respectively, which will be substantially funded. Accordingly, no liquidity risk is perceived.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as of March 31, 2021:

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-4 years	4-7 years	Total
Trade payables	9,882	-	-	-	9,882
Lease liabilities	471	191			662
Other financial liabilities	1,528	-	-	-	1,528

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as of March 31, 2020:

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-4 years	4-7 years	Total
Trade payables	8,871	-	-	-	8,871
Lease liabilities	822	521	191		1,534
Other financial liabilities	1,796	-	-	-	1,796

25 Segment Reporting

"Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise for which discrete financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker for assessing the Company's performance and allocating the resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments and geographic segments. The Company is mainly engaged in the business of providing IT enabled e-Governance services to its clients in India. All other activities of the Company revolve around the main business. These activities are conducted only in one geographic segment viz India. Therefore, the disclosure requirements of Ind AS 108 "Segment Reporting" are not applicable."

26 Related Party Transactions

In compliance with Indian Accounting Standard 24 - "Related Party Disclosures" notified under the Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, the required disclosures are given in the table below:

(a) Names of the related parties and related party relationship

Related party
a. Entities having substantial interest
IIFL Special Opportunities Fund (from February 16, 2018)
NSE Investments Limited (erstwhile NSE Strategic Investments Corporation Limited) (from October 1, 2013)
b. Key Managerial Personnel
Mr. Gagan Rai - Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer (upto February 17, 2021)
Mr Suresh Sethi - Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer (From February 18, 2021)
Mr. Jayesh Sule - Whole Time Director & Chief Operating Officer
Mr. Tejas Desai - Chief Financial Officer
Mr.Maulesh Kantharia - Company Secretary
c. Subsidiaries
NSDL e-Governance(Malaysia) SDN BHD
NSDL e-Governance Australia Pty Ltd (from 9 December, 2020)
NSDL e-Governance Account Aggregator Limited (from 2 November 2020)

26(b) Details of transactions with related parties are as follows :

Nature of transactions	2020 - 21		2019 - 20	
	Key Managerial Personnel	Entities having substantial interest	Key Managerial Personnel	Entity having substantial interest
Dividend paid				
IIFL Special Opportunities Fund	-	5,400	-	780
NSE Investments Limited	-	4,508	-	651
Mr Gagan Rai	28	-	-	-
Mr Jayesh Sule	5	-	-	-
Mr Tejas Desai	3	-	-	-
Mr.Maulesh Kantharia	1	-	-	-
Remuneration paid				
Mr Gagan Rai	1,008	-	511	-
Mr Jayesh Sule	287	-	261	-
Mr Suresh Sethi	21	-	-	-
Mr Tejas Desai	84	-	67	-
Mr.Maulesh Kantharia	30	-	27	-
Share based payment				
Mr Gagan Rai	107	-	98	-
Mr Jayesh Sule	95	-	-	-
Mr Suresh Sethi	56	-	51	-
Mr Tejas Desai	17	-	15	-
Mr.Maulesh Kantharia	7	-	6	-

27. Minority interest in NSDL e-Governance (Malaysia) SDN BHD :

Percentage of holding	**%**
NSDL e-Governance Infrastucture Limited	51
Minority	49
Total	100

Share capital of NSDL e-GOVERNANCE (MALAYSIA) SDN BHD	**Nos.**	**Value in MYR**
NSDL E-Governance Infrastucture Limited	51	510
Minority	49	490
Total	100	1,000

Breakup of reserves & surplus

Reserve and surplus calculation

	31 March 2021 Minority	**31 March 2020 Minority**
Opening	(18)	(11)
Profit / (loss) during the year*	-	(7)
Closing	(18)	(18)

***Represents value less than ₹ 0.5 lakhs.**

28. Leases:

Following are the changes in the carrying value of right-of-use assets:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31 March 2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Balance as of 1 April	**1,461**	-
Reclassified on account of adoption of Ind AS 116	**-**	2,274
Termination	**166**	-
Depreciation	**685**	813
Balance as of 31 March	**610**	1,461

The aggregate depreciation expense on right-of-use assets is included in depreciation and amortization

The following is the movement in lease liabilities:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31 March 2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Current lease liabilities	**433**	722
Non-current lease liabilities	**186**	668
Total	**619**	1,390

The following is the movement in lease liabilities:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31 March 2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Balance as of 1 April	**1,390**	-
Reclassified on account of adoption of Ind AS 116	**-**	2,032
Additions		
Finance cost accrued during the period	**94**	162
Deletions		
Termination	**173**	-
Payment of lease liabilities	**692**	804
Balance as of 31 March	**619**	**1,390**

Interest on lease liabilities is ₹ 162 lakhs for the year ended on 31 March 2020 and ₹ 94 for the year ended on 31 March 2021.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liability as at 31 March on an undiscounted basis:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31 March 2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Less than one year	**471**	822
One to five years	**191**	521
More than five years	**-**	191
Total	**662**	**1,534**

Rental expense recorded for short-term leases and low- value assets was ₹ 40 lakhs for the year ended 31 March 2021 and ₹ 114 Lakhs for the year ended 31 March 2020.

The total cash outflow for leases is ₹ 732 lakhs for the year ended 31 March 2021 and ₹ 918 lakhs for the year ended 31 March 2020, including cash outflow of short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

29 Capital and other commitments

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account (net of advances) and not provided for ₹ 25 lakhs (31 March 2020: ₹299 lakhs)

30 Contingent liabilities:

(i) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts: ₹ 99 lakhs (31 March 2020 : ₹ 99 lakhs) (net) #

(ii) On account of disputed demand raised by Sales tax officer for MVAT and CST: ₹2,263.20 lakhs (31 March 2020: ₹2,263.20 lakhs) @

Management considers below claims/demands are not tenable against the Company, and therefore no provision for this contingency has been established.

MVAT payable to seller on purchase of Times Tower premises

@ Demand raised by sales tax officer for MVAT and CST payable on services provided by Company. The Company has filed an appeal Sales Tax Tribunal and paid a deposit of Rs 142 lakhs under protest. The amounts assessed as contingent liability do not include interest that could be claimed by the authorities.

31 Details of dues to Micro and Small, Medium Enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006

Under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006, which came into force from October 2, 2006 and on the basis of the information and records available with the Company, the following disclosures are made for the amounts due to the Micro and Small enterprises:

Particulars		31.03.2021	31.03.2020
The amounts remaining unpaid to micro and small suppliers as at the end of the year			
	Principal	**1,671**	**606**
	Interest		
Amount of interest paid by the Company in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year		-	-
Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006		-	-
Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year		-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006		-	-

32 Employee Stock Option Plan

The shareholders of the Company had approved NSDL Employees Stock Option Plan, 2017 on December 4, 2017 to be provided to specified categories of employees of the Company. The options are to be granted at exercise price per option of ₹ 310, upon vesting, shall entitle the holder to acquire 1 equity share of ₹ 10 as face value, with an exercise period of 3 years from the date of vesting.

Grant date	Exercise Price	Options granted	Options vested and Exercisable	Options unvested	Options exercised	Options cancelled	Options outstanding
December 4, 2017	310.00	3,96,192	1,70,326	62,393	1,39,462	24,011	2,32,719
September 18, 2020	310.00	20,000	-	20,000	-	-	20,000
December 3, 2020	310.00	40,000	-	40,000	-	-	40,000
Total		**4,56,192**	**1,70,326**	**1,22,393**	**1,39,462**	**24,011**	**2,92,719**

Movement of stock options during the year

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2021				For the year ended 31 March 2020			
	No. of options	Range of exercise prices Rs.	Weighted average exercise price Rs.	Weighted average remaining contractual life (Years)	No. of options	Range of exercise prices Rs.	Weighted average exercise price Rs.	Weighted average remaining contractual life (Years)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	3,80,492	310	310	3.03	3,85,857	310	-	4.03
Granted during the year	60,000	-	310	3.94	-	-	-	-
Adjusted for corporate action of bonus and split	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forfeited during the year	-16,294	310	310	-	-2,682	310	-	-
Expired during the year								
Exercised during the year	-1,31,481	310	310	-	-2,681	310	-	-
Rounding off difference	2				-2			
Outstanding at the end of the year	2,92,719	310	310	2.68	3,80,492	310	-	3.03
Exercisable at the end of the year	1,70,326	310	310	1.87	2,09,392	310	310	2.19

“The weighted average remaining contractual life for the share options outstanding as at March 31,2021 was 2.68 years (March 31 2020 : 3.03 years). The weighted average share price for the options exercised during the year was Rs. 310 (March 31 2020 : Rs 310). Maximum Term of the options is 7 Years.

The weighted average fair value of the options granted during the year was Rs. 295 (March 31 2020 : Nil). The weighted average share price for the options granted during the year was Rs. 468 (March 31 2020 : Rs. Nil). “

Significant assumptions used to estimate the fair value of options:

Variables	Grant date Sep 18, 2020	Grant date Dec 2, 2020
1. Risk Free Interest Rate	4.66%	4.48%
2. Expected Life	2.50	3.00
3. Expected Volatility	104.65%	89.63%
4. Dividend Yield	0.00%	0.00%
5. Price of the underlying share in market at the time of the option grant (Rs.)	468.00	468.00

There is no options granted during the year 2019-20.

33 Corporate Social Responsibility

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a company, meeting the applicability threshold, needs to spend at least 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial years on corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities. The areas for CSR activities are eradication of hunger and malnutrition, promoting education, art and culture, healthcare, destitute care and rehabilitation, environment sustainability, disaster relief and rural development projects. A CSR committee has been formed by the company as per the Act. The funds were primarily allocated to a corpus and utilized through the year on these activities which are specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013.

a) Gross amount spent by the Company on Corporate Social Responsibility activities during the financial year 2020-21 is ₹ 360 lakhs (31 March 2020 : ₹ 371 lakhs)

b) Amount spent during the year :

Particulars	Amount paid	Paid in subsequent period	Yet to be paid	Total
31-Mar-20				
Construction / acquisition of any asset	-	-	-	-
On above purpose	181	190	-	469
31-Mar-21				
Construction / acquisition of any asset	-	-	-	-
On above purpose	386	-	-	386

34 Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its funds in a manner that it achieves maximum returns (net of taxes) with minimum risk to the capital and it considers the liquidity concerns for its working capital requirements.

To meet the above objectives, the Company invests it funds in bank fixed deposits receipts (FDRs) and the tax free bon ds, non convertible debentures, mutual funds as per the Company's investment policy.

Since the Company has no loan and borrowings, the disclosure requirements related to capital management defined in clause 135 (a) (ii), and (b) to (e) of Ind AS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" are not applicable to the Company.

35 For the year ended March 31, 2021, the company is not required to transfer any amount into the Investor Education & Protection Fund as required under relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

36 The Indian Parliament has approved the Code on Social Security, 2020 which would impact the contributions by the company towards Provident Fund and Gratuity. The Ministry of Labour and Employment has released draft rules for the Code on Social Security, 2020 on November 13, 2020, and has invited suggestions from stake holders which are under active consideration by the Ministry. The Company and its Indian subsidiaries will assess the impact and its evaluation once the subject rules are notified and will give appropriate impact in its financial statements in the period in which, the Code becomes effective and the related rules to determine the financial impact are published.

37 The beginning of 2020 has witnessed the global spread of COVID-19, i.e. coronavirus which is continuing in the current year. It is an evolving human tragedy declared as global pandemic by the World Health Organisation with an adverse impact on economy and business. Global threat is continuing to grow, and at a rapidly accelerating rate.

Considering the unprecedented and ever evolving situation, the Company during the current year has performed detailed re-assessment of its current and non-current assets comprising of tangible and intangible assets, investments, receivables (including unbilled), assets held for sale and other current assets considering both internal and external information available till date. On the basis of current assessment and estimates, the Company does not see risk of recoverability of its current and non-current assets and accordingly, no material adjustment is required in these financial statements.

Given the uncertainties associated with nature, condition and duration of COVID -19, the impact assessment on the Company's financial statements will be continuously made and provided for as required. Considering the fact that the global situation is evolving day by day with new facts and numbers, the management is continuously monitoring the material changes for current year and for the subsequent period.The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its fixed assets by which all fixed assets are verified over a period of two years. During the current year, due to the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic, physical verification of fixed assets could not be performed. Subsequent to the balance sheet date, the Company has carried out physical verification for all its fixed assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

As per our report of even date attached
For B S R & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 116231W/W-100024

Sd/-
Shabbir Readymadewala
Partner
Membership No. 100060

Place : **Mumbai**
Date : May 7, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
NSDL e-Governance Infrastructure Limited
(CIN: U72900MH1995PLC095642)

Sd/-
Shailesh Haribhakti
Chairman
DIN-00007347

Sd/-
Suresh Sethi
Managing Director and CEO
DIN-06426040

Sd/-
Jayesh Sule
Whole Time Director
DIN-07432517

Place : **Mumbai**
Date : May 7, 2021

Sd/-
Tejas Desai
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Maulesh Kantharia
Company Secretary

Form AOC-I
Annexure

(Pursuant to first proviso to sub-section (3) of section 129 read with rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Statement containing salient features of the financial statement of subsidiaries/ associate companies/ joint ventures

Part "A": Subsidiaries

(Information in respect of each subsidiary to be presented with amounts in Rs.)

1.	**Sl. No/CIN**	:	U67200MH2020PLC349258	ACN:646479012	1217834-M
2.	**Name of the subsidiary**	:	NSDL e-Governance Account Aggregator Limited	NSDL e-Governance Australia Pty Ltd	NSDL e-Governance (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.
3.	**Reporting period for the subsidiary concerned, if different from the holding company's reporting period**	:	March 31, 2021*	March 31, 2021**	March 31, 2021
4.	**Reporting currency and Exchange rate as on the last date of the relevant Financial year in the case of foreign subsidiaries.**	:	INR	INR	As on 1st April 2020 : MYR @ INR 100 to MYR 17.58; as on 31st March 2021 : MYR @ INR 100 to MYR 17.65 and Average Rate : MYR @ INR 100 to MYR 17.61
5.	**Share capital**	:	Rs. 3,00,00,000	NIL	MYR 1,000/Rs.17,654
6.	**Reserves & surplus**	:	Rs. 52,230	Rs. (24,19,465)	MYR (2,17,942)/Rs. (38,64,964)
7.	**Total assets**	:	Rs. 3,01,20,658	NIL	MYR 25,921/Rs.4,57,608
8.	**Total Liabilities**	:	Rs. 68,428	NIL	MYR 243,863/Rs. 43,05,133
9.	**Investments**	:	NIL	NIL	NIL
10.	**Turnover**	:	NIL	NIL	NIL
11.	**Profit before taxation**	:	Rs. 69,798	Rs. (24,74,850)	MYR (5,443)/Rs. (95,870)
12.	**Provision for taxation**	:	Rs. 17,568	NIL	NIL
13.	**Profit after taxation**	:	Rs. 52,230	Rs. (24,74,850)	MYR (5,443)/Rs. (95,870)
14.	**Proposed Dividend**	:	NIL	NIL	NIL
15.	**% of shareholding**	:	100%	100%	51%

Notes: The following information shall be furnished at the end of the statement:

* Company incorporated on 2nd November, 2020.

** NSDL e-Governance Australia Pty Ltd as the said subsidiary company incorporated on December 9, 2020.

Names of subsidiaries which are yet to commence operations: NSDL e-Governance (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd., NSDL e-Governance Account Aggregator Limited and NSDL e-Governance Australia Pty Ltd.

Part "B": Associates and Joint Ventures

Statement pursuant to Section 129 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 related to Associate Companies and Joint Ventures

Name of Associates/Joint Ventures	NSDL e-Governance Account Aggregator Limited
1. Latest audited Balance Sheet Date	N.A.
2.Shares of Associate/Joint Ventures held by the company on the year end	
Number	N.A.
Amount of Investment in Subsidiary/Associates/Joint Venture	N.A.
Extend of Holding %	N.A.
3. Description of how there is significant influence	N.A.
4. Reason why the associate/joint venture is not consolidated	N.A.
5. Net worth attributable to Shareholding as per latest audited Balance Sheet	N.A.
6. Profit / Loss for the year	
i. Considered in Consolidation	N.A.
ii. Not Considered in Consolidation	

1. Names of associates or joint ventures which are yet to commence operations: N.A.
2. Names of associates or joint ventures which have been liquidated or sold during the year: N.A.

Note : This Form is to be certified in the same manner in which the Balance Sheet is to be certified.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
NSDL e-Governance Infrastructure Limited
(CIN: U72900MH1995PLC095642)

Sd/-
Shailesh Haribhakti
Chairman
DIN-00007347

Sd/-
Suresh Sethi
Managing Director and CEO
DIN-00059632

Sd/-
Jayesh Sule
Whole Time Director
DIN-07432517

Place : **Mumbai**
Date : August 17, 2021

Sd/-
Tejas Desai
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Maulesh Kantharia
Company Secretary

Form No. AOC-2

(Pursuant to clause (h) of sub-section (3) of section 134 of the Act and Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Form for disclosure of particulars of contracts/arrangements entered into by the company with related parties referred to in sub-section (1) of section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 including certain arms' length transactions under third proviso thereto

1. Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions not at arm's length basis: NIL
    - (a) Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship
    - (b) Nature of contracts/arrangements/transactions
    - (c) Duration of the contracts/arrangements/transactions
    - (d) Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any
    - (e) Justification for entering into such contracts or arrangements or transactions
    - (f) Date(s) of approval by the Board
    - (g) Amount paid as advances, if any:
    - (h) Date on which the special resolution was passed in general meeting as required under first proviso to section 188

2. Details of material contracts or arrangement or transactions at arm's length basis

(a) Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship			
Name	NSDL e-Governance Account Aggregator Limited	NSDL e-Governance Australia Pty Ltd	NSDL e-Governance (Malaysia) SDN. BHD.
Relationship	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	Subsidiary
(b) Nature of contracts/arrangements/ transactions	Investment made in equity share capital of subsidiary	Investment made in equity share capital of subsidiary	Investment made in equity share capital of subsidiary
(c) Duration of the contracts/ arrangements/ transactions	One time	One time	One time
(d) Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any:			
(e) Date(s) of approval by the Board, if any:	November 29, 2019	November 19, 2020	Remitted in FY'18
(f) Amount of investment made till March 31, 2021, if any:	Rs. 300,00,000/-	Rs. 55,385/-	Rs. 42,20,100/-

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
NSDL e-Governance Infrastructure Limited
(CIN: U72900MH1995PLC095642)

Sd/-
Shailesh Haribhakti
Chairman
DIN-00007347

Sd/-
Suresh Sethi
Managing Director and CEO
DIN-00059632

Sd/-
Jayesh Sule
Whole Time Director
DIN-07432517

Place : **Mumbai**
Date : August 17, 2021

Sd/-
Tejas Desai
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Maulesh Kantharia
Company Secretary

NOTES

NOTES

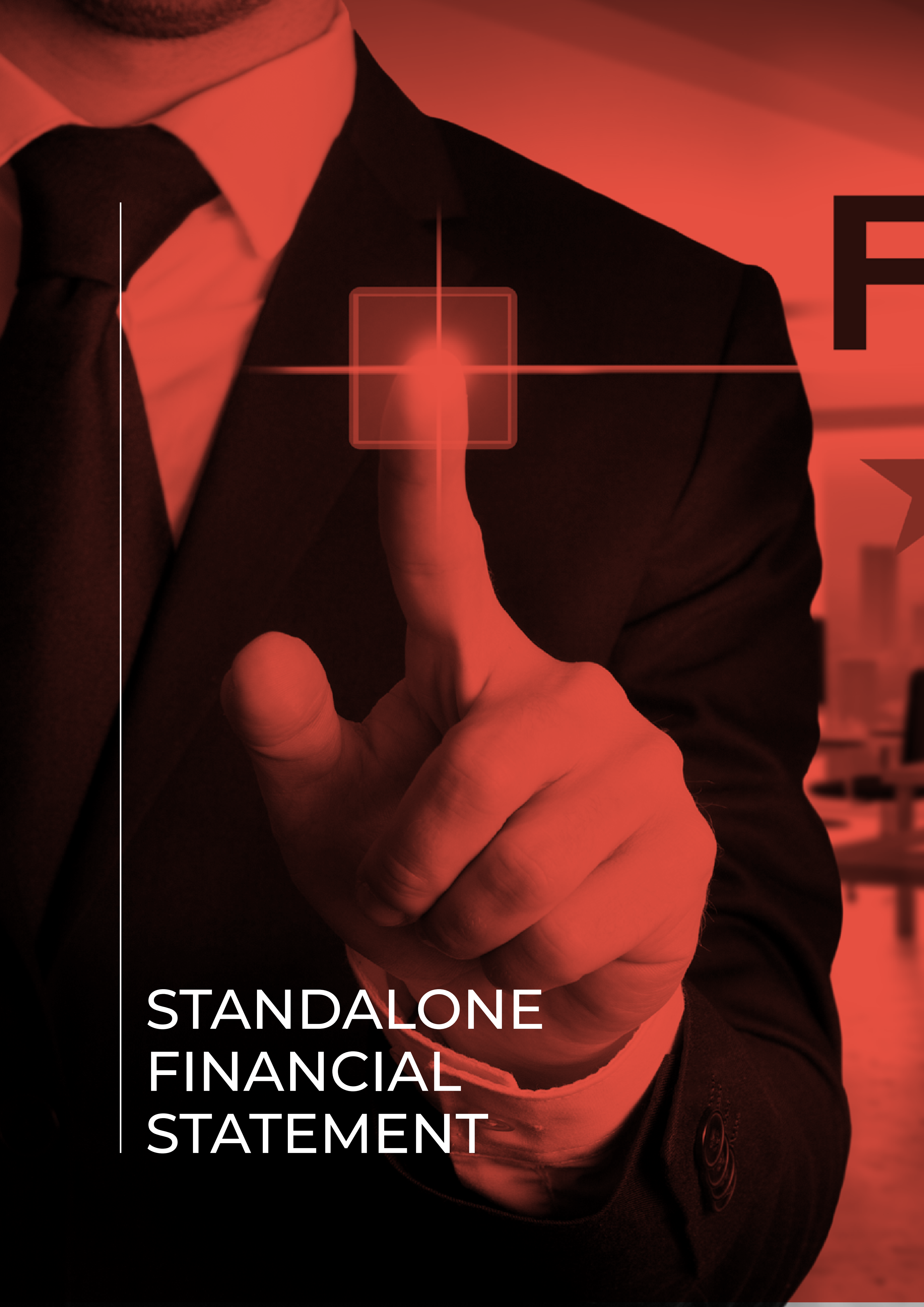
NSDL
Technology, Trust & Reach

NSDL e-GOVERNANCE
INFRASTRUCTURE LIMITED

26th
Annual Report
2020-21

REGISTERED OFFICE

1st Floor, Times Tower, Kamala Mills Compound,
Senapati Bapat Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai - 400 013.
Tel: +91 22 4090 4242 Fax: +91 22 2491 5217
e-mail: cs@nsdl.co.in website: www.egov-nsdl.co.in
CIN: U72900MH1995PLC095642



STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Financial

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of
NSDL e-Governance Infrastructure Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of NSDL e-Governance Infrastructure Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the standalone balance sheet as at 31 March 2021, and the standalone statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), standalone statement of changes in equity and standalone statement of cash flows for the year ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2021, and profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone 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 standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, 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 Standalone financial statements.

Other Information

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 board report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The Board report is expected to be made available to us after the date of the auditor's report.

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

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

When we read the other information, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take necessary actions, as applicable under the applicable laws and regulations.

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone financial statements, the Management and Board of Directors are 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 the Board of Directors 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.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 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 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 in the standalone financial statements made by the Management and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors 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.

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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditors' Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of section 143 (11) of the Act, 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. (A) 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 so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
   c) The standalone balance sheet, the standalone statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the standalone statement of changes in equity and the standalone statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
   d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act.
   e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2021 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 with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

   (B) 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, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
   i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at 31 March 2021 on its financial position in its standalone financial statements - Refer Note 29 to the standalone financial statements;
   ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
   iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company; and
   iv. The disclosures in the standalone financial statements regarding holdings as well as dealings in specified bank notes during the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016 have not been made in these financial statements since they do not pertain to the financial year ended 31 March 2021.

   (C) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under section 197(16):
   In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director by the Company is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) which are required to be commented upon by us.

For B S R & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 116231W/W-100024

Shabbir Readymadewala
Partner
Membership No. 100060
ICAI UDIN: 21100060AAAABX9877

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 7, 2021

NSDL e-Governance Infrastructure Limited

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report

With reference to the Annexure A referred to in the Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Company on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021, we report the following:

(i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

(b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its fixed assets by which all fixed assets are verified over a period of two years by the management. In our opinion, this frequency of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. During the current year, due to the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic (refer note 36), physical verification of fixed assets could not be performed. Subsequent to the balance sheet date, the Company has carried out physical verification of all its fixed assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties included in fixed assets are held in the name of the Company.

