SELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGIES SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED
Balance sheet as at March 31, 2018
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in INR Lacs)

	Note	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	-	-
Deferred tax assets (net)	4	0.05	0.06
		0.05	**0.06**
Current assets			
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	2.67	2.08
Loans	6	129.16	126.30
		131.83	**128.38**
		131.88	**128.44**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	7	100.00	100.00
Other equity	8	23.46	21.70
		123.46	**121.70**
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Trade payables	9	1.55	3.67
Other financial liabilites	10	5.28	-
Other current liabilities	11	0.00	0.01
Current tax liabilities	12	1.59	3.06
		8.42	**6.74**
		131.88	**128.44**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements
This is the balance sheet referred to in our report of even date

For Mahesh Aggarwal & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Regn No. 006092N

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Mahesh Agarwal
Partner
M No. 85013

Sd/-
Mr. Manoj Tiwari
Director
(DIN : 03597274)

Sd/-
Mr. Shankar Paul
Director
(DIN : 08005861)

Place : Gurgaon
Dated : 22.05.2018

SELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGIES SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of profit and loss for the period ended March 31, 2018
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in INR Lacs)

Particulars	Note	For the year ended March 31, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2017
Revenue			
Revenue from operations		-	-
Other Income	13	9.87	9.84
Total Revenue		**9.87**	**9.84**
Expenses			
Employee benefit expenses	14	6.98	4.08
Finance costs	15	0.12	0.00
Other expenses	16	0.34	0.63
Total Expenses		**7.44**	**4.71**
Profit / (loss) before tax		2.43	5.13
Tax expense	17		
Current tax		0.66	1.57
Deferred tax		0.02	0.02
		0.68	1.59
Profit/(loss) for the period		**1.76**	**3.54**
Other Comprehensive Income			
i)Items that will be reclassified to profit and loss		-	-
Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
ii) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
		-	**-**
Total Comprehensive Income for the period		**1.76**	**3.54**
Profit/(Loss) per equity share:	18		
Basic (in INR)		0.18	0.35
Diluted (in INR)		0.18	0.35

The accompanying notes forms an integral part of the financial statements
This is the statement of profit and loss referred to in our report of even date

For Mahesh Aggarwal & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Regn No. 006092N

Mahesh Agarwal
Partner
M No. 85013

Place : Gurgaon
Dated : 22.05.2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
Mr. Manoj Tiwari
Director
(DIN : 03597274)

Sd/-
Mr. Shankar Paul
Director
(DIN : 08005861)

SELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGIES SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2018
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in Indian Rupees)

	For the year ended March 31, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2017
A Cash flow from / (used in) operating activities		
Profit for the period before tax	**2.43**	**5.14**
Adjustment for		
Interest income	(9.84)	(9.84)
Operating profit / (loss) before working capital changes	**(7.41)**	**(4.70)**
Changes in working capital:		
Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets:		
Other assets	-	0.01
Loans	(2.86)	-
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Trade payable	(2.13)	1.27
Other financial liabilites	5.28	-
Other liabilites	(0.00)	0.00
Cash generated from / (used in) operations	**(7.11)**	**(3.42)**
Current taxes paid (net of refunds)	(2.14)	(0.98)
Net Cash generated from / (used in) operating activities	**(9.25)**	**(4.40)**
B Cash flow from / (used in) investing activities		
Interest received	9.84	3.98
Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities	**9.84**	**3.98**
C Cash flow from / (used in) financing activities		
Net cash generated from / (used in) financing activities	**-**	**-**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**0.59**	**(0.42)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	2.08	2.49
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**2.67**	**2.08**
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	-	-
Balances with banks in current accounts	2.67	2.08
	2.67	**2.08**

Note: Changes in liabilites on account of financing activities

Opening Balance	**-**	**-**
Add/Less: Changes from financing cash flows	-	-
Add/Less: Changes arising due to obtaining merger in common control	-	-
Add/Less: Effect of changes in foreign excahnge rate	-	-
Add/Less: Changes in Fair value	-	-
Add/Less: Other changes	-	-
Closing Balance	**-**	**-**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements
This is the statement of cash flows referred to in our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For Mahesh Aggarwal & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Regn No. 006092N

Mahesh Agarwal
Partner
M No. 85013

Sd/-
Mr. Manoj Tiwari
Director
(DIN : 03597274)

Sd/-
Mr. Shankar Paul
Director
(DIN : 08005861)

Place : Gurgaon
Dated : 22.05.2018

SELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGIES SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of Changes in Equity for the period ended March 31, 2018
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in INR Lacs)

	Note	Number of shares	Amount
A Equity share capital			
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up			
Equity Shares of INR 10 each			
Balance as at March 31, 2017	10	1,000,000	100.00
Changes in equity share capital		-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	10	1,000,000	100.00

B Other Equity

	Note	Reserves and Surplus-Retained earnings	Total
As at March 31, 2017	11	21.70	21.70
Change during the year		-	-
Under Corporate Debt Restructuring Scheme		-	-
Under Employee Stock Option Plan scheme		-	-
Against Share application money		-	-
Add: Loss for the year		1.76	1.76
As at March 31, 2018		**23.46**	**23.46**

This is the statement of change in equity referred to in our report of even date

For Mahesh Aggarwal & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Regn. No. 006092N

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Mahesh Agarwal
Partner
M.No. 85013

Sd/-
Mr. Manoj Tiwari
Director
(DIN : 03597274)

Sd/-
Mr. Shankar