(ii) The Company is a service company, primarily rendering information technology and related services. Accordingly, it does not hold any physical inventories. Thus, paragraph 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act.") Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iii) (a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted by us, the Company has not granted any loans or provided any guarantee or security to the parties covered under Section 185 of the Act. The Company has complied with the provisions of Section 186 of the Act with respect to investments made by the Company.

(v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India, the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act or any other relevant provisions of the Act and relevant rules framed thereunder. Accordingly, paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vi) As informed to us by the management, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148 of the Act for any of the services rendered by the Company.

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Goods and Services Tax and any other material statutory dues have been generally regularly deposited during the year with the appropriate authorities. As explained to us, the Company did not have any dues on account of duty of Customs, duty of Excise and Cess.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Goods and Services Tax and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues in respect of Income Tax and Goods and Services Tax which have not been deposited on account of any dispute. The dues of Central Sales Tax and Value Added Tax as disclosed below have not been deposited by the Company on account of disputes as at 31 March 2021:

Name of the Statute	Nature of the Dues	Amount (Rs In lakhs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
The Maharashtra Value Added Tax Act, 2002	Sales Tax, Interest and Penalty	2,118#	2015-2016	Appellate Tribunal
Central Sales Tax Act, 1956	Central Sales Tax, Interest and Penalty	3.20	2015-2016	Appellate Tribunal

These amounts are net of amount paid under protest of Rs. 142 lakhs

(viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company did not have any outstanding loans or borrowings from any financial institution or bank or government or dues to debenture holders during the year.

(ix) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x) According to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.

(xi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has paid or provided for managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

(xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For B S R & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 116231W/W-100024

Sd/-
Shabbir Readymadewala
Partner
Membership No. 100060
ICAI UDIN: 21100060AAAABX9877

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 7,2021

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' report on the standalone financial statements of NSDL e-Governance Infrastructure Limited for the year ended 31 March 2021

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to the aforesaid standalone financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013

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

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of NSDL e-Governance Infrastructure Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2021, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 (the "Guidance Note").

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. 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 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act").

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. 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 with reference to standalone financial statements were established and maintained and whether 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 with reference to standalone financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements included obtaining an understanding of such internal financial controls, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

Meaning of Internal Financial controls with Reference to financial statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 controls with reference to financial statements include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

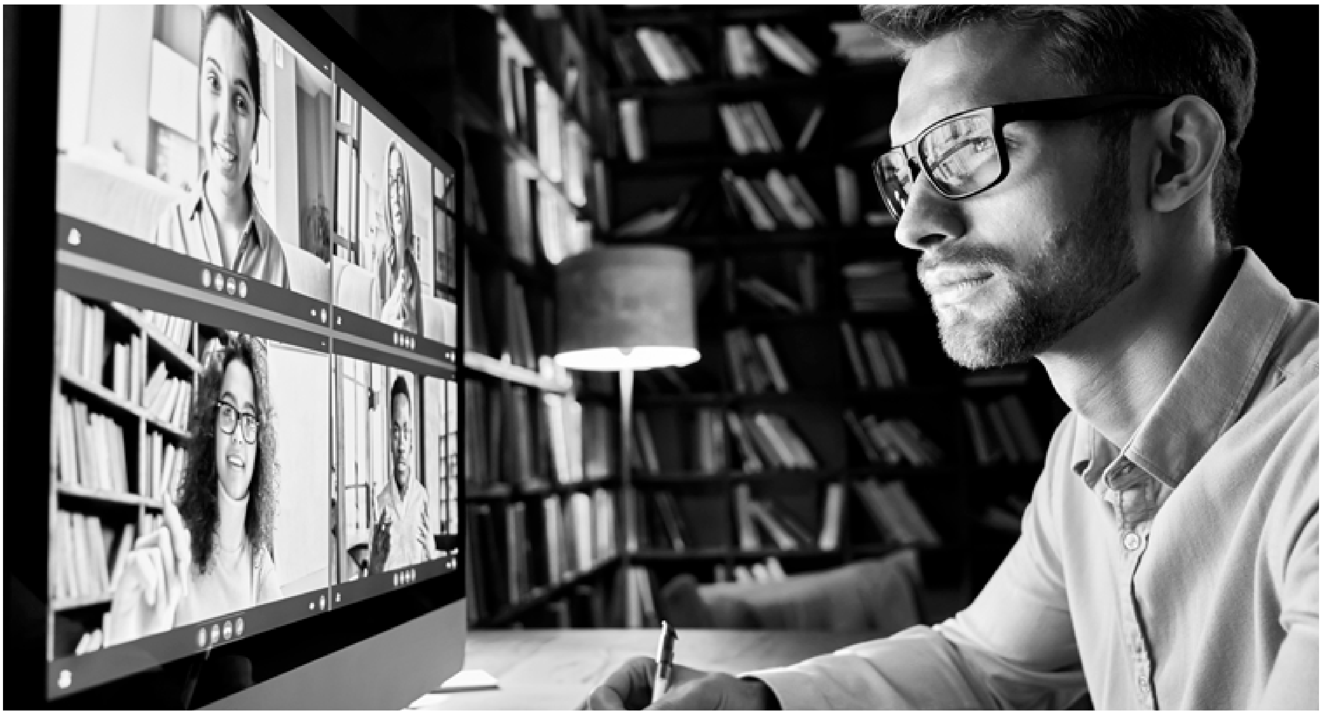
Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial controls with Reference to financial statements

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

For B S R & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 116231W/W-100024

Sd/-
Shabbir Readymadewala
Partner
Membership No. 100060
ICAI UDIN: 21100060AAAABX9877

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 7, 2021



Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2021

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

			Note	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
		Assets			
1	**Non-current assets**				
	a	Property, plant and equipment	2	**4,938**	4,855
	b	Capital work-in-progress		**142**	543
	c	Right-of-use assets	27	**610**	1,461
	d	Other intangible assets	2	**133**	39
	e	Financial assets			
	i	Investments	4	**27,670**	38,492
	ii	Other financial assets	5	**2,039**	2,200
	f	Income tax assets (net)	6	**2,767**	2,567
	g	Deferred tax assets (net)	6	**901**	249
	h	Other non-current assets	7	**361**	229
	Total non-current assets			**39,561**	50,635
2	**Current assets**				
	a	Financial assets			
	i	Investments	8	**1,144**	2,120
	ii	Trade receivables	9	**19,774**	21,071
	iii	Cash and cash equivalents	10	**7,046**	4,099
	iv	Other bank balances (bank balances other than iii above)	11	**4,170**	907
	v	Other financial assets	5	**1,908**	2,165
	b	Other current assets	7	**4,476**	4,798
	Total current assets			**38,518**	35,160
3	**Assets held for sale**		3	**8,240**	8,240
		Total assets		**86,319**	94,035

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2021

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

			Note	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
		Equity and liabilities			
1	**Equity**				
	a	Equity share capital	12	**4,014**	4,001
	b	Other equity	13	**62,816**	71,379
				66,830	75,380
2	**Liabilities**				
	Non-current liabilities				
	a	Financial liabilities			
		Lease liabilities	27	**186**	668
	b	Provisions	16	**1,347**	986
	c	Other non-current liabilities	17	**112**	164
	Total non-current liabilities			**1,645**	1,818
	Current liabilities				
	a	Financial liabilities			
	i	Lease liabilities	27	**433**	722
	ii	Trade payables			
		Dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	14 & 30	**1,671**	606
		Dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	14	**8,210**	8,272
	iii	Other financial liabilities (Other than provisions in ("b") below)	15	**1,527**	1,796
	b	Provisions	16	**1,035**	965
	c	Other current liabilities	17	**4,968**	4,476
	Total current liabilities			**17,844**	16,837
	Total equity and liabilities			**86,319**	94,035
Summary of significant accounting policies and The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.			1 to 36		

As per our report of even date attached
For B S R & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 116231W/W-100024

Sd/-
Shabbir Readymadewala
Partner
Membership No. 100060

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 7, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
NSDL e-Governance Infrastructure Limited
(CIN: U72900MH1995PLC095642)

Sd/-
Shailesh Haribhakti
Chairman
DIN-00007347

Sd/-
Suresh Sethi
Managing Director and CEO
DIN-06426040

Sd/-
Jayesh Sule
Whole Time Director
DIN-07432517

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 7, 2021

Sd/-
Tejas Desai
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Maulesh Kantharia
Company Secretary

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2021

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs except equity share and per equity share data)

	Note	For the year ended 31.03.2021	For the year ended 31.03.2020
Income			
Revenue from operations	18	**60,313**	71,613
Other income	19	**4,902**	3,849
Total Income		**65,215**	75,462
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	20	**7,527**	6,863
Finance costs	27	**94**	162
Depreciation and amortisation expense	2 & 27	**1,728**	2,747
Other expenses	21	**44,278**	49,962
Total Expenses		**53,627**	59,734
Profit before tax		**11,588**	15,728
Less : Tax expenses			
-- Current tax	6	**2,994**	3,764
-- Deferred tax	6	**(652)**	(160)
Total tax expenses		**2,342**	3,604
Profit for the year (A)		**9,246**	12,124
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Re-measurement of the defined benefit liability / asset		**(286)**	(379)
Total Other Comprehensive Income (net of tax) (B)		**(286)**	(379)
Total Comprehensive Income (A+B)		**8,960**	11,745
Earnings per equity share			
Weighted average equity shares used in computing earnings per equity share			
-- Basic	22	**40,050,487**	40,005,469
-- Diluted	22	**40,085,730**	40,096,691
Earnings per equity share			
-- Basic (₹)		**23.08**	30.31
-- Diluted (₹)		**23.06**	30.24
Summary of significant accounting policies and the accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.	1 to 36		

As per our report of even date attached
For B S R & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 116231W/W-100024

Sd/-
Shabbir Readymadewala
Partner
Membership No. 100060

Place : **Mumbai**
Date : May 7, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
NSDL e-Governance Infrastructure Limited
(CIN: U72900MH1995PLC095642)

Sd/-
Shailesh Haribhakti
Chairman
DIN-00007347

Sd/-
Suresh Sethi
Managing Director & CEO
DIN-06426040

Sd/-
Jayesh Sule
Whole Time Director
DIN-07432517

Place : **Mumbai**
Date : May 7, 2021

Sd/-
Tejas Desai
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Maulesh Kantharia
Company Secretary

Statement of changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2021

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Balance as at April 1, 2019	Changes in equity share capital during the year*	Balance as at March 31, 2020
4,000	-	4,001

Balance as at April 1, 2020	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2021
4,001	13	4,014

B. OTHER EQUITY

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Other Equity						Total
	Reserves and Surplus			ESOP Reserve	Se-curity premi-um	Other Compre-hensive Income	
	Capital redemption reserve	General reserve	Retained earnings			Other items of comprehensive income	
Balance at the April 1, 2019	**2,500**	**39,843**	**20,438**	**347**	**16**	**(504)**	**62,640**
Profit for the year	-	-	12,124	-	-	-	**12,124**
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	-	(379)	**(379)**
Share based payment expense	-	-	-	121	-	-	**121**
Issue of shares on account of exercise of stock options	-	-	-	-	8	-	**8**
Dividend (including dividend distribution tax)	-	-	(3,135)	-	-	-	**(3,135)**
Balance at the March 31, 2020	**2,500**	**39,843**	**29,427**	**468**	**24**	**(883)**	**71,379**

Particulars	Other Equity #						Total
	Reserves and Surplus			ESOP Reserve	Security premium	Other Compre-hensive Income	
	Capital redemption reserve	General reserve	Retained earnings			Other items of comprehensive income	
Balance at the April 1, 2020	**2,500**	**39,843**	**29,427**	**468**	**24**	**(883)**	**71,379**
Profit for the year	-	-	9,246	-	-	-	**9,246**
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	-	(286)	**(286)**
Share based payment expense	-	-	-	130	-	-	**130**
Transfer from ESOP Reserve on exercise of stock options/ options unexercised	-	21	-	(128)	107	-	**-**
Issue of shares on account of exercise of stock options	-	-	-	-	394	-	**394**
Dividend	-	-	(18,047)	-	-	-	**(18,047)**
Balance at the March 31, 2021	**2,500**	**39,864**	**20,626**	**470**	**525**	**(1,169)**	**62,816**

Note:

 # Purpose of Reserve stated as follows:

(a) Capital redemption reserve: Capital redemption reserve is created to purchases its own shares out of free reserves and same to be utilized in accordance with the provision of the Companies Act, 2013.

(b) General reserve: The general reserve is a free reserve which is used from time to time to transfer profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes.

(c) ESOP reserve: The ESOP reserve is created out equity shares issued as per terms and conditions stated in Employee Stock options plan 2017.

(d) Securities premium: Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve to be utilized in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

As per our report of even date attached
For B S R & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 116231W/W-100024

Sd/-
Shabbir Readymadewala
Partner
Membership No. 100060

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 7, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
NSDL e-Governance Infrastructure Limited
(CIN: U72900MH1995PLC095642)

Sd/-
Shailesh Haribhakti
Chairman
DIN-00007347

Sd/-
Suresh Sethi
Managing Director and CEO
DIN-06426040

Sd/-
Jayesh Sule
Whole Time Director
DIN-07432517

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 7, 2021

Sd/-
Tejas Desai
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Maulesh Kantharia
Company Secretary

Cash Flows Statement
for the year ended 31 March 2021

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

		For the year ended 31.03.2021	For the year ended 31.03.2020
A)	**Cash flow from operating activities**		
	Profit before tax	**11,588**	15727
	Adjustments for :		
	Depreciation and amortisation	**1,728**	2,747
	Amortisation of premium / discount on Govt/Debt Securities	**113**	172
	Loss on sale /discard of assets (net)	**13**	1
	Lease modification	**(7)**	-
	Provision for doubtful debts	**2,920**	1,063
	Interest income on financial assets carried at amortised cost	**(2,627)**	(2,610)
	Interest income on bank deposits	**(245)**	(257)
	Share based payments to employees	**130**	121
	Finance costs	**94**	162
	Profit on sale of investments carried on amortised cost	**(523)**	(2)
	Dividend income	**(92)**	(163)
	Operating cash flow before changes in working capital	**13,092**	16,961
	Changes in working capital		
	Trade receivables	**(1,623)**	(3,945)
	Other financial assets and other assets	**323**	(1,817)
	Trade payables	**1,003**	(1,313)
	Other financial liabilities, other liabilities and provisions	**430**	503
	Cash generated from operations	**13,225**	10,389
	Income taxes paid	**(3,194)**	(5,011)
	Net cash generated from operating activities	**10,031**	5,378

Cash Flows Statement
for the year ended 31 March 2021

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

		For the year ended 31.03.2021	For the year ended 31.03.2020
B)	**Cash flow from investing activities**		
	Purchase of property plant and equipment and capital advances given	**(946)**	(1,219)
	Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	**-**	3
	Interest received	**3,157**	2,403
	Dividend received	**92**	163
	Purchase of current investments	**(4,000)**	-
	Purchase of non-current investments (net of interest accrued upto date of purchase)	**-**	(6,073)
	Investment in subsidiaries	**(301)**	-
	Investment in fixed deposits	**(3,262)**	884
	Proceeds from sale of non-current investments	**10,408**	52
	Proceeds from sale of current investments	**6,100**	2,500
	Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities	**11,248**	(1,287)
C)	**Cash flow from financing activities**		
	Proceeds from exercise of stock options	**407**	8
	Dividend paid	**(18,047)**	(2,600)
	Dividend distribution tax paid	**-**	(535)
	Lease liability paid	**(692)**	(804)
	Net cash used in financing activities	**(18,332)**	(3,931)
	Net increase in cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**2,947**	160
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	**4,099**	3,939
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**7,046**	**4,099**

Notes to Cash Flow Statement :

1. Cash and cash equivalents represents cash, bank balances and bank deposits with original maturity of less than three months.
2. The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in the Ind AS - 7 on Statement of Cash Flow as notified under Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 as amended from time to time.

As per our report of even date attached
For B S R & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 116231W/W-100024

Sd/-
Shabbir Readymadewala
Partner
Membership No. 100060

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 7, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
NSDL e-Governance Infrastructure Limited
(CIN: U72900MH1995PLC095642)

Sd/-
Shailesh Haribhakti
Chairman
DIN-00007347

Sd/-
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Managing Director and CEO
DIN-06426040

Sd/-
Jayesh Sule
Whole Time Director
DIN-07432517

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 7, 2021

Sd/-
Tejas Desai
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Maulesh Kantharia
Company Secretary

NSDL e-Governance Infrastructure Limited

Notes to standalone financial statements

for the year ended 31st March 2021

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

1. Corporate information

NSDL e-Governance Infrastructure Limited ("the Company") was incorporated in December 1995, is engaged in providing Information Technology (IT) enabled e-Governance services. The current projects of the Company are Central Recordkeeping Agency (CRA) under the National Pension System regulated by Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA); Tax Information Network (TIN), the activity of processing the applications for allotment of Permanent Account Number (PAN) and National Judicial Reference System (NJRS) on behalf of Income Tax Department, Government of India; Electronic Accounting System in Excise and Service Tax (EASIEST) on behalf of Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC), Government of India and acting as a Registrar to Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI), Planning Commission, Government of India.

The Company is a public limited company and domiciled in India. The address of the corporate office is 1st floor, Times Tower, Kamala Mills Compound, Senapati Bapat Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai – 400013.

The Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on 23 March 2021 consented to explore undertaking Offer for Sale (OFS)/ Initial Public Offer (IPO) of the equity shares of the Company.

The standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 7 ay 2021

1.1 Summary of significant accounting policies :

a) Statement of compliance

These standalone financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act as amended from time to time.

b) Basis of preparation of standalone financial statements

These standalone financial statements have been prepared in Indian Rupee (`) which is the functional currency of the Company.

These standalone financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value or amortised cost at the end of each reporting period. 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. All assets and liabilities have been classified as current and non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle. Based on the nature of services rendered to customers and time elapsed between deployment of resources and the realisation in cash and cash equivalents of the consideration for such services rendered, the Group has considered an operating cycle of 12 months.

The statement of cash flows have been prepared under indirect method.

c) Use of estimates

The preparation of the standalone financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of the Ind AS requires management of the Company to make estimates, judgments and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the standalone financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgments and the use of assumptions in these standalone financial statements have been disclosed below. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about the assumption and estimates could result in the outcome requiring material adjustment to the carrying amount of asset and liabilities.

Estimation of uncertainties relating to the global health pandemic from COVID-19:
In view of the unprecedented COVID-19 pandemic and economic forecasts, the Management has evaluated the impact on the standalone financial statements and made appropriate adjustment where necessary. In assessing the recoverability of its assets including receivables and unbilled receivables, the Company has considered internal and external information upto the date of approval of these standalone financial statements including economic forecasts. The Company has performed analysis on the assumptions used and based on current indicators of future economic conditions, the Company expects to recover the carrying amount of these assets.

However, the actual impact of COVID-19 on the Company's standalone financial statements may differ from that estimated and the Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions

Defined benefit
The cost of the defined benefits that includes gratuity and compensated absences and the present value of the defined benefit obligation are based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

Property, plant and equipment
Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Company. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of company's assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology.

Leases
The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease equires significant judgment. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate. The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. In assessing whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease. The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

Income taxes
The Company's tax jurisdictions is only in India. Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid/recovered for uncertain tax positions.

The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable profits during the periods in which those temporary differences and tax loss carry-forwards become deductible. The Company considers the expected reversal of deferred tax liabilities and projected future taxable income in making this assessment. The amount of the deferred tax assets considered realizable, however, could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry-forward period are reduced.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

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

Interest income

For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through Profit or loss , interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

Trade receivables

The Company estimates the un-collectability of accounts receivable by analysing historical payment patterns, customer concentrations, customer credit-worthiness and current economic trends. If the financial condition of a customer deteriorates, additional allowances may be required.

d) Revenue Recognition

The Company earns revenue primarily from providing Information Technology (IT) enabled e-Governance services. The Company offers integrated portfolio of IT, business and engineering services and solutions.

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services.

To recognise revenues, the Company applies the following 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. recognize revenues when a performance obligation is satisfied.

Performance obligations

A performance obligation is a promise in a contract to transfer a distinct good or service to the customer.

The performance obligations of the Company are satisfied over time as services are rendered.

Determination of transaction price

Revenue is measured based on transaction price which includes variable consideration only to the extent it is probable that a significant reversal of revenues recognized will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is resolved. Revenues also exclude taxes collected from customers.

Allocation of transaction price

A contract's transaction price is allocated to each distinct performance obligation and recognized as revenue when, or as, the performance obligation is satisfied. For contracts with multiple performance obligations, the Company allocates the contract's transaction price to each performance obligation based on the relative standalone selling price.

The primary method used to estimate standalone selling price is the adjusted market assessment approach, under which the Company evaluates the price in that market that a customer is willing to pay for those services. While determining relative standalone selling price and identifying separate performance obligations require judgment, generally relative standalone selling prices and the separate performance obligations are readily identifiable as the Company sells those performance obligations unaccompanied by other performance obligations.

Contract balances

A contract asset is right to consideration in exchange of services that the Company has rendered to a customer when that right is conditioned on something other than passage of time. Contract assets are recognised when there is excess of revenue earned over billings on contracts. Contract assets are classified as unbilled receivables (only act of invoicing is pending) when there is unconditional right to receive cash, and only passage of time is required, as per contractual terms.

A contract liability is the obligation to render services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company renders services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company renders services as per the contract.

i) Revenue on time-and-material contracts are recognized as the related services are performed and revenue from the end of the last billing to the balance sheet date is recognized as unbilled revenues. Revenue from fixed-price, fixed-timeframe contracts, where there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration, is recognized as per the percentage-of-completion method. When there is uncertainty as to measurement or ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved.
ii) Revenue related to fixed price maintenance and support services contracts, where the Company is standing ready to provide services is recognized based on time elapsed mode and revenue is straight lined over the period of performance.
iii) Revenue from the sale of distinct internally developed software and manufactured systems and third party software is recognised at the point in time when the system / software is delivered to the customer. In cases where implementation and / or customisation services rendered significantly modifies or customises the software,
iv) these services and software are accounted for as a single performance obligation and revenue is recognised over time on a POC method.
v) Revenue from the sale of distinct third party hardware is recognised at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for service level credits and incentives, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer.

The billing schedules agreed with customers include periodic performance based payments and / or milestone based progress payments. Invoices are payable within contractually agreed credit period.

Contracts are subject to modification to account for changes in contract specification and requirements. The Company reviews modification to contract in conjunction with the original contract, basis which the transaction price could be allocated to a new performance obligation, or transaction price of an existing obligation could undergo a change. In the event transaction price is revised for existing obligation, a cumulative adjustment is accounted for.

Use of significant judgements in revenue recognition:

i) The Company's contracts with customers could include promises to transfer multiple products and services to a customer. The Company assesses the products / services promised in a contract and identifies distinct performance obligations in the contract. Identification of distinct performance obligation involves judgement to determine the deliverables and the ability of the customer to benefit independently from such deliverables.
ii) Judgement is also required to determine the transaction price for the contract. The transaction price could be either a fixed amount of customer consideration or variable consideration with elements such as service level credits and incentives. The transaction price is also adjusted for the effects of the time value of money if the contract includes a significant financing component. Any

consideration payable to the customer is adjusted to the transaction price, unless it is a payment for a distinct product or service from the customer. The estimated amount of variable consideration is adjusted in the transaction price only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur and is reassessed at the end of each reporting period. The Company allocates the elements of variable considerations to all the performance obligations of the contract unless there is observable evidence that they pertain to one or more distinct performance obligations.

iii) The Company uses judgement to determine an appropriate standalone selling price for a performance obligation. The Company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation on the basis of the relative standalone selling price of each distinct product or service promised in the contract. Where standalone selling price is not observable, the Company uses the expected cost plus margin approach to allocate the transaction price to each distinct performance obligation.

Contract fulfilment costs are generally expensed as incurred except for certain software licence costs which meet the criteria for capitalisation. Such costs are amortised over the contractual period or useful life of licence whichever is less. The assessment of this criteria requires the application of judgement, in particular when considering if costs generate or enhance resources to be used to satisfy future performance obligations and whether costs are expected to be recovered

e) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

f) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost of acquisition less accumulated depreciation/amortization and impairment loss, if any. The cost is inclusive of freight, installation cost, duties, taxes, borrowing cost and other incidental expenses for bringing the asset to its working conditions for its intended use but net of indirect taxes, wherever input credit is claimed.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as capital advances under other non-current assets and the cost of assets not put to use before such date are disclosed under 'Capital work-in-progress'.

When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced in intervals, the Company recognizes such parts as separate component of assets with specific useful lives and provides depreciation over their useful life.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.
Repairs and maintenance costs are recognized in net profit in the statement of profit and loss when incurred.

The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the standalone financial statements upon sale or retirement of the asset and the resultant gains or losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Assets to be disposed off are reported at the lower of the carrying value or the fair value less cost to sell.

g) Leases

The Company as a lessee

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for premise. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

(i) The contract involves the use of an identified asset
(ii) The Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and
(iii) The Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

The Company recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the lease term.

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

h) Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets, other than land and properties under construction, over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation on additions / deletions is provided on pro-rata basis from the date of acquisition/ up to the date of deletion.
Depreciation on assets is provided on the straight-line method using the rates based on the economic useful life of assets as estimated by the management but not being more than the limits specified in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 as below:

Assets	Estimated Useful Lives
Central System	6 years
Servers	6 years
Computers	3 years
Communication (Network)	6 years
Electrical Installations	10 years
Office Equipment's	5 years
Furniture	10 years
Buildings	60 years

Computer Software is amortized over a period of 2 years.

Depreciation is not recorded on capital work-in-progress until installation is complete and the asset is ready for its intended use. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at each year end, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

On the subsequent sale or retirement of a revalued property, the attributable revaluation surplus remaining in the property revaluation reserve is transferred directly to retained earnings. No transfer is made from the revaluation reserve to retained earnings except when an asset is derecognised.

i) Intangible assets

Intangible assets comprising of software are recorded at acquisition cost and are amortized over the estimated useful life on straight line basis. Cost of development and production incurred till the time software is ready for use is capitalised.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Research cost are expensed as incurred.

Development costs

Development expenditures on an individual project are recognised as an intangible asset when the Company can demonstrate:

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that the asset will be available for use
- Its intention to complete and its ability and intention to use the asset
- How the asset will generate future economic benefits
- The ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development

Following initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the asset is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortised over the period of expected future benefit. Amortisation expense is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually.

j) Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At each reporting date, 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). Where 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.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised as an expense immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised as income immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

k) Foreign currency transactions and translation

Transactions and translations

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currency at the rates prevailing on the reporting period date.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at reporting period-end date exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency shall be translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency shall be translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

l) Employee benefit costs

- **Short- term employee benefits**

  All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, wages etc. and the expected cost of ex-gratia are recognised in the period in which the employee renders the related service. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid when there is a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

- **Post-Employment benefits**

  Defined Contribution plans

  Provident Fund: Employees are entitled to receive benefits in respect of provident fund, in which both employees and the Company make monthly contributions at a specified percentage of the covered employees' salary. The contributions, as specified under the law were made to Recognised Provident Fund.

  Superannuation: Certain employees of the Company are participants in a defined contribution plan. The Company has no further obligations to the Plan beyond its annual contributions which are contributed to a trust fund, the corpus of which is invested with the Life Insurance Corporation of India

  Defined benefit Plans

  a) Gratuity: The Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan ('the Gratuity Plan') covering eligible employees. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump-sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment with the Company.

     The Company has maintained a Group Gratuity Cum Life Assurance Scheme with the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) towards which it annually contributes a sum determined by LIC.

     The Company's net obligation in respect of the gratuity benefit scheme is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any plan assets is deducted. The present value of the obligation under such defined benefit plan is determined based on actuarial valuation by an independent actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method, which recognises each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

     The obligation is measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows. The discount rates used for determining the present value of the obligation under defined benefit plan are based on the market yields on Government securities as at the balance sheet date. The Company recognises the net obligation of a defined benefit plan in its balance sheet as an asset or liability.

     Gains or losses through re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability / (asset) are recognised in other comprehensive income. The actual return of portfolio of plan assets, in excess of yields computed by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation are recognised in other comprehensive income. The effects of any plan amendments are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

  (ii) Compensated absences: The company has a policy on compensated absences which are both accumulating and non-accumulating in nature. The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences is determined by actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary at each balance sheet date using projected unit credit method on the additional amount expected to be paid/availed as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the balance sheet date. Expense on non-accumulating compensated absences is recognized in the period in which the absences occur.

m) Income Tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred income tax. Income tax expense is recognized in net profit in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in other comprehensive income.

Current tax

Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognized at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the standalone financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset realised based on the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current and deferred tax are recognised as an expense or income in profit or loss, except when they relate to items credited or debited outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity), in which case the tax is also recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively).

n) Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent assets

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which reliable estimate can be made. Provisions (excluding retirement benefits) are discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the standalone financial statements. A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made. A contingent asset is neither recognised nor disclosed in the standalone financial statements.

o) Cash Flow statement

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

p) Cash and Bank balances

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, balance with banks and term deposits with banks with original maturity up to three months.

Other bank balances comprises of term deposit with banks having maturity of more than three months but less than twelve months from the Balance sheet date.

q) Earnings per share

Basic and diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to equity shareholders for the year, by weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

r) Financial instruments

Initial recognition

The Company recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are recognized at fair value on initial recognition, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not at fair value through profit or loss are added to the fair value on initial recognition.

Subsequent measurement

Financial assets

Financial assets are classified into the following specified categories: financial assets "at amortised cost", "fair value through other comprehensive income", "fair value through Profit or Loss". The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset at the time of initial recognition.

Financial assets are recognised by the Company as per its business model.

All financial assets are recognised and de-recognised on a trade date basis where the purchase or sale of an investment is under a contract whose terms require delivery of the investment within the timeframe established by the market concerned, and are initially at fair value through profit or loss.

Income and expense is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instrument, Other Equity instruments are classified as "fair value through Profit or Loss".

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the standalone financial statements are categorised 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 - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

Loans and receivables

Trade receivables, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as “loans and receivables”. Loans and receivables (including trade and other receivables) and others are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method less impairment. Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest method, except for short-term receivables when the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each date of balance sheet whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. In determining the allowances for doubtful trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and is adjusted for forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the receivables that are due and allowance rates used in the provision matrix. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loans and receivables and derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

Subsequent measurement

Financial assets carried at amortised cost

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

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The Company has made an irrevocable election for its investments which are classified as equity instruments to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income based on its business model. Further, in cases where the Company has made an irrevocable election based on its business model, for its investments which are classified as equity instruments, the subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

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

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

Investment in subsidiaries

Investment in subsidiaries is carried at cost in the separate standalone financial statements.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities “at fair value through profit or loss” or other financial liabilities.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL where the financial liability is either held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company’s obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations

Non-current assets held for sale are measured at lower of the carrying value and the fair value less cost to sell.

Offsetting arrangements

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. A right to set-off must be available today rather than being contingent on a future event and must be exercisable by any of the counterparties, both in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy.

s) Dividends

Final dividends on shares are recorded as a liability on the date of approval by the shareholders and interim dividends are recorded as a liability on the date of declaration by the Company’s Board of Directors.

t) Reclassifications

Previous period’s figures have been regrouped/ reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with the current period classification / disclosure.

1.2 Recent Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)

On March 24, 2021, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (“MCA”) through a notification, amended Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. The amendments revise Division I, II and III of Schedule III and are applicable from April 1, 2021. Key amendments relating to Division II which relate to companies whose financial statements are required to comply with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 are:

Balance Sheet:

- Lease liabilities should be separately disclosed under the head ‘financial liabilities’, duly distinguished as current or non-current.
- Certain additional disclosures in the statement of changes in equity such as changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors and restated balances at the beginning of the current reporting period.
- Specified format for disclosure of shareholding of promoters.
- Specified format for ageing schedule of trade receivables, trade payables, capital work-in-progress and intangible asset under development.
- If a company has not used funds for the specific purpose for which it was borrowed from banks and financial institutions, then disclosure of details of where it has been used.
- Specific disclosure under ‘additional regulatory requirement’ such as compliance with approved schemes of arrangements, compliance with number of layers of companies, title deeds of immovable property not held in name of company, loans and advances to promoters, directors, key managerial personnel (KMP) and related parties, details of benami property held etc.

Statement of profit and loss:

- Additional disclosures relating to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), undisclosed income and crypto or virtual currency specified under the head ‘additional information’ in the notes forming part of Standalone financial statements.

The amendments are extensive and the Company will evaluate the same to give effect to them as required by law.

2. Property, plant, equipments and intangible assets

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Property, Plant and Equipments								Other Intangible assets	
	Land Freehold	Building	Computers	Data and Telecommunication equipments	Electric installation	Office equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Total	Computer Softwares (others)	Total
Gross carrying value as of 1 April 2020	**-**	**5,291**	**7,439**	**1,799**	**485**	**884**	**680**	**16,578**	**4,857**	**4,857**
Additions	-	-	983	26	37	11	-	**1,057**	163	**163**
Deletions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	**-**
Gross carrying value as of 31 March 2021	**-**	**5,291**	**8,422**	**1,825**	**522**	**895**	**680**	**17,635**	**5,020**	**5,020**
Accumulated depreciation as of 1 April 2020	**-**	**4,012**	**5,261**	**1,112**	**381**	**637**	**320**	**11,723**	**4,818**	**4,818**
Depreciation		21	672	151	17	65	48	**974**	69	**69**
Accumulated depreciation on deletions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	**-**
Accumulated depreciation as of 31 March 2021	**-**	**4,033**	**5,933**	**1,263**	**398**	**702**	**368**	**12,697**	**4,887**	**4,887**
Carrying value as of 31 March 2021	**-**	**1,258**	**2,489**	**562**	**124**	**193**	**312**	**4,938**	**133**	**133**

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Property, Plant and Equipments								Other Intangible assets	
	Land Freehold	Building	Computers	Data and Telecommunication equipments	Electric installation	Office equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Total	Computer Softwares (others)	Total
Gross carrying value as of 1 April 2019	**1,574**	**9,422**	**6,727**	**1,806**	**1,283**	**2,692**	**1,231**	**24,735**	**4,827**	**4,827**
Additions	-	197	713	112	73	165	288	**1,548**	30	**30**
Transfer to assets held for sale	1,574	4,328	-	119	866	1,969	809	**9,665**	-	-
Deletions	-	-	1	-	5	4	30	**40**	-	-
Gross carrying value as of 31 March 2020	**-**	**5,291**	**7,439**	**1,799**	**485**	**884**	**680**	**16,578**	**4,857**	**4,857**
Accumulated depreciation as of 1 April 2019	**-**	**4,074**	**4,669**	**976**	**474**	**1,057**	**402**	**11,652**	**4,414**	**4,414**
Depreciation	-	92	593	179	97	446	123	**1,530**	404	**404**
Transfer to assets held for sale	-	154	-	43	190	862	176	**1,425**	-	-
Deletions	-	-	1	-	-	4	29	**34**	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as of 31 March 2020	**-**	**4,012**	**5,261**	**1,112**	**381**	**637**	**320**	**11,723**	**4,818**	**4,818**
Carrying value as of 31 March 2020	**-**	**1,279**	**2,178**	**687**	**104**	**247**	**360**	**4,855**	**39**	**39**

The aggregate depreciation has been included under depreciation and amortisation expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

3. Assets held for sale

The Company has decided to sell its Data Centre unit at Bangalore. The Company has offered for sale the said unit to a third party, failing which the Company intends to float Request for Proposal (RFP) and invite bids in the coming year. The Company expects to complete the sale within one year from the balance sheet date. There are no liabilities associated with respect to the said assets held for sale. The particulars of the assets held for sale are as under:

Particulars	**WDV of assets as on 31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)**	WDV of assets as on 31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Land & Building	**5,749**	5,749
Furniture, fixture and office equipment's	**2,491**	2,491
Total	**8,240**	8,240

4. Non-current investments

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Fully Paid Unquoted Equity Investments		Face value	As at 31 Mar, 2021		As at 31 March, 2020	
			Holdings as at	(₹ in Lakhs)	Holdings as at	(₹ in Lakhs)
A. Investment in Subsidairy Companies (at cost)						
1	NSDL E-Governance Account Aggregator Limited	₹ 10	2,999,994	**300**	-	-
2	NSDL E-Governance (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd*	MYR 1	510	-	510	-
3	NSDL Australia PTY Ltd	AUD 1	1,000	**1**	-	-
	Total (A)			**301**		-

*Represents value less than ₹ 0.5 lakhs.

		Rate of interest %	Year of maturity	No. of bonds/ debentures/share	Face value	As at 31 March, 2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31 March, 2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
B. Quoted Debt Securities Investments at amortised cost :							
Investment in Tax free bonds							
1	Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited	8.10	2027	50,000	1,000	**534**	534
2	National Highway Authority of India Limited	8.30	2027	200,000	1,000	**2,182**	2,182
3	Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited	7.34	2028	250,000	1,000	**2,574**	2,574
4	National Highway Authority of India Limited	8.50	2029	80,000	1,000	**800**	800
5	National Housing Bank	8.63	2029	7,220	5,000	**361**	361
6	Rural Electrification Corporation	8.63	2029	50,000	1,000	**500**	500
7	National Housing Bank	8.68	2029	40,000	5,000	**2,053**	2,053
8	National Thermal Power Corporation Limited	7.37	2035	6,246	1,000	**62**	62
9	Rural Electrification Corporation	7.21	2022	130	1,000,000	**1,329**	1,329
10	National Thermal Power Corporation Limited	7.15	2025	90	1,000,000	**912**	912
11	National Housing Bank	8.46	2028	40	1,000,000	**443**	443
12	Power Finance Corporation Limited	8.46	2028	150	1,000,000	**1,672**	1,672
13	Rural Electrification Corporation	8.46	2028	250	1,000,000	**2,894**	2,894
14	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Devlopment	7.35	2031	50,000	1,000	**526**	1,578
15	National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited	8.67	2033	50,000	1,000	**634**	634
16	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Devlopment	7.35	2031	100,000	1,000	**1,117**	1,117
17	Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited	7.17	2025	270	1,000,000	**2,877**	2,877
18	National Highway Authority of India Limited	7.35	2031	100,000	1,000	**1,125**	1,125
19	National Highway Authority of India Limited	7.39	2031	50,000	1,000	**556**	556
20	Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited	7.35	2031	150,000	1,000	**1,663**	1,663
21	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Devlopment	7.35	2031	200,000	1,000	-	2,221
22	National Housing Bank	8.76	2034	20,000	5,000	**1,241**	1,241
23	National Housing Bank	8.68	2029	10,000	5,000	**591**	591
24	Power Finance Corporation Limited	7.21	2022	150	1,000,000	-	1,538
25	Power Finance Corporation Limited	9.10	2029	50	1,000,000	**512**	512
26	National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited	8.18	2023	50,000	1,000	**538**	538
27	National Thermal Power Corporation Limited	7.32	2029	150	150,000	-	1,476
28	National Thermal Power Corporation Limited	7.32	2029	250	250,000	-	2,489
29	Power Finance Corporation Limited	8.20	2022	100,000	1,000	-	1,084
30	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited	8.40	2029	100	1,000,000	-	1,059

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

		Rate of interest %	Year of maturity	No. of bonds/ debentures/share	Face value	**As at 31 March, 2021 (₹ in Lakhs)**	**As at 31 March, 2020 (₹ in Lakhs)**
B. Quoted Debt Securities Investments at amortised cost :							
Investment in non convertible debentures							
31	Power Finance Corporation Limited	9.36	2021	2	1,000,000	-	20
32	Housing Development and Finance Corporation Limited	9.40	2021	4	1,000,000	-	40
33	EXIM Bank Limited	9.25	2022	2	1,000,000	**20**	20
34	Rural Electrification Corporation	9.35	2022	4	1,000,000	**40**	40
35	Infrastructure Leasing & Finance Services Limited	9.55	2023	550	1,000	**6**	6
36	HDB Financial Services Limited	9.60	2023	2	1,000,000	**20**	20
37	HDB Finanacial Services Limited	10.19	2024	1	1,000,000	**10**	10
38	IDFC Bank Limited	8.80	2025	10	1,000,000	**100**	100
39	Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited	9.09	2026	2	1,000,000	**20**	20
40	State Bank of India	9.95	2026	296	10,000	-	31
41	Power Finance Corporation Limited	8.94	2028	4	1,000,000	**41**	41
42	Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited	8.79	2030	1	1,000,000	**10**	10
43	India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited	9.41	2037	5	1,000,000	**56**	56
						28,019	39,029
	Less : Amortisation of premium					**644**	531
	Less : Provision for impairment of assets					**6**	6
	Total (B)					**27,369**	38,492
	Total (A) + (B)					**27,670**	38,492
	Aggregate book value of quoted investments {Non-current + Current-(Note 8)}					28,513	40,612
	Aggregate market value of quoted investments {Non-current + Current-(Note 8)}					31,970	42,768

5. Other financial assets

(Unsecured considered good):

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	**31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)**	**31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)**	**31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)**
Others				
Security deposits	**1,163**	1,260	**-**	-
Interest accrued on investments	**-**	-	**916**	1,243
Interest accrued on bank deposits	**49**	13	**52**	46
Restricted deposits with banks against performance guarantee	**785**	785	**-**	-
Loans to employees	**-**	2	**-**	-
Unbilled receivables	**42**	140	**940**	876
Total	**2,039**	2,200	**1,908**	2,165

6. Income taxes

(A) The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020 are:

Profit or loss section

Particulars	**31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)**	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Current taxes	**2,994**	3,764
Deferred taxes	**(652)**	(160)
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	**2,342**	3,604

Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) section

Deferred tax benefits related to items recognised in OCI for the year ended:

Particulars	**31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)**	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Re-measurement of the defined benefit liability / asset	**-**	-
Total	**-**	-

(B) Reconciliation of the income tax expense to the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to the income before income taxes

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
Profit before income taxes	**11,588**	15,727
Applicable enacted tax rates in India	**25.17%**	25.17%
Computed expected tax expense	**2,917**	3,959
Tax effect of adjustments to reconcile expected income tax expense to reported income tax expense:		
Income exempt from tax	**(587)**	(643)
Expense not allowed for taxation purpose	**88**	288
Income taxable at different rate	**(76)**	-
Total income tax expense	**2,342**	3,604

(C) The movement in the current income tax asset/ (liability) for the year ended 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020 is as follows:

Particulars	31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Net current income tax asset/ (liability) at the beginning	**2,567**	1,320
Income tax paid	**3,194**	5,011
Current income tax expense	**(2,994)**	(3,764)
Net current income tax asset/ (liability) at the end	**2,767**	2,567

(D) The tax effects of significant temporary differences that resulted in deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

Particulars	31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Deferred tax assets		
Provision for compensated absences	**358**	322
Provision for doubtful debts	**1,033**	268
Others	**19**	(43)
Total deferred tax assets	**1,410**	547
Deferred tax liabilities		
Difference between tax balance and book balance of fixed assets	**509**	267
Amortisation of revenue	**-**	13
Others	**-**	18
Total deferred tax liabilities	**509**	298
Deferred tax assets (net)	**901**	249

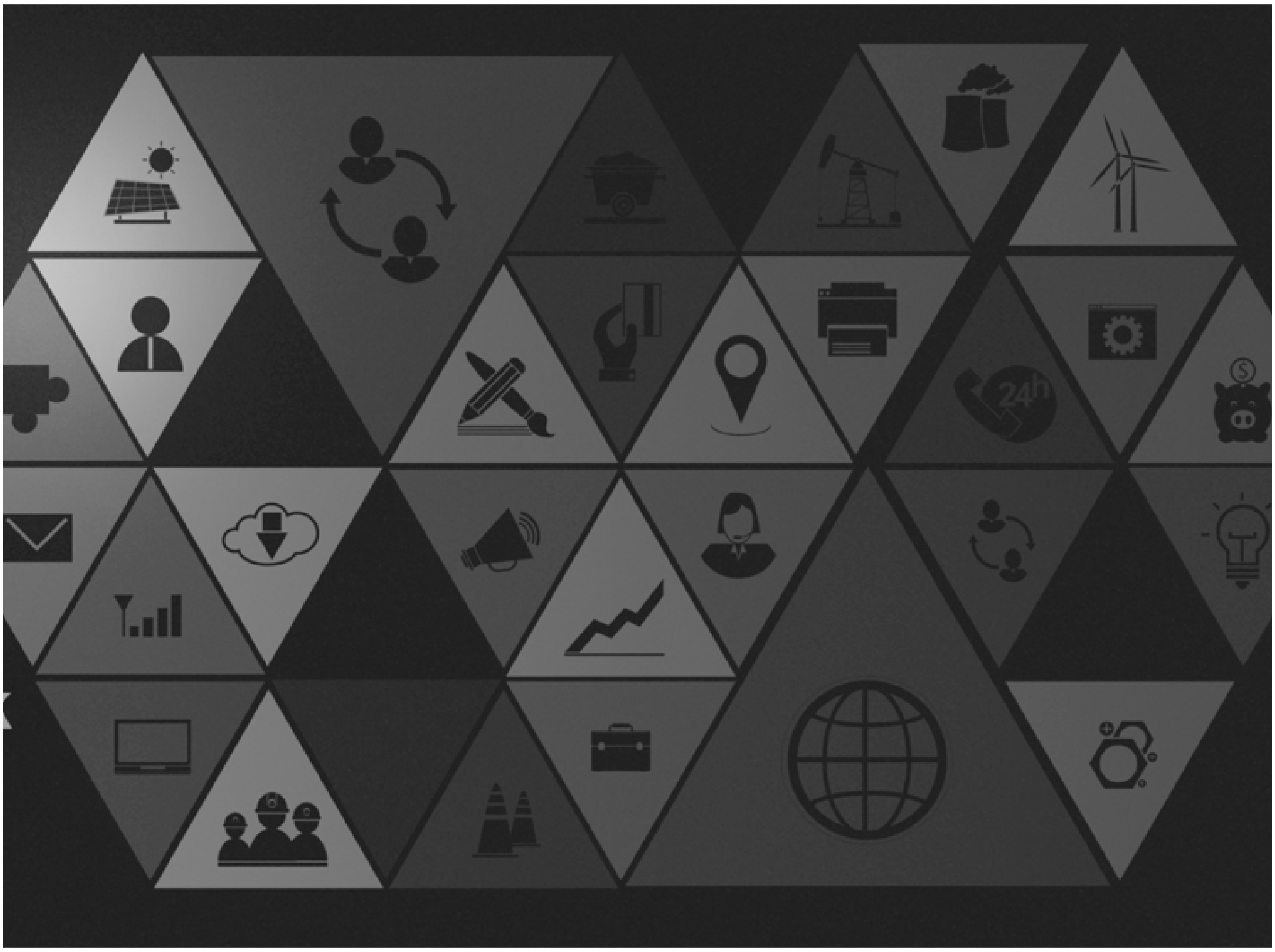
(E) The gross movement in the deferred tax account for the year ended 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020 is as follows:

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

	31.03.2021			31.03.2020		
	Opening balance	Recognised in profit and loss	Closing balance	Opening balance	Recognised in profit and loss	Closing balance
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) in relation to:						
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	**(267)**	**(241)**	**(508)**	(316)	49	(267)
Provision Provision for compensated absenses	**322**	**36**	**358**	375	(53)	322
Employee incentive payable	**(43)**	**43**	**-**	102	(145)	(43)
Deferred revenue	**(13)**	**12**	**(1)**	(68)	55	(13)
Provision of doubtful debts	**268**	**764**	**1,032**	42	226	268
Right of use assets and lease liabilities	**(18)**	**38**	**20**	-	(18)	(18)
Provision of gratuity	**-**	**-**	**-**	(46)	46	-
Total deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	**249**	**652**	**901**	89	160	249

7. Other assets

	Particulars	Non-current		Current	
		31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
(A)	**Capital advances**	**14**	14	**-**	-
(B)	**Advances to related parties**	**66**	42	**-**	-
(C)	**Other advances**				
	Prepaid expenses	**191**	42	**482**	782
	Deferred expenses	**90**	131	**243**	326
	GST credit receivable	**-**	-	**2,194**	1,807
	Advance to suppliers	**-**	-	**1,552**	1,851
	Others	**-**	-	**5**	32
	Total	**361**	**229**	**4,476**	4,798



8. Current investments

		As at 31 March, 2021					As at 31 March, 2020		
		Year of maturity	Rate of interest	No. of Units	Face Value	(₹ in Lakhs)	No. of Units	Face Value	(₹ in Lakhs)
Quoted debt securities investments at amortised cost :									
Non convertible debentures									
	Current portion of Non convertible debentures								
1	Housing Devlopment and Finance Corporation Limited	2021	9.40	4	1,000,000	40	-	-	-
2	Power Finance Corporation Limited	2021	9.36	2	1,000,000	20	-	-	-
3	Power Finance Corporation Limited	2022	8.20	100,000	1,000	1,084	-	-	-
4	Housing Devlopment and Finance Corporation Limited	2020	8.79	-	-	-	2	1,000,000	20
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss :									
Liquid Mutual funds									
1	Units of Axis Liquid Fund - Institutional Daily Dividend Reinvestment			-	-	-	52,576	1,001	526
2	Units of UTI Liquid Cash Plan Fund - Institutional Plan (Daily Dividend Option)			-	-	-	51,592	1,019	526
3	LIC MF Liquid Fund- Daily Dividend Reinvestment			-	-	-	47,935	1,098	526
4	ICICI Prudential Liquid Plan- Daily Dividend Reinvestment			-	-	-	521,726	100	522
	Total					**1,144**			**2,120**

9. Trade receivables

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Current	
	31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Trade Receivables	**23,757**	22,134
Less: Allowance for doubtful trade receivables	**3,983**	1,063
Considered good	**19,774**	21,071
Trade Receivables	**119**	119
Less: Allowance for doubtful trade receivables	**119**	119
Credit Impaired	**-**	-
Total	**19,774**	**21,071**

10. Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	Current	
	31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	**1**	1
Balances with banks in current accounts	**7,045**	4,098
Total	**7,046**	4,099

11. Other bank balances

Particulars	Current	
	31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.200 (₹ in Lakhs)
Bank deposits with original maturity for more than 3 months but less than 12 months	**4,170**	907
Total	**4,170**	**907**

12. Equity share capital

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Non-current	
	31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Authorised		
500,000,000 (31 March 2020: 500,000,000) equity shares of ₹10 each	**50,000**	50,000
Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up		
40,139,462 (31 March 2020: 40,007,981) equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid up	**4,014**	4,001
Total	**4,014**	**4,001**

a) Reconciliation of number of shares

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020	
	Number of shares	Amount (₹ in Lakhs)	Number of shares	Amount (₹ in Lakhs)
Equity shares				
Opening balance	**40,007,981**	**4,001**	40,005,300	4,001
Issued during the year	**131,481**	**13**	2,681	-*
Closing balance	**40,139,462**	**4,014**	**40,007,981**	**4,001**

*Represents value less than ₹0.5 lakhs.

b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹10/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

c) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% share in the Company

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020	
	Numbers of shares held	% of holding	Numbers of shares held	% of holding
NSE Investments Limited	**10,018,000**	**24.96**	10,018,000	25.04
IIFL Special Opportunities Fund	**2,894,507**	**7.21**	2,894,507	7.24
Administrator of Specified Undertaking of Unit Trust of India	**2,732,000**	**6.81**	2,732,000	6.83
IIFL Special Opportunities Fund – Series 4	**2,499,178**	**6.23**	2,499,178	6.25
IIFL Special Opportunities Fund – Series 2	**2,016,366**	**5.02**	2,016,366	5.04

d) Information on equity shares allotted without receipt of cash or allotted as bonus shares or shares bought back

The Company has neither allotted equity shares without receipt of cash or as bonus shares nor bought back any equity shares during preceding five financial years.

13. Other equity

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

		31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
a)	**Capital redemption reserve**		
	Balance at the beginning	**2,500**	2,500
	Balance at the end of the year	**2,500**	2,500
b)	**General reserve**		
	Balance at the beginning	**39,843**	39,843
	Transfer from ESOP Reserve on options unexercised	**21**	-
	Balance at the end of the year	**39,864**	39,843
c)	**Retained earnings**		
	Balance at the beginning	**29,427**	20,438
	(i) Dividend	**(18,047)**	(3,135)
	(ii) Profit for the year	**9,246**	12,124
	Balance at the end of the year	**20,626**	29,427
d)	**Other comprehensive income**		
	Balance at the beginning	**(883)**	(504)
	Re-measurement of the defined benefit net liability / asset	**(286)**	(379)
	Balance at the end of the year	**(1,169)**	(883)
e)	**ESOP reserve**		
	Balance at the beginning	**468**	347
	(i) Share based payment expense	**130**	121
	(ii) Transfer to General Reserve/Securities Premium on exercise of stock options/options unexercised	**(128)**	-
	Balance at the end of the year	**470**	468
f)	**Securities premium**		
	Balance at the beginning	**24**	16
	(i) Issue of shares to employees on account of exercise of stock options	**394**	8
	(ii) Transfer from ESOP Reserve on exercise of stock options	**107**	-
	Balance at the end of the year	**525**	24
	Total	**62,816**	71,379

14. Trade payables

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars		Current	
		31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	**31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)**
Trade payables			
	Dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	**1,671**	606
	Dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	**8,210**	8,272
	Total	**9,881**	8,878

15. Other financial liabilities

Particulars	Current	
	31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Creditors for capital expenditure	**237**	351
Directors' commission payable	**89**	122
Employee benefits payable	**98**	42
Employee incentives payable	**917**	1,126
Other liabilities	**186**	155
Total	**1,527**	1,796

16. Provision

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	**31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)**	**31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)**	**31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)**
Provision for gratuity	**-**	-	**961**	672
Provision for compensated absences	**1,347**	986	**74**	293
Total	**1,347**	**986**	**1,035**	**965**

17. Other liabilities

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	**31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)**	**31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)**	**31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)**
Advances from customers	**-**	-	**1,696**	995
Deferred revenue	**112**	164	**304**	407
Statutory dues payable:				
Goods and services tax payable	**-**	-	**796**	801
TDS payable	**-**	-	**458**	250
Other statutory liabilities	**-**	-	**77**	54
Income received in advance	**-**	-	**1,637**	1,969
Total	**112**	164	**4,968**	4,476

18. Revenue from operations

Particulars	31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Revenue disaggregation by nature of services is as follows:		
Sale of services		
Transaction fees	**44,132**	56,963
Accounts maintenance fees	**16,069**	14,175
Other operational income	**112**	475
Total	**60,313**	**71,613**

Information about major customers:

No single customer represents 10% or more of the Company's total revenue during the year ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020. While disclosing the aggregate amount of transaction price yet to be recognised as revenue towards unsatisfied (or partially) satisfied performance obligations, along with the broad time band for the expected time to recognise those revenues, the Company has applied the practical expedient in Ind AS 115. Accordingly, the Company has not disclosed the aggregate transaction price allocated to unsatisfied (or partially satisfied) performance obligations which pertain to contracts where revenue recognised corresponds to the value transferred to customer typically involving time and material, outcome based and event based contracts. Unsatisfied (or partially satisfied) performance obligations are subject to variability due to several factors such as changes in scope of contracts, periodic revalidations of the estimates, economic factors, etc.

The table below discloses the movement in contract liabilities during the year ended 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020

	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
Balance at the beginning of the year	3,535	4,295
Add: Invoices raised/advance received for which no revenue is recognised during the year	3,082	2,925
Less: Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liabilities at the beginning of the year	(2,868)	(3,685)
Balance at the end of the year	3,749	3,535

Contract liabilities include payments received in advance of performance under the contract, and are realized with the associated revenue recognized under the contract.

Reconciliation of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price

Particulars	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
Contracted price with the customers	60,313	71,613
Less/Add: Adjustments	-	-
Revenue from contracts with customers (as per Statement of Profit and Loss)	60,313	71,613

Practical expedients used

In accordance with the practical expedient in Para 63 of Ind AS 115, the Company has not adjusted the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component if the Company expects, at contract inception, that the period between when the Company transfers a promised good or service to a customer and when the customer pays for that good or service will be one year or less.

The Company has evaluated the impact of COVID – 19 resulting from termination or deferment of contracts by customers. The Company has concluded that the impact of COVID – 19 is not material on the existing revenues basis the current estimates.

19. Other income

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Interest income		
On interest on financial assets carried at amortised cost	**2,627**	2,505
On bank deposits	**245**	190
On overdue trade receivables	**1,108**	677
On security deposits	**83**	75
Dividend income	**92**	163
Support charges	**75**	66
Rent income	**149**	171
Miscellaneous income	**-**	2
Profit on sale of investments carried on amortised cost	**523**	-
Total	**4,902**	3,849

20. Employee benefits expenses

Particulars	31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Salaries, wages and bonus	**6,425**	5,762
Share based payment expense	**130**	121
Contribution to provident and other funds	**804**	699
Staff welfare expenses	**168**	281
Total	**7,527**	6,863

21. Other expenses

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	**31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)**	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Rent	**40**	112
Communication expenses	**936**	793
Travelling and conveyance expenses	**84**	651
Annual fees	**1,063**	933
Processing charges	**31,368**	38,457
Repairs and maintenance		
- To buildings	**266**	294
- To computers, trading and telecommunication systems	**5,299**	5,545
- To others	**131**	85
Insurance	**158**	148
Rates and taxes	**183**	99
Advertisement and publicity	**33**	110
Legal and professional fees	**424**	435
Printing and stationery expenses	**7**	19
Payment to auditor (refer note below)	**40**	31
Electricity charges / power fuel	**328**	372
Directors' sitting fees	**36**	30
Directors' commission	**89**	122
Provision for doubtful debts	**2,920**	1,063
Loss on sale /discard of assets (net)	**13**	1
Expenditure incurred on CSR activities (refer note 31)	**576**	181
Miscellaneous expenses	**284**	481
Total	**44,278**	49,962
Note :		
Payment to auditor		
As auditor:		
Audit fees	**27**	27
Tax audit fee	**2**	2
In other capacity:		
Certification matters	**6**	6
Limited review	**5**	5
Total	**40**	40

22. Earnings Per Share

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

In accordance with Indian Accounting Standard 33 - "Earning Per Share" notified under Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

	Particulars	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
Net profit attributable to shareholders			
	Profit before tax	**11,588**	15,728
	Tax expense	**2,342**	3,604
	Profit after tax	**9,246**	12,124
	Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS	**4,00,50,487**	4,00,05,469
	Basic earnings per share of ₹ 10/- each (in ₹)	**23.08**	30.31
	Weighted average number of equity shares for diluted EPS	**4,00,85,730**	4,00,96,691
	Diluted earnings per share of ₹ 10/- each (in ₹)	**23.06**	30.24

23. Financial Instruments

23.1 Financial instruments by category

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as of 31 March 2020 were as follows:

Particulars	Amortised cost	Financial assets/ liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		Financial assets/ liabilities at fair value through OCI		Total carrying value	Total fair value
		Designated Upon Initial recognition	Mandatory	Equity instruments designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory		
Assets:							
Cash and cash equivalents	4,099	-	-	-	-	4,099	4,099
Investments (other than in subsidiary)							
Tax free bonds	38,083	-	-	-	-	38,083	38,083
Liquid mutual fund units	2,100	-	2,100	-	-	2,100	2,100
Non convertible debentures	429	-		-	-	429	429
Trade receivables	21,071	-	-	-	-	21,071	21,071
Other financial assets	5,272	-	-	-	-	5,272	5,272
Total	71,054	-	2,100	-	-	71,054	71,054
Liabilities:							
Lease liabilities	1,390	-	-	-	-	1,390	1,390
Trade payables	8,878	-	-	-	-	8,878	8,878
Other financial liabilities	1,796	-	-	-	-	1,796	1,796
Total	12,064	-	-	-	-	12,064	12,064

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as of 31 March 2021 were as follows:

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Amortised cost	Financial assets/ liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		Financial assets/ liabilities at fair value through OCI		Total carrying value	Total fair value
		Designated Upon Initial recognition	Mandatory	Equity instruments designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory		
Assets:							
Cash and cash equivalents	7,046	-	-	-	-	7,046	7,046
Investments (other than in subsidiary)							
Tax free bonds	27,051	-	-	-	-	27,051	27,051
Liquid mutual fund units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non convertible debentures	1,462	-		-	-	1,462	1,462
Trade receivables	19,774	-	-	-	-	19,774	19,774
Other financial assets	8,117	-	-	-	-	8,117	8,117
Total	63,450	-	-	-	-	63,450	63,450
Liabilities:							
Lease liabilities	619					619	619
Trade payables	9,881	-	-	-	-	9,881	9,881
Other financial liabilities	1,527	-	-	-	-	1,527	1,527
Total	12,027	-	-	-	-	12,027	12,027

23.2 Fair value hierarchy

Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis

Particulars	As of 31 March 2020	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting period/year using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets				
Investments in liquid mutual fund units		2,100	-	-
Investments in tax free and government bonds		-	38,083	-
Investments in non convertible debentures		429	-	-

Particulars	As of 31 March 2021	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting period/year using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets				
Investments in liquid mutual fund units		-	-	-
Investments in tax free and government bonds		-	27,051	-
Investments in non convertible debentures		1,462	-	-

The fair value of liquid mutual funds is based on quoted price. The fair value of tax free bonds and government bonds is based on quoted prices and market observable inputs. The fair value of non-convertible debentures is based on quoted prices.

23.3 Financial risk management

Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's primary focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristic of each customer and the concentration of risk from the top few customers.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counterparty resulting in a financial loss. The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables amounting to ₹19,974 lakhs and ₹ 21,071 lakhs as of 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020, respectively. Trade receivables is typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers. Credit risk has always been managed by the Company through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

The following table gives details in respect of percentage of revenues generated from top customer and top five customers:

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Revenue from top customer	5	5
Revenue from top five customers	15	13

Credit risk exposure

The allowance for lifetime expected credit loss on customer balances is as below:

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Balance at the beginning	1,182	119
Amounts written off	-	-
Net remeasurment of loss allowance	2,920	1,063
Balance at the end	4,102	1,182

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as we generally invest in deposits with banks and financial institutions with high credit ratings assigned by international and domestic credit rating agencies. Investments primarily include investment in liquid mutual fund units, quoted bonds issued by government and quasi government organizations, non convertible debentures issued by government aided institutions and certificates of deposit which are funds deposited at a bank for a specified time period.

“An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients. In addition, a large number of minor receivables are grouped into homogenous groups and assessed for impairment collectively. The calculation is based on historical data. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets. Sales to certain customers are either based on advance payments or restricted to certain limits to contain exposures to credit risk.

Expectedcreditloss (ECL):

The Company allocates each exposure to a credit risk grade based on a variety of data that is determined to be predictive of the risk of loss (e.g. timeliness of payments, available information etc.) and applying experienced credit judgement. Exposures to customers outstanding at the end of each reporting period are reviewed by the Company to determine incurred and expected credit losses, giving due regard for probable exposures on disputed dues or dues that are subject to litigation. Historical trends of impairment of trade receivables do not reflect any significant credit losses. The Company expects the historical trend of minimal credit losses to continue.”

In calculating expected credit loss, the Company has taken into account estimates of possible effect from pandemic relating to COVID-19. Basis this assessment, the management believes allowance required for doubtful trade receivables provided in books is considered adequate.

Liquidity risk

The Company’s principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations. The Company has no outstanding bank borrowings. The Company believes that the working capital is sufficient to meet its current require-ments. Accordingly, no liquidity risk is perceived.

The Companies working capital including cash and cash equivalents and investment are as follows :

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Current assets	38,518	35,160
Current liability	17,844	16,837
Working capital	20,674	18,323
Cash and cash equivalents	7,046	4,099
Investments	1,144	2,120

As of 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2021, the outstanding employee benefit obligations were ₹ 672 lakhs and ₹ 961 lakhs (refer note no 16 and 24) respectively, which have been substantially funded. Accordingly, no liquidity risk is perceived.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as of 31 March 2021

Particulars	"Less than 1 year"	1-2 years	3-7 years	Total
Trade payables	9,881	-	-	9,881
Lease liabilities	471	191		662
Other financial liabilities	1,527	-	-	1,527

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as of 31 March 2020:

Particulars	"Less than 1 year"	1-2 years	3-7 years	Total
Trade payables	8,878	-	-	8,878
Lease liabilities	822	521	191	1,534
Other financial liabilities	1,796	-	-	1,796

24 Disclosure under Indian Accounting Standard 19 (Ind As 19) on Employee Benefits:

i) Defined contribution plan:

(a) The Company's contribution towards superannuation amounts to ₹ 184 Lakhs (31 March 2020: ₹ 155 lakhs). These contributions are made to the fund administered and managed by Life Insurance Corporation of India. The Company's monthly contributions are charged to the statement of profit and loss in the period they are incurred.

(b) Provident fund: Eligible employees of the Company receive benefit under the provident fund which is a defined contribution plan wherein both the employee and the Company make monthly contributions equal to a specified percentage of the covered employees' salary. These contributions are made to the fund administered and managed by the Government of India. The Company's monthly contributions are charged to the statement of profit and loss in the period they are incurred. The total charge for the year amounts to ₹ 254 Lakhs (31 March 2020 - ₹ 234 Lakhs).

ii) Defined benefit plan :

Gratuity: The Company has charged the gratuity expense to Statement of profit and loss based on the actuarial valuation of gratuity liability at the end of the year. The projected unit credit method used to show the position is as under.

(i) Assumptions:

Particulars	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
Weighted average duration of the projected benefit obligation	**11**	9
Discount rate	**6.80%**	6.87%
Rate of return on plan assets	**6.80%**	6.87%
Salary escalation	**8.00%**	8.00%
Attrition rate	**5.00%**	5.00%

(ii) Sensitivity analysis

Currency : (in Lakhs)

Particulars	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
Delta effect of +1% change in rate of discounting	(371)	(323)
Delta effect of -1% change in rate of discounting	433	378
Delta effect of +1% change in rate of salary increase	424	370
Delta effect of -1% change in rate of salary increase	(371)	(323)
Delta effect of +1% change in rate of employee turnover	(39)	(33)
Delta effect of -1% change in rate of employee turnover	44	37

(iii) Table showing change in benefit obligation:

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
Liability at the beginning of the year	**4,398**	3,568
Interest cost	**300**	277
Current service cost	**304**	268
Benefits paid	**(853)**	(79)
Actuarial (gains)/losses on obligations - due to change in financial assumptions	**28**	290
Actuarial (gains)/losses on obligations - due to experience	**201**	74
Liability at the end of the year	**4,378**	4,398

(iv) Table showing fair value of plan assets:

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	**3,726**	3,287
Interest income	**255**	255
Contributions	**346**	278
Benefits paid	**(853)**	(79)
Actuarial gain / (loss) on plan assets	**(57)**	(15)
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	**3,417**	3,726

(v) Amount recognised in the Balance Sheet

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
Fair value of plan assets as at the end of the year	**3,417**	3,726
Liability as at the end of the year	**4,378**	4,398
Net (liability) disclosed in the Balance Sheet	**(961)**	(672)

(vi) Net interest cost for current year

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
Interest cost	**300**	277
Interest income	**(255)**	(255)
Net interest cost for current year	**45**	22

(vii) Expenses recognised in the Statement of profit and loss

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
Current service cost	**304**	268
Net interest cost	**45**	22
Expenses recognised in the Statement of profit and loss	**349**	290

(viii) Expenses recognised in the other comprehensive income (OCI)

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
Expected return on plan assets	**57**	15
Actuarial (gain) / loss	**229**	364
Net (income)/expense for the year recognized in OCI	**286**	379

(ix) Balance sheet reconciliation

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
Opening net liability	**672**	280
Expenses recognized in statement of profit and loss	**349**	291
Expenses recognized in OCI	**286**	379
Employers contribution	**(346)**	(278)
Amount recognised in the balance sheet	**961**	672

(ix) Balance sheet reconciliation

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
Opening net liability	**672**	280
Expenses recognized in statement of profit and loss	**349**	291
Expenses recognized in OCI	**286**	379
Employers contribution	**(346)**	(278)
Amount recognised in the balance sheet	**961**	672

(x) Category of assets

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
LIC of India - Insurer managed funds	**3,417**	3,726
Total	**3,417**	3,726

(xi) Expected contribution for next year

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
Expected contribution for next year	287	284
Total	**287**	284

(xii) Maturity Analysis of the Benefit Payments

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
Projected Benefits Payable in Future Years From the Date of Reporting		
1st Following Year	**205**	882
2nd Following Year	**273**	180
3rd Following Year	**563**	240
4th Following Year	**205**	499
5th Following Year	**287**	177
Sum of Years 6 To 10	**1,641**	1,404
Sum of Years 11 and above	**6,306**	5,586

(xiii) Details of the benefit plan for the current year and previous four years:

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20	2018-2019	2017-2018	2016-2017
Present value of the defined benefit obligation	4,378	4,398	3,568	3,070	2,605
Fair value of the plan assets	3,417	3,726	3,284	2,737	2,192
Deficit in the plan	961	672	284	333	413
Experience adjustments arising on					
- plan assets	-	-	-	-	-
- plan liabilities loss / (gain)	201	74	50	154	133

25. Segment Reporting

Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise for which discrete financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker for assessing the Company's performance and allocating the resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments and geographic segments.

The Company is mainly engaged in the business of providing IT enabled e-Governance services to its clients in India. All other activities of the Company revolve around the main business. These activities are conducted only in one geographic segment viz India. Therefore, the disclosure requirements of Ind AS 108 "Segment Reporting" are not applicable.

26. Related Party Transactions

In compliance with Indian Accounting Standard 24 - "Related Party Disclosures" notified under the Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, the required disclosures are given in the table below:

(a) Names of the related parties and related party relationship :

Related party
a. Entities having substantial interest
IIFL Special Opportunities Fund (from February 16, 2018)
NSE Investments Limited (erstwhile NSE Strategic Investments Corporation Limited) (from October 1, 2013)
b. Key Managerial Personnel
Mr. Gagan Rai - Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer (upto February 17, 2021)
Mr Suresh Sethi - Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer (From February 18, 2021)
Mr. Jayesh Sule - Whole Time Director & Chief Operating Officer
Mr. Tejas Desai - Chief Financial Officer
Mr.Maulesh Kantharia - Company Secretary
c. Subsidiaries
NSDL e-Governance(Malaysia) SDN BHD
NSDL e-Governance Australia Pty Ltd (from 9 December, 2020)
NSDL e-Governance Account Aggregator Limited (from 2 November 2020)

(b) **Details of transactions with related parties are as follows :**

(₹ in Lakhs)

	2020-21			2019-20		
Nature of transactions	**Key Managerial Personnel**	**Subsid-iaries**	**Entities having substantial interest**	**Key Managerial Personnel**	**Subsid-iaries**	**Entity having substantial interest**
Dividend paid						
IIFL Special Opportunities Fund	-	-	5,400	-	-	780
NSE Investments Limited	-	-	4,508	-	-	651
Mr Gagan Rai	28	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Jayesh Sule	5	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Tejas Desai	3	-	-	-	-	-
Mr.Maulesh Kantharia	1	-	-	-	-	-
Remuneration paid						
Mr Gagan Rai	1,008	-	-	511	-	-
Mr Jayesh Sule	287	-	-	261	-	-
Mr Suresh Sethi	21	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Tejas Desai	84	-	-	67	-	-
Mr.Maulesh Kantharia	30	-	-	27	-	-
Advances given						
NSDL e-Governance Australia Pty Ltd	-	24	-	-	-	-
NSDL e-Governance Account Aggregator Limited	-	6	-	-	-	-
Investment in subsidiaries						
NSDL e-Governance(Malaysia) SDN BHD *	-	-	-	-	-	-
NSDL e-Governance Australia Pty Ltd	-	1	-	-	-	-
NSDL e-Governance Account Aggregator Limited	-	300	-	-	-	-
Share based payment						
Mr Gagan Rai	107	-	-	98	-	-
Mr Suresh Sethi	95	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Jayesh Sule	56	-	-	51	-	-
Mr Tejas Desai	17	-	-	15	-	-
Mr.Maulesh Kantharia	7	-	-	6	-	-
Closing balance						
Advances given						
NSDL e-Governance(Malaysia) SDN BHD	-	42	-	-	42	-
NSDL e-Governance Australia Pty Ltd	-	24	-	-	-	-
Investment in subsidiaries						
NSDL e-Governance(Malaysia) SDN BHD *	-	-	-	-	-	-
NSDL e-Governance Australia Pty Ltd	-	1	-	-	-	-
NSDL e-Governance Account Aggregator Limited	-	300	-	-	-	-

*Represents value less than ₹ 0.5 lakhs.

The above remuneration excludes gratuity, leave encashment and other benefits for which separate actuarial valuation is not available.

27 Leases:

Following are the changes in the carrying value of right-of-use assets

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2021 (₹ in Lakhs)**	**As at 31 March 2020 (₹ in Lakhs)**
Balanace as of 1 April 2020	**1,461**	-
Reclassified on account of adoption of Ind AS 116	-	2,274
Termination	**166**	-
Depreciation	**685**	813
Balance as of 31 Mar 2021	**610**	1,461

The aggregate depreciation expense on right-of-use assets is included in depreciation and amoritization expense in the statement of profit and loss

The following is the break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities as at 31 March:

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2021 (₹ in Lakhs)**	As at 31 March 2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Current lease liabilities	**433**	722
Non-current lease liabilities	**186**	668
Total	**619**	1,390

The following is the movement in lease liabilities:

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2021 (₹ in Lakhs)**	As at 31 March 2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Balance as of 1 April 2020	**1,390**	-
Reclassified on account of adoption of Ind AS 116	-	2,032
Additions		
Finance cost accrued during the period	**94**	162
Deletions		
Termination	**173**	-
Payment of lease liabilities	**692**	804
Balance as of 31 March 2021	**619**	1,390

Interest on lease liabilities is ₹ 162 lakhs for the year ended on 31 March 2020 and ₹ 94 for the year ended on 31 March 2021.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liability as at 31 March on an undiscounted basis:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31 March 2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Less than one year	471	822
One to five years	191	521
More than five years	-	191
Total	662	1,534

Rental expense recorded for short-term leases and low- value assets was ₹ 40 lakhs for the year ended 31 March 2021 and ₹ 112 Lakhs for the year ended 31 March 2020

The total cash outflow for leases is ₹ 732 lakhs for the year ended 31 March 2021 and ₹ 916 lakhs for the year ended 31 March 2020, including cash outflow of short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

28. Capital and other commitments

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account (net of advances) and not provided for ₹ 25 lakhs (31 March 2020: ₹ 299 lakhs)

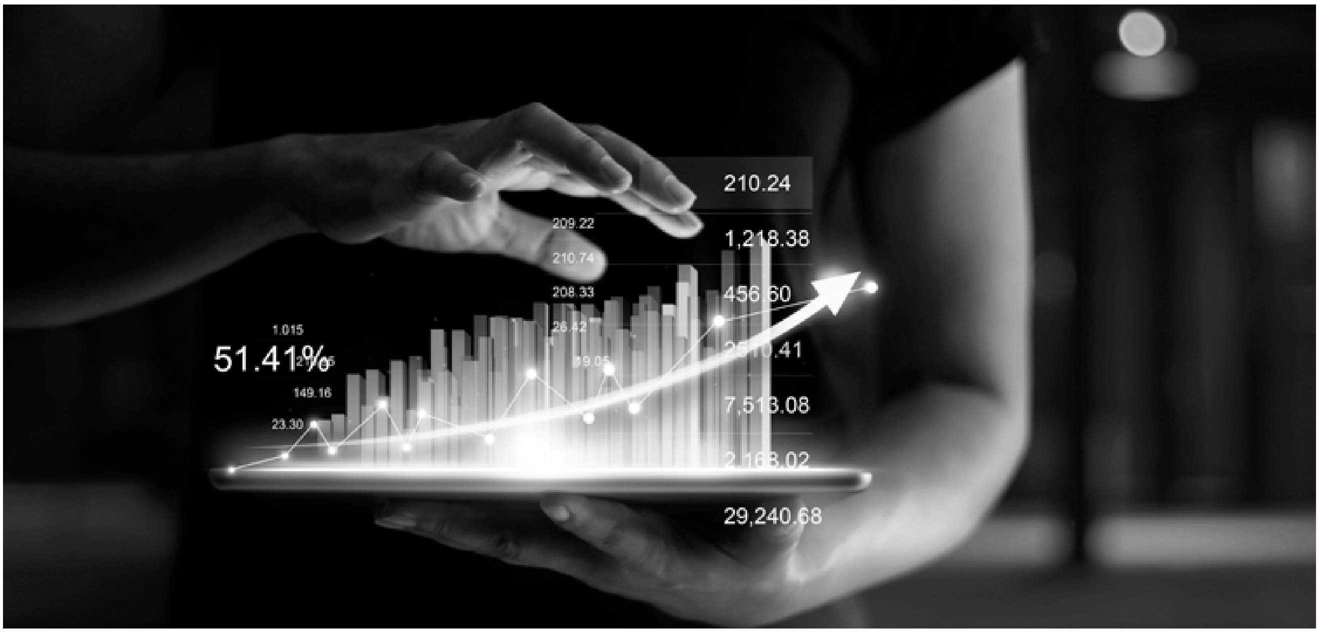
29. Contingent liability:

(i) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts: ₹ 99 lakhs (31 March 2020 : ₹ 99 lakhs) (net) #

(ii) On account disputed demand raised by Sales tax officer for MVAT and CST: ₹ 2,263.20 lakhs (31 March 2020 ₹ 2,263.20 lakhs) @ Management considers below claims/demands are not tenable against the Company, and therefore no provision for this contingency has been established.

MVAT payable to seller on purchase of Times Tower premises

@ Demand raised by sales tax officer for MVAT and CST payable on services provided by Company. The Company has filed an appeal with Sales Tax Tribunal and paid a deposit of Rs 142 lakhs under protest. The amounts assessed as contingent liability do not include interest that could be claimed by the authorities.



30. Details of dues to Micro and Small, Medium Enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006

Under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006, which came into force from 2 October 2006, and on the basis of the information and records available with the Company, the following disclosures are made for the amounts due to the micro and small enterprises

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
The amounts remaining unpaid to micro and small suppliers as at the end of the year		
-- Principal	1,671	606
-- Interest		
Amount of interest paid by the Company in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006	-	-
Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006	-	-

31. Employee Stock Option Plan

The shareholders of the Company had approved NSDL Employees Stock Option Plan, 2017 on December 4, 2017 to be provided to specified categories of employees of the Company. The options are to be granted at exercise price per option of ₹ 310, upon vesting, shall entitle the holder to acquire 1 equity share of ₹ 10 as face value, with an exercise period of 3 years from the date of vesting.

Grant date	Exercise Price	Options granted	Options vested and Exercisable	Options unvested	Options exercised	Options cancelled	Options outstanding
December 4, 2017	310.00	3,96,192	1,70,326	62,393	1,39,462	24,011	2,32,719
September 18, 2020	310.00	20,000	-	20,000	-	-	20,000
December 3, 2020	310.00	40,000	-	40,000	-	-	40,000
Total		**4,56,192**	**1,70,326**	**1,22,393**	**1,39,462**	**24,011**	**2,92,719**

Movement of stock options during the year

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2021				For the year ended 31 March 2020			
	No. of options	Range of exercise prices	Weighted average exercise price	Weighted average remaining contractual life (Years)	No. of options	Range of exercise prices	Weighted average exercise price	Weighted average remaining contrac-tual life (Years)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	3,80,492	310	310	3.03	3,85,857	310	310	4.03
Granted during the year	60,000	310	310	3.94	-	-	-	-
Forfeited during the year	-16,294	310	310	-	-2,682	310	310	-
Exercised during the year	-1,31,481	310	310	-	-2,681	310	310	-
Rounding off difference	2	-	-	-	-2	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	2,92,719	310	310	2.68	3,80,492	310	310	3.03
Exercisable at the end of the year	1,70,326	310	310	1.87	2,09,392	310	310	2.19

The weighted average remaining contractual life for the share options outstanding as at March 31,2021 was 2.67 years (March 31 2020 : 3.03 years). The weighted average share price for the options exercised during the year was Rs. 310 (March 31 2020 : Rs 310). Maximum Term of the options is 7 Years.

The weighted average fair value of the options granted during the year was Rs. 295 (March 31 2020 : Nil). The weighted average share price for the options granted during the year was Rs. 468 (March 31 2020 : Rs. Nil).

Significant assumptions used to estimate the fair value of options:

Variables	Grant date Sep 18, 2020	Grant date Dec 2, 2020
1. Risk Free Interest Rate	4.66%	4.48%
2. Expected Life	2.50	3.00
3. Expected Volatility	104.65%	89.63%
4. Dividend Yield	2.14%	2.14%
5. Price of the underlying share in market at the time of the option grant (₹)	468.00	468.00

There is no options granted during the year 2019-20.

32. Corporate Social Responsibility

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a company, meeting the applicability threshold, needs to spend at least 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial years on corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities. The areas for CSR activities are eradication of hunger and malnutrition, promoting education, art and culture, healthcare, destitute care and rehabilitation, environment sustainability, disaster relief and rural development projects. A CSR committee has been formed by the Company as per the Act. The funds were primarily allocated to a corpus and utilized through the year on these activities which are specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013.

a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company on Corporate Social Responsibility activities during the financial year 2020-21 is ₹ 360 lakhs (31 March 2020: ₹ 371 lakhs).

b) Amount spent during the year: *(₹ in Lakhs)*

Particulars	Amount paid	Paid in subsequent period	Yet to be paid	Total
31 March 2020				
Construction / acquisition of any asset	-	-	-	-
On above purpose	181	190	-	469
31 March 2021				
Construction / acquisition of any asset	-	-	-	-
On above purpose	386	-	-	386

33. For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its funds in a manner that it achieves maximum returns (net of taxes) with minimum risk to the capital and it considers the liquidity concerns for its working capital requirements.

To meet the above objectives, the Company invests it funds in bank fixed deposits receipts (FDRs) and the tax free bonds, non convertible debentures, mutual funds as per the Company's investment policy.

Since the Company has no loan and borrowings, the disclosure requirements related to capital management defined in clause 135 (a) (ii), and (b) to (e) of Ind AS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" are not applicable to the Company.

34. For the year ended March 31, 2021, the Company is not required to transfer any amount into the Investor Education & Protection Fund as required under relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

35. The Indian Parliament has approved the Code on Social Security, 2020 which would impact the contributions by the company towards Provident Fund and Gratuity. The Ministry of Labour and Employment has released draft rules for the Code on Social Security, 2020 on November 13, 2020, and has invited suggestions from stake holders which are under active consideration by the Ministry. The Company and its Indian subsidiaries will assess the impact and its evaluation once the subject rules are notified and will give appropriate impact in its financial statements in the period in which, the Code becomes effective and the related rules to determine the financial impact are published.

36. "The beginning of 2020 has witnessed the global spread of COVID-19, i.e. coronavirus which is continuing in the current year. It is an evolving human tragedy declared as global pandemic by the World Health Organisation with an adverse impact on economy and business. Global threat is continuing to grow, and at a rapidly accelerating rate.

Considering the unprecedented and ever evolving situation, the Company during the current year has performed detailed re-assessment of its current and non-current assets comprising of tangible and intangible assets, investments, receivables (including unbilled), assets held for sale and other current assets considering both internal and external information available till date. On the basis of current assessment and estimates, the Company does not see risk of recoverability of its current and non-current assets and accordingly, no material adjustment is required in these financial statements.

Given the uncertainties associated with nature, condition and duration of COVID -19, the impact assessment on the Company's financial statements will be continuously made and provided for as required. Considering the fact that the global situation is evolving day by day with new facts and numbers, the management is continuously monitoring the material changes for current year and for the subsequent period.

The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its fixed assets by which all fixed assets are verified over a period of two years. During the current year, due to the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic, physical verification of fixed assets could not be performed. Subsequent to the balance sheet date, the Company has carried out physical verification for all its fixed assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification."

As per our report of even date attached
For B S R & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 116231W/W-100024

Sd/-
Shabbir Readymadewala
Partner
Membership No. 100060

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 7, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
NSDL e-Governance Infrastructure Limited
(CIN: U72900MH1995PLC095642)

Sd/-
Shailesh Haribhakti
Chairman
DIN-00007347

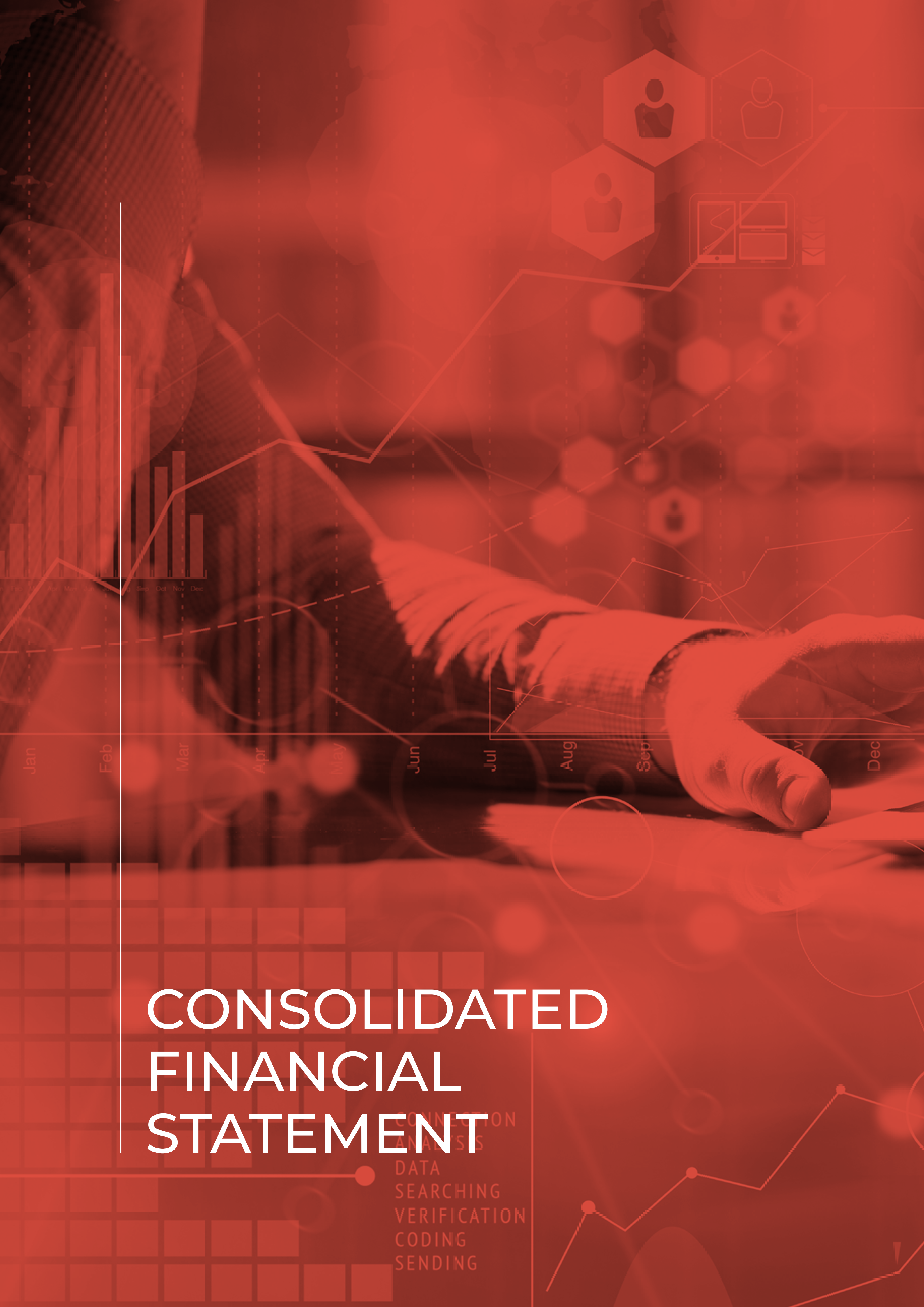
Sd/-
Suresh Sethi
Managing Director and CEO
DIN-06426040

Sd/-
Jayesh Sule
Whole Time Director
DIN-07432517

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 7, 2021

Sd/-
Tejas Desai
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Maulesh Kantharia
Company Secretary



CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT


CONNECTION
ANALYSIS
DATA
SEARCHING
VERIFICATION
CODING
SENDING

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of
NSDL e-Governance Infrastructure Limited

Report on the Audit of Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of NSDL e-Governance Infrastructure Limited (hereinafter referred to as the 'Holding Company") and its subsidiaries (Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group") which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at 31 March 2021, and the consolidated statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, and based on the consideration of report of other auditors on separate financial statements of the subsidiaries as were audited by the other auditors, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at 31 March 2021, of its consolidated profit and other comprehensive income, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the ***Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements*** section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in terms of the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the relevant provisions of the Act, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us along with the consideration of audit reports of the other auditors referred to in sub paragraph (a) of the "Other Matters" paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

Other Information

The Holding Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Holding Company's Board report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The Board report is expected to be made available to us after the date of the auditor's report.Our opinion on the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information when it becomes available and in doing so consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the other information, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take necessary actions, as applicable under the applicable laws and regulations.

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Holding Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of these consolidated financial statements in term of the requirements of the Act that give a true and fair view of the consolidated state of affairs, consolidated profit and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act. The respective Management and Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of each company. and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; the selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Management and Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Management and Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for assessing the ability of each company to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the respective Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group is responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of each company.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated 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 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 the internal financial controls with reference to the consolidated financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls based on our audit.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of consolidated financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the appropriateness of this assumption. 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 consolidated 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair

presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of such entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of financial information of such entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us along with the consideration of audit reports of the other auditors referred to in sub-paragraph (a) of the Other Matters paragraph below, are sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Holding Company and such other entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors 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

Other Matters

(a) We did not audit the financial statements of two subsidiaries whose financial statements reflect total assets (before consolidation adjustments) of Rs. 306 lakhs as at 31 March 2021, total revenues (before consolidation adjustments) of Rs. Nil and net cash flows amounting to Rs. 259 lakhs for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. These financial statements have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the Management and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries, and our report in terms of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries, is based solely on the audit reports of the other auditors.

One of the aforesaid subsidiaries is located outside India whose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in that country and which have been audited by other auditor under generally accepted auditing standards applicable in that country. The Holding Company's management has converted the financial statements of this subsidiary located outside India from accounting principles generally accepted in that country to accounting principles generally accepted in India. We have audited these conversion adjustments made by the Holding Company's management. Our opinion in so far as it relates to the balances and affairs of such subsidiary located outside India is based on the report of other auditor and the conversion adjustments prepared by the management of the Holding Company and audited by us.

(b) The financial information of one subsidiary whose financial information reflect total assets (before consolidation adjustments) of Rs. Nil as at 31 March 2021, total revenues (before consolidation adjustments) of Rs. Nil and net cash inflows amounting to Rs. Nil for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements, have not been audited either by us or by other auditors.

These unaudited financial information has been furnished to us by the Management of the Holding Company and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of this subsidiary and our report in terms of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiary, is based solely on such unaudited financial information. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the Management, these financial information are not material to the Group.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done and the reports of the other auditors and the financial information certified by the Management.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

A. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of reports of the other auditors on separate financial statements of such subsidiaries as were audited by other auditors and unaudited financial information of a subsidiary as certified by the Management of the Holding Company, as noted in the 'Other Matters' paragraph, we report, to the extent applicable, that:

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

b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and the reports of the other auditors.

c) The consolidated balance sheet, the consolidated statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act.

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company as on 31 March 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company and the report of the statutory auditor of its subsidiary company incorporated in India, none of the directors of the Group Companies incorporated in India is disqualified as on 31 March 2021 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 with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary company incorporated in India and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A".

B. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditor's) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors on separate financial statements of the subsidiaries and unaudited financial information of a subsidiary as certified by the Management of the Holding Company, as noted in 'Other Matters' paragraph :

i. The consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations as at 31 March 2021 on the consolidated financial position of the Group. Refer Note 30 to the consolidated financial statements.

ii. The Group did not have any material foreseeable losses on long-term contracts including derivative contracts during the year ended 31 March 2021.

iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company during the year ended 31 March 2021.

iv. The disclosures in the consolidated financial statements regarding holdings as well as dealings in specified bank notes during the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016 have not been made in the financial statements since they do not pertain to the financial year ended 31 March 2021.

C. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's report under section 197(16):

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid during the current year by the Holding Company to its directors is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director by the Holding Company is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) which are required to be commented upon by us.

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the current year, there has been no remuneration paid by the subsidiary company incorporated in India to its directors. Accordingly, in respect of the subsidiary company incorporated in India, compliance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act is not required to be commented upon.

For B S R & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 116231W/W-100024

Sd/-
Shabbir Readymadewala
Partner
Membership No. 100060
ICAI UDIN: 21100060AAAABY9270

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 7, 2021

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' report on the consolidated financial statements of NSDL e-Governance Infrastructure Limited for the year ended 31 March 2021

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid consolidated financial statement under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013

(Referred to in paragraph (1)(A)(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Opinion

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the Company as of and for the year ended 31 March 2021, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements of NSDL e-Governance Infrastructure Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company").

In our opinion, the Holding Company and the subsidiary company incorporated in India, have in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2021, based on the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements criteria established by such companies considering the essential components of such internal controls stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note").

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The respective company's management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements based on the criteria established by the respective company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. 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 the respective 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 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act").

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements. 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 with reference to consolidated financial statements were 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 with reference to consolidated financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of the internal controls based on the assessed risk.

The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditor of the subsidiary company incorporated in India, in terms of his report referred to in the Other Matter paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial controls with Reference to Consolidated Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements 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 controls with reference to consolidated financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial controls with Reference to Consolidated Financial Statements

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

Other Matter

Our aforesaid report under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements insofar as it relates to the subsidiary company incorporated in India, is based on the corresponding report of the auditor of the subsidiary company incorporated in India.

For B S R & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 11623W/W-100024

Sd/-
Shabbir Readymadewala
Partner
Membership No. 100060
ICAI UDIN: 21100060AAAABY9270

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 7, 2021

Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2021

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars			Note	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
		Assets			
1	**Non-current assets**				
	a	Property, plant and equipment	2	**4,938**	4,855
	b	Capital work-in-progress		**142**	543
	c	Right-of-use assets	28	**610**	1,461
	d	Other intangible assets	2	**133**	40
	e	Financial assets			
	i	Investments	4	**27,369**	38,491
	ii	Other financial assets	5	**2,039**	2,200
	f	Income tax assets (net)	6	**2,773**	2,570
	g	Deferred tax assets (net)	6	**901**	248
	h	Other non-current assets	7	**297**	187
		Total non-current assets		**39,202**	50,595
2	**Current assets**				
	a	Financial assets			
	i	Investments	8	**1,144**	2,120
	ii	Trade receivables	9	**19,774**	21,071
	iii	Cash and cash equivalents	10	**7,346**	4,104
	iv	Other bank balances (bank balances other than iii above)	11	**4,169**	907
	v	Other financial assets	5	**1,908**	2,165
	b	Other current assets	7	**4,475**	4,797
		Total current assets		**38,816**	35,164
3	**Assets held for sale**		3	**8,240**	8,240
		Total assets		**86,258**	93,999

Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2021

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars			Note	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
		Equity and liabilities			
1	**Equity**				
	a	Equity share capital	12	**4,014**	4,001
	b	Other equity	13	**62,771**	71,350
		Equity attributable to shareholders of the company		**66,785**	75,369
		Non-controlling interest	13&27	**(18)**	(18)
		Total equity		**66,767**	75,351
2	**Liabilities**				
	1	**Non-current liabilities**			
	a	Financial liabilities			
	i	Lease liabilities	28	**186**	668
	b	Provisions	16	**1,347**	986
	c	Other non-current liabilities	17	**112**	164
		Total non current liabilities		**1,645**	1,818
	2	**Current liabilities**			
	a	Financial liabilities			
	i	Lease liabilities	28	**433**	722
	ii	Trade payables			
		-- Dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	14 & 31	**1,671**	606
		-- Dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	14	**8,211**	8,265
	iii	Other financial liabilities (Other than provisions in (b) below)	15	**1,528**	1,796
	b	Provisions	16	**1,035**	965
	c	Other current liabilities	17	**4,968**	4,476
		Total current liabilities		**17,846**	16,830
		Total equity and liabilities		**86,258**	93,999
See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements			1 to 37		

As per our report of even date attached
For B S R & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 116231W/W-100024

Sd/-
Shabbir Readymadewala
Partner
Membership No. 100060

Place : **Mumbai**
Date : May 7, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
NSDL e-Governance Infrastructure Limited
(CIN: U72900MH1995PLC095642)

Sd/-
Shailesh Haribhakti
Chairman
DIN-00007347

Sd/-
Suresh Sethi
Managing Director and CEO
DIN-06426040

Sd/-
Jayesh Sule
Whole Time Director
DIN-07432517

Place : **Mumbai**
Date : May 7, 2021

Sd/-
Tejas Desai
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Maulesh Kantharia
Company Secretary

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2021

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

	Note	**For the year Ended 31.03.2021**	For the year ended 31.03.2020
Income			
Revenue from operations	18	**60,313**	71,613
Other income	19	**4,905**	3,849
Total Income		**65,218**	75,462
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	20	**7,527**	6,863
Finance costs		**94**	162
Depreciation and amortisation expense	2&28	**1,728**	2,746
Other expenses	21	**44,304**	49,977
Total Expenses		**53,653**	59,748
Profit before tax		**11,565**	15,714
Less : Tax expenses			
Current tax	6	**2,988**	3,761
Deferred tax	6	**(653)**	(165)
Total tax expenses		**2,335**	3,596
Profit for the year (A)		**9,230**	12,118

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2021

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

	Note	For the year Ended 31.03.2021	For the year ended 31.03.2020
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Re-measurement of the defined benefit liability / asset (net of tax)		**(286)**	(379)
Total other comprehensive income (net of tax) (B)		**(286)**	(379)
Total comprehensive income (A+B)		**8,944**	11,739
Profit for the year attributable to :			
Shareholders of the Company		**9,230**	12,125
Non-Controlling interest		**-**	(7)
		9,230	12,118
Other comprehensive income for the year attributable to :			
Shareholders of the Company		**(286)**	-379
Non-Controlling interest		**-**	-
		(286)	(379)
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to :			
Shareholders of the Company		**8,944**	11,746
Non-Controlling interest		**-**	(7)
		8,944	11,739
Earnings per equity share			
Weighted average equity shares used in computing earnings per equity share			
- Basic (₹)	22	**4,00,50,487**	4,00,05,469
- Diluted (₹)	22	**4,00,85,730**	4,00,96,691
Equity shares of par value ₹ 10 each			
- Basic (₹)		**23.05**	30.31
- Diluted (₹)		**23.03**	30.24
See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements	1 to 37		

As per our report of even date attached
For B S R & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 116231W/W-100024

Sd/-
Shabbir Readymadewala
Partner
Membership No. 100060

Place : **Mumbai**
Date : May 7, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
NSDL e-Governance Infrastructure Limited
(CIN: U72900MH1995PLC095642)

Sd/-
Shailesh Haribhakti
Chairman
DIN-00007347

Place : **Mumbai**
Date : May 7, 2021

Sd/-
Suresh Sethi
Managing Director and CEO
DIN-06426040

Sd/-
Tejas Desai
Chief Financial OfficerDate :

Sd/-
Jayesh Sule
Whole Time Director
DIN-07432517

Sd/-
Maulesh Kantharia
Company Secretary

Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2021

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Balance as at 1 April 2019	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31 March 2020
4001	-	4001

Balance as at 1 April 2020	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31 March 2021
4001	13	4014

B. OTHER EQUITY

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Other equity						Attributable to non controlling interest	Total
	Attributable to owners of the company							
	Reserves and surplus			ESOP reserve	Securities premium	Other comprehensive income		
	Capital redemption reserve	General reserve	Retained earnings			Other items of other comprehensive income		
Balance at the April 1, 2019	**2,500**	**39,843**	**20,415**	**347**	**16-**	**(504)**	**(11)**	**62,606**
Profit for the year	-	-	(12,118)	-	-	-	-	**12,118**
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	-	(379)	-	**(379)**
Share based payment expense	-	-	-	121	-	-	-	**121**
Issue of shares on account of exercise of stock options	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	**8**
Non controlling interest of minority shareholders in subsidiary	-	-	-	-		-	(7)	**(7)**
Dividend (including tax on dividen)	-	-	(3,135)	-	-	-	-	**(3,135)**
Balance at the March 31, 2020	**2,500**	**39,843**	**29,398**	**468**	**24**	**(883)**	**(18)**	**71,332**

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Other equity#						Attributable to non controlling interest	Total
	Attributable to owners of the company							
	Reserves and surplus			ESOP reserve	Securities premium	Other comprehensive income		
	Capital redemption reserve	General reserve	Retained earnings			Other items of other comprehensive income		
Balance at the April 1, 2020	**2,500**	**39,843**	**29,398**	**468**	**24**	**(883)**	**(18)**	**71,332**
Profit for the year	-	-	9,230	-	-	-	-	**9,230**
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	-	(286)	-	**(286)**
Share based payment expense	-	-	-	130		-	-	**130**
Transfer from ESOP Reserve on exercise of stock options/options unexercised	-	21	-	(128)	107	-	-	**-**
Issue of shares on account of exercise of stock options					394			**394**
Dividend	-	-	(18,047)	-	-	-	-	**(18,047)**
Balance at the March 31, 2021	**2,500**	**39,864**	**20,581**	**470**	**525**	**(1,169)**	**(18)**	**62,753**

Note:

 # Purpose of Reserve stated as follows:

(a) **Capital redemption reserve:** Capital redemption reserve is created to purchases its own shares out of free reserves and same to be utilized in accordance with the provision of the Companies Act, 2013.

(b) **General reserve:** The general reserve is a free reserve which is used from time to time to transfer profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes.

(c) **ESOP reserve:** The ESOP reserve is created out equity shares issued as per terms and conditions stated in Employee Stock options plan 2017.

(d) **Securities premium :** Securities pr emium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve to be utilized in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

As per our report of even date attached
For B S R & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 116231W/W-100024

Sd/-
Shabbir Readymadewala
Partner
Membership No. 100060

Place : **Mumbai**
Date : May 7, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
NSDL e-Governance Infrastructure Limited
(CIN: U72900MH1995PLC095642)

Sd/-
Shailesh Haribhakti
Chairman
DIN-00007347

Sd/-
Suresh Sethi
Managing Director and CEO
DIN-06426040

Sd/-
Jayesh Sule
Whole Time Director
DIN-07432517

Place : **Mumbai**
Date : May 7, 2021

Sd/-
Tejas Desai
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Maulesh Kantharia
Company Secretary

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2021

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

		For the year ended 31.03.2021	For the year ended 31.03.2020
A)	**Cash flow from operating activities**		
	Profit before tax	**11,565**	15,714
	Adjustments for :		
	Depreciation and amortisation	**1,728**	2,746
	Amortisation of premium / discount on Govt/Debt Securities	**113**	172
	Loss on sale /discard of assets (net)	**13**	1
	Lease modification	**(7)**	-
	Provision for doubtful debts	**2,920**	1,063
	Interest income on interest on financial assets carried at amortised cost	**(2,627)**	(2,610)
	Interest income on bank deposits	**(248)**	(257)
	Finance costs	**94**	162
	Share based payments to employees	**130**	121
	Profit on sale of investments carried on amortised cost	**(523)**	(2)
	Dividend income	**(92)**	(163)
	Operating cash flow before changes in working capital	**13,066**	16,947
	Changes in working capital		
	Trade receivables	**(1,623)**	(3,946)
	Other financial assets and other assets	**346**	(1,817)
	Trade payables	**1,011**	(1,313)
	Other financial liabilities, other liabilities and provisions	**413**	522
	Cash generated from operations	**13,213**	10,393
	Income taxes paid	**(3,191)**	(5,007)
	Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	**10,022**	5,386

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2021

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

		For the year ended 31.03.2021	For the year ended 31.03.2020
B)	**Cash flow from investing activities**		
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment and capital advances given	**(945)**	(1,222)
	Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	**-**	3
	Interest received	**3,159**	2,403
	Dividend received	**92**	163
	Purchase of non-current investments (net of interest accrued upto date of purchase)	**-**	(6,073)
	Purchase of current investments	**(4,000)**	-
	Investment in fixed deposits	**(3,262)**	884
	Proceeds from sale of non-current investments	**10,408**	52
	Proceeds from sale of current investments	**6,100**	2,500
	Net cash used in investing activities (B)	**11,552**	(1,290)
C)	**Cash flow from financing activities**		
	Proceeds from exercise of stock options	**407**	8
	Dividend paid	**(18,047)**	(2,600)
	Dividend distribution tax paid	**-**	(535)
	Lease liability paid	**(692)**	(804)
	Net cash used in financing activities (C)	**(18,332)**	(3,931)
	Net increase in cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (A+B+C)	**3,242**	165
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	**4,104**	3,939
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**7,346**	4,104

Notes to Consolidated Cash Flow Statement :

1 Cash and cash equivalents represents cash, bank balances and bank deposits with original maturity of less than three months.

2 The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in the Ind AS - 7 on Statement of Cash Flow as notified under Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 as amended from time to time.

As per our report of even date attached
For B S R & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 116231W/W-100024

Sd/-
Shabbir Readymadewala
Partner
Membership No. 100060

Place : **Mumbai**
Date : May 7, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
NSDL e-Governance Infrastructure Limited
(CIN: U72900MH1995PLC095642)

Sd/-
Shailesh Haribhakti
Chairman
DIN-00007347

Sd/-
Suresh Sethi
Managing Director and CEO
DIN-06426040

Sd/-
Jayesh Sule
Whole Time Director
DIN-07432517

Place : **Mumbai**
Date : May 7, 2021

Sd/-
Tejas Desai
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Maulesh Kantharia
Company Secretary

NSDL e-Governance Infrastructure Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31st March 2021

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

1. Corporate information

NSDL e-Governance Infrastructure Limited ("the Company") was incorporated in December 1995, is engaged in providing Information Technology (IT) enabled e-Governance services. The current projects of the Company are Central Recordkeeping Agency (CRA) under the National Pension System regulated by Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA); Tax Information Network (TIN), the activity of processing the applications for allotment of Permanent Account Number (PAN) and National Judicial Reference System (NJRS) on behalf of Income Tax Department, Government of India; Electronic Accounting System in Excise and Service Tax (EASIEST) on behalf of Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC), Government of India and acting as a Registrar to Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI), Planning Commission, Government of India.

The company is a public limited company and domiciled in India. The address of the corporate office is 1st floor, Times Tower, Kamala Mills Compound, Senapati Bapat Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai – 400013.

The Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on 23 March 2021 consented to xplore undertaking Offer for Sale (OFS) / Initial Public Offer (IPO) of the equity shares of the Company.

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 7 May 2021

1.1 Summary of significant accounting policies :

a) Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act as amended from time to time

b) Basis of preparation of standalone financial statements

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in Indian Rupee (`) which is the functional currency of the Company and its Indian subsidiary. The functional currency of foreign subsidiaries is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value or amortised cost at the end of each reporting period. 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. All assets and liabilities have been classified as current and non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle. Based on the nature of services rendered to customers and time elapsed between deployment of resources and the realisation in cash and cash equivalents of the consideration for such services rendered, the Group has considered an operating cycle of 12 months.

The statement of cash flows have been prepared under indirect method.

c) Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries. Consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. The group combines the financial statements of the parent and its subsidiaries on a line by line basis by adding together like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses. Intra-group balance and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

d) Use of estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of the Ind AS requires management of the Company to make estimates, judgments and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgments and the use of assumptions in these consolidated financial statements have been disclosed below. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Although these estimate are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about the assumption and estimates could result in the outcome requiring material adjustment to the carrying amount of asset and liabilities.

- **Estimation of uncertainties relating to the global health pandemic from COVID-19:**

In view of the unprecedented COVID-19 pandemic and economic forecasts, the Management has evaluated the impact on the consolidated financial statements and made appropriate adjustment where necessary. In assessing the recoverability of its assets including receivables and unbilled receivables, the Company has considered internal and external information upto the date of approval of these consolidated financial statements including economic forecasts. The Company has performed analysis on the assumptions used and based on current indicators of future economic conditions, the Company expects to recover the carrying amount of these assets.

However, the actual impact of COVID-19 on the Company's consolidated financial statements may differ from that estimated and the Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions

- **Defined benefit**

The cost of the defined benefits that includes gratuity and compensated absences and the present value of the defined benefit obligation are based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

- **Property, Plant and Equipment**

Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the company. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of company's assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology.

- **Leases**

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease equires significant judgment. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate. The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. In assessing whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease. The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

- **Income taxes**

The company's tax jurisdictions is only in India. Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid/recovered for uncertain tax positions.

The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable profits during the periods in which those temporary differences and tax loss carry-forwards become deductible. The Company considers the expected reversal of deferred tax liabilities and projected future taxable income in making this assessment. The amount of the deferred tax assets considered realizable, however, could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry-forward period are reduced.

- **Fair value measurement of financial instruments**

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

- **Interest income**

For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through Profit or loss , interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss

- **Trade receivables**

The Company estimates the un-collectability of accounts receivable by analysing historical payment patterns, customer concentrations, customer credit-worthiness and current economic trends. If the financial condition of a customer deteriorates, additional allowances may be required.

e) Revenue Recognition

The Company earns revenue primarily from providing Information Technology (IT) enabled e-Governance services. The Company offers integrated portfolio of IT, business and engineering services and solutions.

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services.

To recognise revenues, the Company applies the following 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. recognize revenues when a performance obligation is satisfied.

- **Performance obligations**

A performance obligation is a promise in a contract to transfer a distinct good or service to the client and is the unit of accounting in Ind AS 115.

The performance obligations of the Company are satisfied over time as services are rendered.

- **Determination of transaction price**

Revenue is measured based on transaction price which includes variable consideration only to the extent it is probable that a significant reversal of revenues recognized will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is resolved. Revenues also exclude taxes collected from customers.

- **Allocation of transaction price**

A contract's transaction price is allocated to each distinct performance obligation and recognized as revenue when, or as, the performance obligation is satisfied. For contracts with multiple performance obligations, the Company allocates the contract's transaction price to each performance obligation based on the relative standalone selling price. The primary method used to estimate standalone selling price is the adjusted market assessment approach, under which the Company evaluates the price in that market that a customer is willing to pay for those services. While determining relative standalone selling price and identifying separate performance obligations require judgment, generally relative standalone selling prices and the separate performance obligations are readily identifiable as the Company sells those performance obligations unaccompanied by other performance obligations.

- **Contract balances**

A contract asset is right to consideration in exchange of services that the Company has rendered to a customer when that right is conditioned on something other than passage of time. Contract assets are recognised when there is excess of revenue earned over billings on contracts. Contract assets are classified as unbilled receivables (only act of invoicing is pending) when there is unconditional right to receive cash, and only passage of time is required, as per contractual terms.

A contract liability is the obligation to render services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the company renders services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company renders services as per the contract

- Revenue on time-and-material contracts are recognized as the related services are performed and revenue from the end of the last billing to the balance sheet date is recognized as unbilled revenues. Revenue from fixed-price, fixed-timeframe contracts, where there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration, is recognized as per the percentage-of-completion method. When there is uncertainty as to measurement or ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved.
- Revenue related to fixed price maintenance and support services contracts, where the Company is standing ready to provide services is recognized based on time elapsed mode and revenue is straight lined over the period of performance.
- Revenue from the sale of distinct internally developed software and manufactured systems and third party software is recognised at the point in time when the system / software is delivered to the customer. In cases where implementation and / or customisation services rendered significantly modifies or customises the software,
- these services and software are accounted for as a single performance obligation and revenue is recognised over time on a POC method.
- Revenue from the sale of distinct third party hardware is recognised at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for service level credits and incentives, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer.

The billing schedules agreed with customers include periodic performance based payments and / or milestone based progress payments. Invoices are payable within contractually agreed credit period.

Contracts are subject to modification to account for changes in contract specification and requirements. The Company reviews modification to contract in conjunction with the original contract, basis which the transaction price could be allocated to a new performance obligation, or transaction price of an existing obligation could undergo a change. In the event transaction price is revised for existing obligation, a cumulative adjustment is accounted for.

Use of significant judgements in revenue recognition:

- The Company's contracts with customers could include promises to transfer multiple products and services to a customer. The Company assesses the products / services promised in a contract and identifies distinct performance obligations in the contract. Identification of distinct performance obligation involves judgement to determine the deliverables and the ability of the customer to benefit independently from such deliverables.

- Judgement is also required to determine the transaction price for the contract. The transaction price could be either a fixed amount of customer consideration or variable consideration with elements such as service level credits and incentives. The transaction price is also adjusted for the effects of the time value of money if the contract includes a significant financing component. Any consideration payable to the customer is adjusted to the transaction price, unless it is a payment for a distinct product or service from the customer. The estimated amount of variable consideration is adjusted in the transaction price only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur and is reassessed at the end of each reporting period.

  The Company allocates the elements of variable considerations to all the performance obligations of the contract unless there is observable evidence that they pertain to one or more distinct performance obligations.

- The Company uses judgement to determine an appropriate standalone selling price for a performance obligation. The Company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation on the basis of the relative standalone selling price of each distinct product or service promised in the contract. Where standalone selling price is not observable, the Company uses the expected cost plus margin approach to allocate the transaction price to each distinct performance obligation.

  Contract fulfilment costs are generally expensed as incurred except for certain software licence costs which meet the criteria for capitalisation. Such costs are amortised over the contractual period or useful life of licence whichever is less. The assessment of this criteria requires the application of judgement, in particular when considering if costs generate or enhance resources to be used to satisfy future performance obligations and whether costs are expected to be recovered Dividend income

Dividend income
Dividend income is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

f) Property, plant and equipment
Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost of acquisition less accumulated depreciation/amortization and impairment loss, if any. The cost is inclusive of freight, installation cost, duties, taxes, borrowing cost and other incidental expenses for bringing the asset to its working conditions for its intended use but net of indirect taxes, wherever input credit is claimed.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as capital advances under other non-current assets and the cost of assets not put to use before such date are disclosed under 'Capital work-in-progress'.

When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced in intervals, the Company recognizes such parts as separate component of assets with specific useful lives and provides depreciation over their useful life.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Repairs and maintenance costs are recognized in net profit in the statement of profit and loss when incurred.

The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the consolidated financial statements upon sale or retirement of the asset and the resultant gains or losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Assets to be disposed off are reported at the lower of the carrying value or the fair value less cost to sell.

g) Leases
The Company as a lessee

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for premise. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset
- the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and
- the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

The Company recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the lease term.

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

h) Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets, other than land and properties under construction, over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation on additions / deletions is provided on pro-rata basis from the date of acquisition/ up to the date of deletion

Depreciation on assets is provided on the straight-line method using the rates based on the economic useful life of assets as estimated by the management but not being more than the limits specified in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 as below:

Assets	Estimated Useful Lives
Central System	6 years
Servers	6 years
Computers	3 years
Communication (Network)	6 years
Electrical Installations	10 years
Office Equipment's	5 years
Furniture	10 years
Buildings	60 years

Computer Software is amortized over a period of 2 years.

Depreciation is not recorded on capital work-in-progress until installation is complete and the asset is ready for its intended use. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at each year end, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

On the subsequent sale or retirement of a revalued property, the attributable revaluation surplus remaining in the property revaluation reserve is transferred directly to retained earnings. No transfer is made from the revaluation reserve to retained earnings except when an asset is derecognised.

i) Intangible assets

Intangible assets comprising of software are recorded at acquisition cost and are amortized over the estimated useful life on straight line basis. Cost of development and production incurred till the time software is ready for use is capitalised.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Research cost are expensed as incurred.

Development costs

Development expenditures on an individual project are recognised as an intangible asset when the Company can demonstrate:

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that the asset will be available for use
- Its intention to complete and its ability and intention to use the asset
- How the asset will generate future economic benefits
- The ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development

Following initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the asset is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortised over the period of expected future benefit. Amortisation expense is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually.

j) Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At each reporting date, 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). Where 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.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised as an expense immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised as income immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

k) Foreign currency transactions and translation

- **Transactions and translations**

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currency at the rates prevailing on the reporting period date.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at reporting period-end date exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency shall be translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency shall be translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

l) Employee benefit costs

- **Short- term employee benefits**

  All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, wages etc. and the expected cost of ex-gratia are recognised in the period in which the employee renders the related service. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid when there is a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably

- **Post-Employment benefits**

  Defined Contribution plans

  Provident Fund: Employees are entitled to receive benefits in respect of provident fund, in which both employees and the Company make monthly contributions at a specified percentage of the covered employees' salary. The contributions, as specified under the law were made to Recognised Provident Fund.

  Superannuation: Certain employees of the Company are participants in a defined contribution plan. The company has no further obligations to the Plan beyond its annual contributions which are contributed to a trust fund, the corpus of which is invested with the Life Insurance Corporation of India

  Defined benefit Plans

  a) Gratuity: The Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan ('the Gratuity Plan') covering eligible employees. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump-sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment with the Company.

  The Company has maintained a Group Gratuity Cum Life Assurance Scheme with the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) towards which it annually contributes a sum determined by LIC.

  The Company's net obligation in respect of the gratuity benefit scheme is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any plan assets is deducted. The present value of the obligation under such defined benefit plan is determined based on actuarial valuation by an independent actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method, which recognises each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

  The obligation is measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows. The discount rates used for determining the present value of the obligation under defined benefit plan are based on the market yields on Government securities as at the balance sheet date. The Company recognises the net obligation of a defined benefit plan in its balance sheet as an asset or liability.

  Gains or losses through re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability / (asset) are recognised in other comprehensive income. The actual return of portfolio of plan assets, in excess of yields computed by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation are recognised in other comprehensive income. The effects of any plan amendments are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

(ii) Compensated absences: The company has a policy on compensated absences which are both accumulating and non-accumulating in nature. The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences is determined by actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary at each balance sheet date using projected unit credit method on the additional amount expected to be paid/availed as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the balance sheet date. Expense on non-accumulating compensated absences is recognized in the period in which the absences occur.

m) Income Tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred income tax. Income tax expense is recognized in net profit in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in other comprehensive income.

- **Current tax**

Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognized at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

- **Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset realised based on the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current and deferred tax are recognised as an expense or income in profit or loss, except when they relate to items credited or debited outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity), in which case the tax is also recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively).

n) Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent assets

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which reliable estimate can be made. Provisions (excluding retirement benefits) are discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the consolidated financial statements. A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made. A contingent asset is neither recognised nor disclosed in the consolidated financial statements.

o) Cash Flow statement.

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

p) Cash and Bank balances

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, balance with banks and term deposits with banks with original maturity up to three months.

Other bank balances comprises of term deposit with banks having maturity of more than three months but less than twelve months from the Balance sheet date.

q) Earnings per share

Basic and diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to equity shareholders for the year, by weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

r) Financial instruments

- **Initial recognition**

The company recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are recognized at fair value on initial recognition, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not at fair value through profit or loss are added to the fair value on initial recognition.

Subsequent measurement

- **Financial assets**

Financial assets are classified into the following specified categories: financial assets “at amortised cost”, “fair value through other comprehensive income”, “fair value through Profit or Loss”. The classification depends on the entity’s business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset at the time of initial recognition.

Financial assets are recognised by the company as per its business model.

All financial assets are recognised and de-recognised on a trade date basis where the purchase or sale of an investment is under a contract whose terms require delivery of the investment within the timeframe established by the market concerned, and are initially at fair value through profit or loss.

Income and expense is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instrument, Other Equity instruments are classified as “fair value through Profit or Loss”.

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements are categorised 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- Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

- **Loans and receivables**

Trade receivables, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as “loans and receivables”. Loans and receivables (including trade and other receivables) and others are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method less impairment. Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest method, except for short-term receivables when the effect of discounting is immaterial.

- **Impairment of financial assets**

The Company assesses at each date of balance sheet whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. In determining the allowances for doubtful trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and is adjusted for forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the receivables that are due and allowance rates used in the provision matrix. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

- **Loans and receivables and derecognition of financial assets**

The Company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

Subsequent measurement

- **Financial assets carried at amortised cost**

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

- **Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income**

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The Company has made an irrevocable election for its investments which are classified as equity instruments to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income based on its business model. Further, in cases where the company has made an irrevocable election based on its business model, for its investments which are classified as equity instruments, the subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income.

- **Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss**

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

- **Financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for contingent consideration recognized in a business combination which is subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

Investment in subsidiaries

Investment in subsidiaries is carried at cost in the separate consolidated financial statements.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Equity instruments

Equity instruments are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities "at fair value through profit or loss" or other financial liabilities.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL where the financial liability is either held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations

Non-current assets held for sale are measured at lower of the carrying value and the fair value less cost to sell.

Offsetting arrangements

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. A right to set-off must be available today rather than being contingent on a future event and must be exercisable by any of the counterparties, both in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy.

s) Dividends

Final dividends on shares are recorded as a liability on the date of approval by the shareholders and interim dividends are recorded as a liability on the date of declaration by the company's Board of Directors.

t) Reclassifications

Previous period's figures have been regrouped/ reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with the current period classification / disclosure.

1.2 Recent Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)

On March 24, 2021, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through a notification, amended Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. The amendments revise Division I, II and III of Schedule III and are applicable from April 1, 2021. Key amendments relating to Division II which relate to companies whose financial statements are required to comply with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 are:

Balance Sheet:

- Lease liabilities should be separately disclosed under the head 'financial liabilities', duly distinguished as current or non-current.
- Certain additional disclosures in the statement of changes in equity such as changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors and restated balances at the beginning of the current reporting period.
- Specified format for disclosure of shareholding of promoters.
- Specified format for ageing schedule of trade receivables, trade payables, capital work-in-progress and intangible asset under development.
- If a company has not used funds for the specific purpose for which it was borrowed from banks and financial institutions, then

disclosure of details of where it has been used.

- Specific disclosure under 'additional regulatory requirement' such as compliance with approved schemes of arrangements, compliance with number of layers of companies, title deeds of immovable property not held in name of company, loans and advances to promoters, directors, key managerial personnel (KMP) and related parties, details of benami property held etc.

Statement of profit and loss:

- Additional disclosures relating to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), undisclosed income and crypto or virtual currency specified under the head 'additional information' in the notes forming part of consolidated financial statements.

The amendments are extensive and the Company will evaluate the same to give effect to them as required by law.

2. Property, plant, equipment's and intangible assets

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

	Property, Plant and Equipments								Other Intangible assets	
Particulars	**Land Free-hold**	**Build-ing**	**Com-puters**	**Data and Tele-commu-nication equip-ments**	**Electric installa-tion**	**Office equip-ment**	**Furni-ture and fixtures**	**Total**	**Comput-er Soft-wares (others)**	**Total**
Gross carrying value as of April 1, 2020	**-**	**5,292**	**7,439**	**1,799**	**477**	**883**	**687**	**16,577**	**4,857**	**4,857**
Additions	-	-	983	26	37	11	-	1,057	162	162
Deletions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying value as of March 31, 2021	**-**	**5,292**	**8,422**	**1,825**	**514**	**894**	**687**	**17,634**	**5,019**	**5,019**
Accumulated depreciation as of April 1, 2020	**-**	**4,012**	**5,262**	**1,112**	**379**	**636**	**321**	**11,722**	**4,817**	**4,817**
Depreciation		21	672	151	17	65	48	974	69	69
Accumulated depreciation on deletion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as of March 31, 2021	**-**	**4,033**	**5,934**	**1,263**	**396**	**701**	**369**	**12,696**	**4,886**	**4,886**
Carrying value as of March 31, 2021	**-**	**1,259**	**2,488**	**562**	**118**	**193**	**318**	**4,938**	**133**	**133**

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Property, Plant and Equipments								Other Intangible assets	
	Land Free-hold	Build-ing	Com-puters	Data and Tele-commu-nication equip-ments	Electric installa-tion	Office equip-ment	Furni-ture and fixtures	Total	Comput-er Soft-wares (others)	Total
Gross carrying value as of April 1, 2019	**1,574**	**9,422**	**6,727**	**1,806**	**1,285**	**2,694**	**1,247**	**24,755**	**4,827**	**4,827**
Additions	-	**198**	**713**	**112**	**73**	**165**	**289**	**1,550**	**30**	**30**
Transfer to assets held for sale	**1,574**	**4,328**	-	**119**	**866**	**1,969**	**809**	**9,665**	-	-
Deletions	-	-	**1**	-	**15**	**7**	**40**	**63**	-	-
Gross carrying value as of March 31, 2020	-	**5,292**	**7,439**	**1,799**	**477**	**883**	**687**	**16,577**	**4,857**	**4,857**
Accumulated depreciation as of April 1, 2019	-	**4,074**	**4,670**	**976**	**474**	**1,057**	**404**	**11,655**	**4,414**	**4,414**
Depreciation		**92**	**593**	**179**	**97**	**446**	**123**	**1,530**	**403**	**403**
Transfer to assets held for sale	-	**154**	-	**43**	**190**	**862**	**176**	**1,425**	-	-
Deletions	-	-	**1**	-	**2**	**5**	**30**	**38**	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as of March 31, 2020	-	**4,012**	**5,262**	**1,112**	**379**	**636**	**321**	**11,722**	**4,817**	**4,817**
Carrying value as of March 31, 2020	-	**1,280**	**2,177**	**687**	**98**	**247**	**366**	**4,855**	**40**	**40**

The aggregate depreciation has been included under depreciation and amortisation expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

3. Assets held for sale

The Company has decided to sell its Data Centre unit at Bangalore. The Company has offered for sale the said unit to a third party, failing which the Company intends to float Request for Proposal (RFP) and invite bids in the coming year. The Company expects to complete the sale within one year from the balance sheet date. There are no liabilities associated with respect to the said assets held for sale. The particulars of the assets held for sale are as under:

Particulars	WDV of assets as on 31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	WDV of assets as on 31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Land & Building	**5,749**	5,749
Furniture, fixture and office equipment's	**2,491**	2,491
Total	**8,240**	**8,240**

4. Non-current investments

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

		Rate of interest %	Year of maturity	No. of bonds/ debentures/share	Face value	As at 31 March, 2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31 March, 2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Quoted debt securities investments at amortised cost :							
Investment in tax free bonds							
1	Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited	8.10	2027	50,000	1,000	534	534
2	National Highway Authority of India Limited	8.30	2027	2,00,000	1,000	2,182	2,182
3	Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited	7.34	2028	2,50,000	1,000	2,574	2,574
4	National Highway Authority of India Limited	8.50	2029	80,000	1,000	800	800
5	National Housing Bank	8.63	2029	7,220	5,000	361	361
6	Rural Electrification Corporation	8.63	2029	50,000	1,000	500	500
7	National Housing Bank	8.68	2029	40,000	5,000	2,053	2,053
8	National Thermal Power Corporation Limited	7.37	2035	6,246	1,000	62	62
9	Rural Electrification Corporation	7.21	2022	130	10,00,000	1,329	1,329
10	National Thermal Power Corporation Limited	7.15	2025	90	10,00,000	912	912
11	National Housing Bank	8.46	2028	40	10,00,000	443	443
12	Power Finance Corporation Limited	8.46	2028	150	10,00,000	1,672	1,672
13	Rural Electrification Corporation	8.46	2028	250	10,00,000	2,894	2,894
14	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Devlopment	7.35	2031	50,000	1,000	526	1,578
15	National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited	8.67	2033	50,000	1,000	634	634
16	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Devlopment	7.35	2031	1,00,000	1,000	1,117	1,117
17	Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited	7.17	2025	270	10,00,000	2,877	2,877
18	National Highway Authority of India Limited	7.35	2031	1,00,000	1,000	1,125	1,125
19	National Highway Authority of India Limited	7.39	2031	50,000	1,000	556	556
20	Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited	7.35	2031	1,50,000	1,000	1,663	1,663
21	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Devlopment	7.35	2031	2,00,000	1,000	-	2,221
22	National Housing Bank	8.76	2034	20,000	5,000	1,241	1,241
23	National Housing Bank	8.68	2029	10,000	5,000	591	591
24	Power Finance Corporation Limited	7.21	2022	150	10,00,000	-	1,538
25	Power Finance Corporation Limited	9.10	2029	50	10,00,000	512	512
26	National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited	8.18	2023	50,000	1,000	538	538
27	National Thermal Power Corporation Limited	7.32	2029	150	1,50,000	-	1,476
28	National Thermal Power Corporation Limited	7.32	2029	250	2,50,000	-	2,489
29	Power Finance Corporation Limited	8.20	2022	1,00,000	1,000	-	1,084
30	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited	8.40	2029	100	10,00,000	-	1,059

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

		Rate of interest %	Year of maturity	No. of bonds/ debentures/share	Face value	As at 31 March, 2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31 March, 2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Investment in non convertible debentures							
31	Power Finance Corporation Limited	9.36	2021	2	10,00,000	-	20
32	Housing Development and Finance Corporation Limited	9.40	2021	4	10,00,000	-	40
33	EXIM Bank Limited	9.25	2022	2	10,00,000	20	20
34	Rural Electrification Corporation	9.35	2022	4	10,00,000	40	40
35	Infrastructure Leasing & Finance Services Limited	9.55	2023	550	1,000	6	6
36	HDB Financial Services Limited	9.60	2023	2	10,00,000	20	20
37	HDB Finanacial Services Limited	10.19	2024	1	10,00,000	10	10
38	IDFC Bank Limited	8.80	2025	10	10,00,000	100	100
39	Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited	9.09	2026	2	10,00,000	20	20
40	State Bank of India	9.95	2026	296	10,000	-	30
41	Power Finance Corporation Limited	8.94	2028	4	10,00,000	41	41
42	Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited	8.79	2030	1	10,00,000	10	10
43	India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited	9.41	2037	5	10,00,000	56	56
						28,019	**39,028**
	Less : Amortisation of premium					644	531
	Less : Provision for impairment of assets					6	6
	Total					**27,369**	**38,491**
	Aggregate book value of quoted investments {Non-current + Current-(Note 8)}					28,513	40,611
	Aggregate market value of quoted investments {Non-current + Current-(Note 8)}					31,970	42,768

5. Other financial assets

(Unsecured considered good)

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Others				
Security deposits	**1,163**	1,260		-
Interest accrued on investments	**-**	-	**916**	1,242
Interest accrued on bank deposits	**49**	13	**52**	46
Restricted deposits with banks against performance guarantee	**785**	785	**-**	-
Loans to employees	**-**	2	**-**	-
Unbilled receivables	**42**	140	**940**	877
Total	**2,039**	**2,200**	**1,908**	**2,165**

6. Income taxes

(A) The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020 are:

Profit and loss section

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Current taxes	**2,988**	3,761
Deferred taxes	**(653)**	(165)
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	**2,335**	3,596

Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) section

Deferred tax benefits related to items recognised in OCI during the year ended:

Particulars	31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Re-measurement of the defined benefit liability / asset	**-**	-
	-	-

(B) Reconciliation of the income tax expense to the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to the income before income taxes

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2021	Year ended 31.03.2020
Profit before income taxes	**11,565**	15,714
Applicable enacted tax rates in India	**25.17%**	25.17%
Computed expected tax expense	**2,911**	3,955
Tax effect of adjustments to reconcile expected income tax expense to reported income tax expense:		
Depreciation	**-**	-
Income exempt from tax	**(587)**	(643)
Expense not allowed for taxation purpose	**87**	284
Income taxable at different rate	**(76)**	-
Total income tax expense	**2,335**	3,596

The movement in the current income tax asset/ (liability) for the year ended March 31, 2021 and year ended March 31, 2020 as follows:

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Net current income tax asset/ (liability) at the beginning	**2,570**	1,324
Income tax paid	**3,191**	5,007
Current income tax expense	**(2,988)**	(3,761)
Net current income tax asset/ (liability) at the end	**2,773**	2,570

The tax effects of significant temporary differences that resulted in deferred income tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

Particulars	31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Deferred tax assets		
Provision for compensated absences	**358**	322
Provision for doubtful debts	**1,033**	268
Others	**18**	(43)
Total deferred tax assets	**1,409**	547
Deferred tax liabilities		
Difference between tax balance and book balance of fixed assets	**508**	267
Others	**-**	18
Amortisation of revenue	**-**	14
Total deferred tax liabilities	**508**	299
Deferred tax assets (net)	**901**	248

The gross movement in the deferred income tax account for the year ended March 31, 2021 and year ended March 31, 2020, is as follows:

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

	31.03.2021			31.03.2020		
	Opening balance	Recognised in profit and loss	Closing balance	Opening balance	Recognised in profit and loss	Closing balance
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) in relation to:						
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	**(267)**	**(241)**	**(508)**	(316)	49	(267)
Provision of leave encashment	**322**	**36**	**358**	375	(53)	322
Employee incentive plan	**(43)**	**43**	**-**	102	(145)	(43)
Deferred revenue	**(14)**	**12**	**(2)**	(68)	54	(14)
Provision of doubtful debts	**268**	**765**	**1,033**	42	226	268
Right of use assets and lease liabilities	**(18)**	**38**	**20**	-	(18)	(18)
Provision of gratuity	**-**	**-**	**-**	(46)	46	-
Total deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	**248**	**653**	**901**	89	159	248

7. Other assets

		Non-current		Current	
		31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
(A)	**Capital advances**	14	14	-	-
(B)	**Other advances**				
	Prepaid expenses	193	42	482	782
	Deferred expenses	90	131	243	325
	GST credit receivable	-	-	2,194	1,807
	Advance to suppliers	-	-	1,551	1,851
	Others	-	-	5	32
		297	187	4,475	4,797

8. Current investments

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

		As at 31st March, 2021					As at 31st March, 2020		
		Year of maturity	Rate of interest	No. of Units	Face Value	(₹ in Lakhs)	No. of Units	Face Value	(₹ in Lakhs)
Quoted debt securities investments at amortised cost :									
Non convertible debentures									
	Current portion of Non convertible debentures								
1	Housing Development and Finance Corporation Limited	2021	8.79	2	10,00,000	40	-	-	-
2	Power Finance Corporation Limited	2021	9.36	2	10,00,000	20	-	-	-
3	Power Finance Corporation Limited	2022	8.20	1,00,000	1,000	1,084	-	-	-
4	Housing Development and Finance Corporation Limited	2020	8.79	-	-	-	2	10,00,000	20
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss :									
Liquid Mutual funds									
1	Units of Axis Liquid Fund - Institutional Daily Dividend Reinvestment			-	-	-	52,576	1,001	526
2	Units of UTI Liquid Cash Plan Fund - Institutional Plan (Daily Dividend Option)			-	-	-	51,592	1,019	526
3	LIC MF Liquid Fund- Daily Dividend Reinvestment			-	-	-	47,935	1,098	526
4	ICICI Prudential Liquid Plan- Daily Dividend Reinvestment			-	-	-	5,21,726	100	522
	Total					**1,144**			**2,120**

9. Trade receivables

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Current	
	31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Trade Receivables	**23,757**	22,134
Less: Allowance for doubtful trade receivables	**3,983**	1,063
Considered good	**19,774**	21,071
Trade Receivables	**119**	119
Less: Allowance for doubtful trade receivables	**119**	119
Credit Impaired	**-**	-
Total	**19,774**	**21,071**

10. Cash and cash equivalents

	Current	
	31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	**31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)**
Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks in current accounts	**1**	1
Cash on hand	**7,345**	4,103
	7,346	4,104

11. Other Bank Balances

	Current	
	31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	**31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)**
Bank Deposits with original maturity for more than 3 months but less than 12 months	**4,169**	907
Total	**4,169**	907

12. Equity share capital

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

	Non-current	
	31.03.21 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Authorised		
50,00,00,000 (Previous Year 50,00,00,000) equity shares of Rs 10 each.	**50,000**	50,000
Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up		
40,139,462 (Previous year 40,007,981) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up.	**4,014**	4,001
Total	**4,014**	4,001

a) Reconciliation of number of shares

	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Number of shares	**Amount (₹ in Lakhs)**	Number of shares	Amount (₹ in Lakhs)
Equity shares				
Opening balance	**4,00,07,981**	**4,001**	4,00,05,300	4,001
Issued during the year	**1,31,481**	**13**	2,681	-*
Closing balance	**4,01,39,462**	**4,014**	4,00,07,981	4,001

* Represents value less than ₹0.5 lakhs

b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

The company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

c) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% share in the company

	As at 31.03.2021		As at 31.03.2020	
	Numbers of Shares Held	**% of Holding**	Numbers of Shares Held	% of Holding
NSE Investments Limited	**1,00,18,000**	**24.96**	1,00,18,000	25.04
IIFL Special Opportunities Fund	**28,94,507**	**7.21**	28,94,507	7.24
Administrator of Specified Undertaking of Unit Trust of India	**27,32,000**	**6.81**	27,32,000	6.83
IIFL Special Opportunities Fund – Series 4	**24,99,178**	**6.23**	24,99,178	6.25
IIFL Special Opportunities Fund – Series 2	**20,16,366**	**5.02**	20,16,366	5.04

d) Information on equity shares alloted without receipt of cash or alloted as bonus shares or shares bought back

The Company has neither alloted equity shares wthout receipt of cash or as bonus shares nor bought back any equity shares during preceeding five financial years

13. Other Equity

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

		31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
a)	**Capital redemption reserve**		
	Balance at the beginning	**2,500**	2,500
	Balance at the end of the year	**2,500**	2,500
b)	**General reserve**		
	Balance at the beginning	**39,843**	39,843
	Transfer from ESOP Reserve on options unexercised	**21**	-
	Balance at the end of the year	**39,864**	39,843
c)	**Retained earnings**		
	Balance at the beginning	**29,398**	20,415
	(i) Dividend	**(18,047)**	(3,135)
	(ii) Profit for the year	**9,230**	12,118
	Balance at the end of the year	**20,581**	29,398
d)	**Non controlling interest of minority shareholders in subsidiary**		
	Balance at the beginning	**(18)**	(11)
	(i) Non controlling interest of minority shareholders in subsidiary	**-**	(7)
	Balance at the end of the year	**(18)**	(18)
e)	**Other comprehensive income**		
	Balance at the beginning	**(883)**	(504)
	(i) Re-measurement of the defined benefit net liability / asset	**(286)**	(379)
	Balance at the end of the year	**(1,169)**	(883)
f)	**ESOP reserve**		
	Balance at the beginning	**468**	347
	(i) Share based payment expense	**130**	121
	(ii) Transfer to General Reserve/Securities Premium on exercise of stock options/options unexercised	**(128)**	-
	Balance at the end of the year	**470**	468
g)	**Securities premium**		
	Balance at the beginning	**24**	16
	(i) Issue of shares to employees on account of exercise of stock options	**394**	8
	(ii) Transfer from ESOP Reserve on exercise of stock options	**107**	-
	Balance at the end of the year	**525**	24
		62,753	71,332

14. Trade payables

		Current	
		31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Trade payables			
	Dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	1,671	606
	Dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	8,211	8,265
		9,882	8,871

15. Other financial liabilities

	Current	
	31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Creditors for capital expenditure	**237**	351
Directors' commission payable	**89**	122
Employee benefits payable	**98**	42
Employee incentives payable	**917**	1,126
Other liabilities	**187**	155
Total	**1,528**	1,796

16. Provision

	Non-current		Current	
	31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)	**31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)**	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Provision for employee benefits				
Provision for gratuity	-	-	**961**	672
Provision for compensated absences	**1,347**	986	**74**	293
Total	**1,347**	986	**1,035**	965

17. Other liabilities

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

	Non - Current		Current	
	31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)	**31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)**	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Advances from customers	**-**	-	**1,696**	995
Deferred revenue	**112**	164	**304**	407
Statutory dues payable:				
Goods and services tax payable	**-**	-	**796**	801
TDS payable			**458**	250
Other statutory liabilities			**77**	54
Income received in advance	**-**	-	**1,637**	1,969
Total	**112**	164	**4,968**	4,476

18. Revenue from operations

	31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Sale of services :		
Transaction fees	**44,132**	56,963
Accounts maintenance fees	**16,069**	14,175
Other operational income	**112**	475
Total	**60,313**	71,613

Information about major customers:

No single customer represents 10% or more of the Company's total revenue during the year ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020. While disclosing the aggregate amount of transaction price yet to be recognised as revenue towards unsatisfied (or partially) satisfied performance obligations, along with the broad time band for the expected time to recognise those revenues, the Company has applied the practical expedient in Ind AS 115. Accordingly, the Company has not disclosed the aggregate transaction price allocated to unsatisfied (or partially satisfied) performance obligations which pertain to contracts where revenue recognised corresponds to the value transferred to customer typically involving time and material, outcome based and event based contracts.Unsatisfied (or partially satisfied) performance obligations are subject to variability due to several factors such as changes in scope of contracts, periodic revalidations of the estimates, economic factors, etc.

The table below discloses the movement in contract liabilities during the year ended	31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Balance at the beginning of the year	**3,535**	4,295
Add: Invoices raised/advance received for which no revenue is recognised during the year	**3,082**	2,925
Less: revenue recognised that was included in the contract liabilities at the begining of the year	**(2,868)**	(3,685)
Balance at the end of the year	**3,749**	3,535

Contract liabilities include payments received in advance of performance under the contract, and are realized with the associated revenue recognized under the contract.

Reconciliation of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price	31 March 2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31 March 2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Particulars		
Contracted price with the customers	**60,313**	71,613
Less/Add: Adjustments	**-**	-
Revenue from contracts with customers (as per Statement of Profit and Loss)	**60,313**	71,613

Practical expedients used

In accordance with the practical expedient in Para 63 of Ind AS 115, the Company has not adjusted the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component if the Company expects, at contract inception, that the period between when the Company transfers a promised good or service to a customer and when the customer pays for that good or service will be one year or less.

The Company has evaluated the impact of COVID – 19 resulting from termination or deferment of contracts by customers. The Company has concluded that the impact of COVID – 19 is not material on the existing revenues basis the current estimates.

19. Other income

	31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Interest income		
On interest on financial assets carried at amortised cost	**2,627**	2,695
On bank deposits	**248**	-
On overdue trade receivables	**1,108**	677
On security deposits	**83**	75
Dividend income	**92**	163
Support charges	**75**	66
Rent income	**149**	171
Miscellaneous income	**-**	2
Profit on sale of investments carried on amortised cost	**523**	-
Total	**4,905**	**3,849**

20. Employee benefits expenses

	31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Salaries, wages and bonus	**6,425**	5,762
Share based payment expense	**130**	121
Contribution to provident and other funds	**804**	699
Staff welfare expenses	**168**	281
Total	**7,527**	**6,863**

21. Other expenses

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

	31.03.2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	31.03.2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Rent	**40**	114
Communication expenses	**936**	793
Travelling and conveyance expenses	**84**	651
Annual fees	**1,063**	933
Processing charges	**31,368**	38,457
Repairs and maintenance		
- To buildings	**266**	294
- To computers, trading and telecommunication systems	**5,299**	5,545
- To others	**131**	85
Insurance	**158**	148
Rates and taxes	**183**	99
Advertisement and publicity	**34**	110
Legal and Professional fees	**449**	434
Printing and stationery expenses	**7**	19
Payment to auditor (refer note below)	**40**	31
Electricity charges / power fuel	**328**	372
Directors' sitting fees	**36**	30
Directors' commission	**89**	121
Provision for doubtful debts	**2,920**	1,063
Loss on sale /discard of assets (net)	**13**	1
Expenditure incurred on CSR activities (refer note 33)	**576**	181
Miscellaneous expenses	**284**	496
Total	**44,304**	49,977
Note :		
Payment to auditor		
As auditor :		
Audit fees	**27**	27
Tax audit fee	**2**	2
In other capacity		
Certification matters	**6**	6
Limited review	**5**	5
Total	**40**	40

22. Earnings Per Share

In accordance with Indian Accounting Standard 33 - “Earnings per Share” notified under Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

	Year ended 31.03.2021	Year ended 31.03.2020
Net profit attributable to shareholders of the Company	**9,230**	12,125
Weighted Average number of equity shares for basic EPS	**4,00,50,487**	4,00,05,469
Basic earnings per share of ₹ 10/- each (in `)	**23.05**	30.31
Weighted Average number of equity shares for diluted EPS	**4,00,85,730**	**4,00,96,691**
Diluted earnings per share of ₹ 10/- each (in `)	**23.03**	**30.24**

23. Disclosure under Indian Accounting Standard 19 (Ind As 19) on Employee Benefits:

i) Defined contribution plan:

(a) The Company’s contribution towards superannuation amounts to ₹ 184 Lakhs (31 March 2020: ₹ 155 lakhs). These contributions are made to the fund administered and managed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India. The Company’s monthly contributions are charged to the statement of profit and loss in the period they are incurred.

(b) Provident fund: Eligible employees of the Company receive benefit under the provident fund which is a defined contribution plan wherein both the employee and the Company make monthly contributions equal to a specified percentage of the covered employees’ salary. These contributions are made to the fund administered and managed by the Government of India. The Company’s monthly contributions are charged to the statement of profit and loss in the period they are incurred. The total charge for the year amounts to ₹ 254 Lakhs (31 March 2020 - ₹ 234 Lakhs).

ii) Defined benefit plan :

(a) Gratuity: The Company has charged the gratuity expense to statement of profit & loss based on the actuarial valuation of gratuity liability at the end of the year. The projected unit credit method used to show the position is as under.

(i) Assumptions:

	Year ended 31.03.2021	Year ended 31.03.2020
Weighted average duration of the projected benefit obligation	**11**	9
Discount rate	**6.80%**	6.87%
Rate of return on plan assets	**6.80%**	6.87%
Salary escalation	**8.00%**	8.00%
Attrition rate	**5.00%**	5.00%

(ii) Sensitivity analysis

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

	Year ended 31.03.2021	Year ended 31.03.2020
Delta effect of +1% change in rate of discounting	**(371)**	(323)
Delta effect of -1% change in rate of discounting	**433**	378
Delta effect of +1% change in rate of salary increase	**424**	370
Delta effect of -1% change in rate of salary increase	**(371)**	(323)
Delta effect of +1% change in rate of employee turnover	**(39)**	(33)
Delta effect of -1% change in rate of employee turnover	**44**	37

(iii) Table showing change in benefit obligation:

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

	Year ended 31.03.2021	Year ended 31.03.2020
Liability at the beginning of the year	**4,398**	3,568
Interest cost	**300**	277
Current service cost	**304**	268
Benefits paid	**(853)**	(79)
Actuarial (gains)/losses on obligations - due to change in financial assumptions	**28**	290
Actuarial (gains)/losses on obligations - due to experience	**201**	74
Liability at the end of the year	**4,378**	4,398

(iv) Table showing fair value of plan assets

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

	Year ended 31.03.2021	Year ended 31.03.2020
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	**3,726**	3,287
Interest income	**255**	255
Contributions	**346**	278
Benefits paid	**(853)**	(79)
Actuarial gain / (loss) on plan assets	**(57)**	(15)
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	**3,417**	3,726

(v) Amount recognised in the Balance Sheet

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

	Year ended 31.03.2021	Year ended 31.03.2020
Fair value of plan assets as at the end of the period/year	**3,417**	3,726
Liability as at the end of the year	**4,378**	4,398
Net (liability) / asset disclosed in the Balance Sheet	**(961)**	(672)

(vi) Net interest cost for current year

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

	Year ended 31.03.2021	Year ended 31.03.2020
Interest cost	**300**	277
Interest income	**(255)**	(255)
Net interest cost for current year	**45**	22

(vii) Expenses recognised in the Statement of profit and loss

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

	Year ended 31.03.2021	Year ended 31.03.2020
Current service cost	**304**	268
Net interest cost	**45**	22
Expenses recognised in the Statement of profit and loss	**349**	290

(viii) Expenses recognised in the other comprehensive income (OCI)

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

	Year ended 31.03.2021	Year ended 31.03.2020
Expected return on plan assets	**57**	15
Actuarial (gain) or loss	**229**	364
Net (income)/expense for the year recognized in OCI	**286**	379

(ix) Balance sheet reconciliation

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

	Year ended 31.03.2021	Year ended 31.03.2020
Opening net liability	**672**	280
Expenses recognized in statement of profit and loss	**349**	291
Expenses recognized in OCI	**286**	379
Employers contribution	**(346)**	(278)
Amount recognised in the balance sheet	**961**	672

(x) Category of assets

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

	Year ended 31.03.2021	Year ended 31.03.2020
LIC of India - Insurer managed funds	**3,417**	3,726
Total	**3,417**	3,726

(xi) Expected contribution for next year

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

	Year ended 31.03.2021	Year ended 31.03.2020
Expected contribution for next year	**287**	284
Total	**287**	284

(xii) Maturity Analysis of the Benefit Payments

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

	Year ended 31.03.2021	Year ended 31.03.2020
Projected Benefits Payable in Future Years From the Date of Reporting		
1st Following Year	**205**	882
2nd Following Year	**273**	180
3rd Following Year	**563**	240
4th Following Year	**205**	499
5th Following Year	**287**	177
Sum of Years 6 To 10	**1,641**	1,404
Sum of Years 11 and above	**6,306**	5,586

(xii) Details of benefit plan for the current year and previous four years :

	2020-21	2019-20	2018-2019	2017-2018	2016-2017
Present value of the defined benefit obligation	4,378	4,398	3,568	3,070	2,605
Fair value of the plan assets	3,417	3,726	3,287	2,737	2,192
Deficit in the plan	961	672	281	333	413
Experience adjustments arising on					
- plan assets	-	-	-	-	-
- plan liabilities loss / (gain)	201	74	50	154	133

24 Financial instruments

24.1 Financial instruments by category

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as of March 31, 2021 were as follows:

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Amor-tised cost	Financial assets/ liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		Financial assets/ liabilities at fair value through OCI		Total carrying value	Total fair value
		Designated Upon Initial recognition	Mandatory	Equity instruments designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory		
Assets:							
Cash and cash equivalents	4,104	-	-	-	-	4,104	4,104
Tax free bonds	38,083	-	-	-	-	38,083	38,083
Liquid mutual fund units	2,100	-	2,100	-	-	2,100	2,100
Non convertible debentures	428	-	-	-	-	428	428
Trade receivables	21,071	-	-	-	-	21,071	21,071
Other financial assets	5,272	-	-	-	-	5,272	5,272
Total	71,058	-	2,100	-	-	71,058	71,058
Liabilities:							
Lease liabilities	1,390	-	-	-	-	1,390	1,390
Trade payables	8,871	-	-	-	-	8,871	8,871
Other financial liabilities	1,796	-	-	-	-	1,796	1,796
Total	12,057	-	-	-	-	12,057	12,057

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as of March 31, 2021 were as follows:

Currency : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Amortised cost	Financial assets/ liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		Financial assets/ liabilities at fair value through OCI		Total carrying value	Total fair value
		Designated Upon Initial recognition	Mandatory	Equity instruments designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory		
Assets:							
Cash and cash equivalents	7,346	-	-	-	-	7,346	7,346
Investments							
Tax free bonds	27,051	-	-	-	-	27,051	27,051
Liquid mutual fund units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non convertible debentures	1,461	-	-	-	-	1,461	1,461
Trade receivables	19,774	-	-	-	-	19,774	19,774
Other financial assets	8,116	-	-	-	-	8,116	8,116
Total	63,748	-	-	-	-	63,748	63,748
Liabilities:							
Lease liabilities	619	-	-	-	-	619	619
Trade payables	9,882	-	-	-	-	9,882	9,882
Other financial liabilities	1,528	-	-	-	-	1,528	1,528
Total	12,029	-	-	-	-	12,029	12,029

24.2 Fair value hierarchy

Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis

Particulars	As of March 31, 2020	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting year		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets				
Investments in liquid mutual fund units		2,100	-	-
Investments in tax free and Government bonds		-	38,083	-
Investments in non convertible debentures		428	-	-

Particulars	As of March 31, 2021	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting year		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets				
Investments in liquid mutual fund units		-	-	-
Investments in tax free and Government bonds		-	27,051	-
Investments in non convertible debentures		1,461	-	-

The fair value of liquid mutual funds is based on quoted price. The fair value of tax free bonds and government bonds is based on quoted prices and market observable inputs. The fair value is of non-convertible debentures is based on quoted prices.

24.3 Financial risk management

Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's primary focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristic of each customer and the concentration of risk from the top few customers.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counterparty resulting in a financial loss. The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables amounting to ₹ 19,974 lakhs and ₹ 21,071 lakhs as of 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020, respectively. Trade receivables is typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers. Credit risk has always been managed by the Company through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

The following table gives details in respect of percentage of revenues generated from top customer and top five customers:

Particulars	**March 31, 2021**	March 31, 2020
Revenue from top customer	**5**	5
Revenue from top five customers	**15**	13

Credit risk exposure

The allowance for lifetime expected credit loss on customer balances is as below:

Particulars	**March 31, 2021**	March 31, 2020
Balance at the beginning	**1,182**	119
Amounts written off	**-**	-
Net remeasurment of loss allowance	**2,920**	1,063
Balance at the end	**4,102**	1,182

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as we generally invest in deposits with banks and financial institutions with high credit ratings assigned by international and domestic credit rating agencies. Investments primarily include investment in liquid mutual fund units, quoted bonds issued by government and quasi government organizations, non convertible debentures issued by government aided institutions and certificates of deposit which are funds deposited at a bank for a specified time period.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients. In addition, a large number of minor receivables are grouped into homogenous groups and assessed for impairment collectively. The calculation is based on historical data. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets. Sales to certain customers are either based on advance payments or restricted to certain limits to contain exposures to credit risk.

Expected credit loss (ECL):

The Company allocates each exposure to a credit risk grade based on a variety of data that is determined to be predictive of the risk of loss (e.g. timeliness of payments, available information etc.) and applying experienced credit judgement. Exposures to customers outstanding at the end of each reporting period are reviewed by the Company to determine incurred and expected credit losses, giving due regard for probable exposures on disputed dues or dues that are subject to litigation. Historical trends of impairment of trade receivables do not reflect any significant credit losses. The Company expects the historical trend of minimal credit losses to continue.

Liquidity risk

The company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations. The company has no outstanding bank borrowings. The company believes that the working capital is sufficient to meet its current requirements. Accordingly, no liquidity risk is perceived.

The companies working capital including cash and cash equivalents and investment are as follows :

Particulars		March 31, 2020
Current assets	**38,816**	35,164
Current liability	**17,846**	16,830
Working capital	**20,970**	18,334
Cash and cash equivalents	**7,346**	4,104
Investments	**1,144**	2,120

As of 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2021, the outstanding employee benefit obligations were ₹ 672 lakhs and ₹ 961 lakhs (refer note no 16 and 23) respectively, which will be substantially funded. Accordingly, no liquidity risk is perceived.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as of March 31, 2021:

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-4 years	4-7 years	Total
Trade payables	9,882	-	-	-	9,882
Lease liabilities	471	191			662
Other financial liabilities	1,528	-	-	-	1,528

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as of March 31, 2020:

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-4 years	4-7 years	Total
Trade payables	8,871	-	-	-	8,871
Lease liabilities	822	521	191		1,534
Other financial liabilities	1,796	-	-	-	1,796

25 Segment Reporting

"Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise for which discrete financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker for assessing the Company's performance and allocating the resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments and geographic segments. The Company is mainly engaged in the business of providing IT enabled e-Governance services to its clients in India. All other activities of the Company revolve around the main business. These activities are conducted only in one geographic segment viz India. Therefore, the disclosure requirements of Ind AS 108 "Segment Reporting" are not applicable."

26 Related Party Transactions

In compliance with Indian Accounting Standard 24 - "Related Party Disclosures" notified under the Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, the required disclosures are given in the table below:

(a) Names of the related parties and related party relationship

Related party
a. Entities having substantial interest
IIFL Special Opportunities Fund (from February 16, 2018)
NSE Investments Limited (erstwhile NSE Strategic Investments Corporation Limited) (from October 1, 2013)
b. Key Managerial Personnel
Mr. Gagan Rai - Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer (upto February 17, 2021)
Mr Suresh Sethi - Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer (From February 18, 2021)
Mr. Jayesh Sule - Whole Time Director & Chief Operating Officer
Mr. Tejas Desai - Chief Financial Officer
Mr.Maulesh Kantharia - Company Secretary
c. Subsidiaries
NSDL e-Governance(Malaysia) SDN BHD
NSDL e-Governance Australia Pty Ltd (from 9 December, 2020)
NSDL e-Governance Account Aggregator Limited (from 2 November 2020)

26(b) Details of transactions with related parties are as follows :

Nature of transactions	2020 - 21		2019 - 20	
	Key Managerial Personnel	Entities having substantial interest	Key Managerial Personnel	Entity having substantial interest
Dividend paid				
IIFL Special Opportunities Fund	-	5,400	-	780
NSE Investments Limited	-	4,508	-	651
Mr Gagan Rai	28	-	-	-
Mr Jayesh Sule	5	-	-	-
Mr Tejas Desai	3	-	-	-
Mr.Maulesh Kantharia	1	-	-	-
Remuneration paid				
Mr Gagan Rai	1,008	-	511	-
Mr Jayesh Sule	287	-	261	-
Mr Suresh Sethi	21	-	-	-
Mr Tejas Desai	84	-	67	-
Mr.Maulesh Kantharia	30	-	27	-
Share based payment				
Mr Gagan Rai	107	-	98	-
Mr Jayesh Sule	95	-	-	-
Mr Suresh Sethi	56	-	51	-
Mr Tejas Desai	17	-	15	-
Mr.Maulesh Kantharia	7	-	6	-

27. Minority interest in NSDL e-Governance (Malaysia) SDN BHD :

Percentage of holding	%
NSDL e-Governance Infrastucture Limited	51
Minority	49
Total	100

Share capital of NSDL e-GOVERNANCE (MALAYSIA) SDN BHD	Nos. Value in MYR	
NSDL E-Governance Infrastucture Limited	51	510
Minority	49	490
Total	100	1,000

Breakup of reserves & surplus

Reserve and surplus calculation

	31 March 2021 Minority	31 March 2020 Minority
Opening	(18)	(11)
Profit / (loss) during the year*	-	(7)
Closing	(18)	(18)

***Represents value less than ₹ 0.5 lakhs.**

28. Leases:

Following are the changes in the carrying value of right-of-use assets:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31 March 2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Balance as of 1 April	**1,461**	-
Reclassified on account of adoption of Ind AS 116	**-**	2,274
Termination	**166**	-
Depreciation	**685**	813
Balance as of 31 March	**610**	1,461

The aggregate depreciation expense on right-of-use assets is included in depreciation and amortization

The following is the movement in lease liabilities:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31 March 2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Current lease liabilities	**433**	722
Non-current lease liabilities	**186**	668
Total	**619**	1,390

The following is the movement in lease liabilities:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31 March 2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Balance as of 1 April	**1,390**	-
Reclassified on account of adoption of Ind AS 116	**-**	2,032
Additions		
Finance cost accrued during the period	**94**	162
Deletions		
Termination	**173**	-
Payment of lease liabilities	**692**	804
Balance as of 31 March	**619**	**1,390**

Interest on lease liabilities is ₹ 162 lakhs for the year ended on 31 March 2020 and ₹ 94 for the year ended on 31 March 2021.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liability as at 31 March on an undiscounted basis:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31 March 2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Less than one year	**471**	822
One to five years	**191**	521
More than five years	**-**	191
Total	**662**	**1,534**

Rental expense recorded for short-term leases and low- value assets was ₹ 40 lakhs for the year ended 31 March 2021 and ₹ 114 Lakhs for the year ended 31 March 2020.

The total cash outflow for leases is ₹ 732 lakhs for the year ended 31 March 2021 and ₹ 918 lakhs for the year ended 31 March 2020, including cash outflow of short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

29 Capital and other commitments

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account (net of advances) and not provided for ₹ 25 lakhs (31 March 2020: ₹299 lakhs)

30 Contingent liabilities:

(i) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts: ₹ 99 lakhs (31 March 2020 : ₹ 99 lakhs) (net) #

(ii) On account of disputed demand raised by Sales tax officer for MVAT and CST: ₹2,263.20 lakhs (31 March 2020: ₹2,263.20 lakhs) @
Management considers below claims/demands are not tenable against the Company, and therefore no provision for this contingency has been established.

\# MVAT payable to seller on purchase of Times Tower premises

@ Demand raised by sales tax officer for MVAT and CST payable on services provided by Company. The Company has filed an appeal Sales Tax Tribunal and paid a deposit of Rs 142 lakhs under protest. The amounts assessed as contingent liability do not include interest that could be claimed by the authorities.

31 Details of dues to Micro and Small, Medium Enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006

Under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006, which came into force from October 2, 2006 and on the basis of the information and records available with the Company, the following disclosures are made for the amounts due to the Micro and Small enterprises:

Particulars		31.03.2021	31.03.2020
The amounts remaining unpaid to micro and small suppliers as at the end of the year			
	Principal	**1,671**	**606**
	Interest		
Amount of interest paid by the Company in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year		-	-
Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006		-	-
Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year		-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006		-	-

32 Employee Stock Option Plan

The shareholders of the Company had approved NSDL Employees Stock Option Plan, 2017 on December 4, 2017 to be provided to specified categories of employees of the Company. The options are to be granted at exercise price per option of ₹ 310, upon vesting, shall entitle the holder to acquire 1 equity share of ₹ 10 as face value, with an exercise period of 3 years from the date of vesting.

Grant date	Exercise Price	Options granted	Options vested and Exercisable	Options unvested	Options exercised	Options cancelled	Options outstanding
December 4, 2017	310.00	3,96,192	1,70,326	62,393	1,39,462	24,011	2,32,719
September 18, 2020	310.00	20,000	-	20,000	-	-	20,000
December 3, 2020	310.00	40,000	-	40,000	-	-	40,000
Total		**4,56,192**	**1,70,326**	**1,22,393**	**1,39,462**	**24,011**	**2,92,719**

Movement of stock options during the year

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2021				For the year ended 31 March 2020			
	No. of options	Range of exercise prices Rs.	Weighted average exercise price Rs.	Weighted average remaining contractual life (Years)	No. of options	Range of exercise prices Rs.	Weighted average exercise price Rs.	Weighted average remaining contractual life (Years)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	3,80,492	310	310	3.03	3,85,857	310	-	4.03
Granted during the year	60,000	-	310	3.94	-	-	-	-
Adjusted for corporate action of bonus and split	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forfeited during the year	-16,294	310	310	-	-2,682	310	-	-
Expired during the year								
Exercised during the year	-1,31,481	310	310	-	-2,681	310	-	-
Rounding off difference	2				-2			
Outstanding at the end of the year	2,92,719	310	310	2.68	3,80,492	310	-	3.03
Exercisable at the end of the year	1,70,326	310	310	1.87	2,09,392	310	310	2.19

"The weighted average remaining contractual life for the share options outstanding as at March 31,2021 was 2.68 years (March 31 2020 : 3.03 years). The weighted average share price for the options exercised during the year was Rs. 310 (March 31 2020 : Rs 310). Maximum Term of the options is 7 Years.

The weighted average fair value of the options granted during the year was Rs. 295 (March 31 2020 : Nil). The weighted average share price for the options granted during the year was Rs. 468 (March 31 2020 : Rs. Nil). "

Significant assumptions used to estimate the fair value of options:

Variables	Grant date Sep 18, 2020	Grant date Dec 2, 2020
1. Risk Free Interest Rate	4.66%	4.48%
2. Expected Life	2.50	3.00
3. Expected Volatility	104.65%	89.63%
4. Dividend Yield	0.00%	0.00%
5. Price of the underlying share in market at the time of the option grant (Rs.)	468.00	468.00

There is no options granted during the year 2019-20.

33 Corporate Social Responsibility

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a company, meeting the applicability threshold, needs to spend at least 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial years on corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities. The areas for CSR activities are eradication of hunger and malnutrition, promoting education, art and culture, healthcare, destitute care and rehabilitation, environment sustainability, disaster relief and rural development projects. A CSR committee has been formed by the company as per the Act. The funds were primarily allocated to a corpus and utilized through the year on these activities which are specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013.

a) Gross amount spent by the Company on Corporate Social Responsibility activities during the financial year 2020-21 is ₹ 360 lakhs (31 March 2020 : ₹ 371 lakhs)

b) Amount spent during the year :

Particulars	Amount paid	Paid in subsequent period	Yet to be paid	Total
31-Mar-20				
Construction / acquisition of any asset	-	-	-	-
On above purpose	181	190	-	469
31-Mar-21				
Construction / acquisition of any asset	-	-	-	-
On above purpose	386	-	-	386

34 Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its funds in a manner that it achieves maximum returns (net of taxes) with minimum risk to the capital and it considers the liquidity concerns for its working capital requirements.

To meet the above objectives, the Company invests it funds in bank fixed deposits receipts (FDRs) and the tax free bon ds, non convertible debentures, mutual funds as per the Company's investment policy.

Since the Company has no loan and borrowings, the disclosure requirements related to capital management defined in clause 135 (a) (ii), and (b) to (e) of Ind AS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" are not applicable to the Company.

35 For the year ended March 31, 2021, the company is not required to transfer any amount into the Investor Education & Protection Fund as required under relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

36 The Indian Parliament has approved the Code on Social Security, 2020 which would impact the contributions by the company towards Provident Fund and Gratuity. The Ministry of Labour and Employment has released draft rules for the Code on Social Security, 2020 on November 13, 2020, and has invited suggestions from stake holders which are under active consideration by the Ministry. The Company and its Indian subsidiaries will assess the impact and its evaluation once the subject rules are notified and will give appropriate impact in its financial statements in the period in which, the Code becomes effective and the related rules to determine the financial impact are published.

37 The beginning of 2020 has witnessed the global spread of COVID-19, i.e. coronavirus which is continuing in the current year. It is an evolving human tragedy declared as global pandemic by the World Health Organisation with an adverse impact on economy and business. Global threat is continuing to grow, and at a rapidly accelerating rate.

Considering the unprecedented and ever evolving situation, the Company during the current year has performed detailed re-assessment of its current and non-current assets comprising of tangible and intangible assets, investments, receivables (including unbilled), assets held for sale and other current assets considering both internal and external information available till date. On the basis of current assessment and estimates, the Company does not see risk of recoverability of its current and non-current assets and accordingly, no material adjustment is required in these financial statements.

Given the uncertainties associated with nature, condition and duration of COVID -19, the impact assessment on the Company's financial statements will be continuously made and provided for as required. Considering the fact that the global situation is evolving day by day with new facts and numbers, the management is continuously monitoring the material changes for current year and for the subsequent period.The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its fixed assets by which all fixed assets are verified over a period of two years. During the current year, due to the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic, physical verification of fixed assets could not be performed. Subsequent to the balance sheet date, the Company has carried out physical verification for all its fixed assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

As per our report of even date attached
For B S R & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 116231W/W-100024

Sd/-
Shabbir Readymadewala
Partner
Membership No. 100060

Place : **Mumbai**
Date : May 7, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
NSDL e-Governance Infrastructure Limited
(CIN: U72900MH1995PLC095642)

Sd/-
Shailesh Haribhakti
Chairman
DIN-00007347

Sd/-
Suresh Sethi
Managing Director and CEO
DIN-06426040

Sd/-
Jayesh Sule
Whole Time Director
DIN-07432517

Place : **Mumbai**
Date : May 7, 2021

Sd/-
Tejas Desai
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Maulesh Kantharia
Company Secretary

Form AOC-I
Annexure

(Pursuant to first proviso to sub-section (3) of section 129 read with rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Statement containing salient features of the financial statement of subsidiaries/ associate companies/ joint ventures

Part "A": Subsidiaries

(Information in respect of each subsidiary to be presented with amounts in Rs.)

1.	**Sl. No/CIN**	:	U67200MH2020PLC349258	ACN:646479012	1217834-M
2.	**Name of the subsidiary**	:	NSDL e-Governance Account Aggregator Limited	NSDL e-Governance Australia Pty Ltd	NSDL e-Governance (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.
3.	**Reporting period for the subsidiary concerned, if different from the holding company's reporting period**	:	March 31, 2021*	March 31, 2021**	March 31, 2021
4.	**Reporting currency and Exchange rate as on the last date of the relevant Financial year in the case of foreign subsidiaries.**	:	INR	INR	As on 1st April 2020 : MYR @ INR 100 to MYR 17.58; as on 31st March 2021 : MYR @ INR 100 to MYR 17.65 and Average Rate : MYR @ INR 100 to MYR 17.61
5.	**Share capital**	:	Rs. 3,00,00,000	NIL	MYR 1,000/Rs.17,654
6.	**Reserves & surplus**	:	Rs. 52,230	Rs. (24,19,465)	MYR (2,17,942)/Rs. (38,64,964)
7.	**Total assets**	:	Rs. 3,01,20,658	NIL	MYR 25,921/Rs.4,57,608
8.	**Total Liabilities**	:	Rs. 68,428	NIL	MYR 243,863/Rs. 43,05,133
9.	**Investments**	:	NIL	NIL	NIL
10.	**Turnover**	:	NIL	NIL	NIL
11.	**Profit before taxation**	:	Rs. 69,798	Rs. (24,74,850)	MYR (5,443)/Rs. (95,870)
12.	**Provision for taxation**	:	Rs. 17,568	NIL	NIL
13.	**Profit after taxation**	:	Rs. 52,230	Rs. (24,74,850)	MYR (5,443)/Rs. (95,870)
14.	**Proposed Dividend**	:	NIL	NIL	NIL
15.	**% of shareholding**	:	100%	100%	51%

Notes: The following information shall be furnished at the end of the statement:

* Company incorporated on 2nd November, 2020.

** NSDL e-Governance Australia Pty Ltd as the said subsidiary company incorporated on December 9, 2020.

Names of subsidiaries which are yet to commence operations: NSDL e-Governance (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd., NSDL e-Governance Account Aggregator Limited and NSDL e-Governance Australia Pty Ltd.

Part "B": Associates and Joint Ventures

Statement pursuant to Section 129 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 related to Associate Companies and Joint Ventures

Name of Associates/Joint Ventures	NSDL e-Governance Account Aggregator Limited
1. Latest audited Balance Sheet Date	N.A.
2.Shares of Associate/Joint Ventures held by the company on the year end	
Number	N.A.
Amount of Investment in Subsidiary/Associates/Joint Venture	N.A.
Extend of Holding %	N.A.
3. Description of how there is significant influence	N.A.
4. Reason why the associate/joint venture is not consolidated	N.A.
5. Net worth attributable to Shareholding as per latest audited Balance Sheet	N.A.
6. Profit / Loss for the year	
i. Considered in Consolidation	N.A.
ii. Not Considered in Consolidation	

1. Names of associates or joint ventures which are yet to commence operations: N.A.
2. Names of associates or joint ventures which have been liquidated or sold during the year: N.A.

Note : This Form is to be certified in the same manner in which the Balance Sheet is to be certified.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
NSDL e-Governance Infrastructure Limited
(CIN: U72900MH1995PLC095642)

Sd/-
Shailesh Haribhakti
Chairman
DIN-00007347

Sd/-
Suresh Sethi
Managing Director and CEO
DIN-00059632

Sd/-
Jayesh Sule
Whole Time Director
DIN-07432517

Place : **Mumbai**
Date : August 17, 2021

Sd/-
Tejas Desai
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Maulesh Kantharia
Company Secretary

Form No. AOC-2

(Pursuant to clause (h) of sub-section (3) of section 134 of the Act and Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Form for disclosure of particulars of contracts/arrangements entered into by the company with related parties referred to in sub-section (1) of section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 including certain arms' length transactions under third proviso thereto

1. Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions not at arm's length basis: NIL
   - (a) Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship
   - (b) Nature of contracts/arrangements/transactions
   - (c) Duration of the contracts/arrangements/transactions
   - (d) Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any
   - (e) Justification for entering into such contracts or arrangements or transactions
   - (f) Date(s) of approval by the Board
   - (g) Amount paid as advances, if any:
   - (h) Date on which the special resolution was passed in general meeting as required under first proviso to section 188

2. Details of material contracts or arrangement or transactions at arm's length basis

(a) Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship			
Name	NSDL e-Governance Account Aggregator Limited	NSDL e-Governance Australia Pty Ltd	NSDL e-Governance (Malaysia) SDN. BHD.
Relationship	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	Subsidiary
(b) Nature of contracts/arrangements/ transactions	Investment made in equity share capital of subsidiary	Investment made in equity share capital of subsidiary	Investment made in equity share capital of subsidiary
(c) Duration of the contracts/ arrangements/ transactions	One time	One time	One time
(d) Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any:			
(e) Date(s) of approval by the Board, if any:	November 29, 2019	November 19, 2020	Remitted in FY'18
(f) Amount of investment made till March 31, 2021, if any:	Rs. 300,00,000/-	Rs. 55,385/-	Rs. 42,20,100/-

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
NSDL e-Governance Infrastructure Limited
(CIN: U72900MH1995PLC095642)

Sd/-
Shailesh Haribhakti
Chairman
DIN-00007347

Sd/-
Suresh Sethi
Managing Director and CEO
DIN-00059632

Sd/-
Jayesh Sule
Whole Time Director
DIN-07432517

Place : **Mumbai**
Date : August 17, 2021

Sd/-
Tejas Desai
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Maulesh Kantharia
Company Secretary

NOTES

NOTES

NSDL
Technology, Trust & Reach

NSDL e-GOVERNANCE
INFRASTRUCTURE LIMITED

26th
Annual Report
2020-21

REGISTERED OFFICE

1st Floor, Times Tower, Kamala Mills Compound,
Senapati Bapat Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai - 400 013.
Tel: +91 22 4090 4242 Fax: +91 22 2491 5217
e-mail: cs@nsdl.co.in website: www.egov-nsdl.co.in
CIN: U72900MH1995PLC095642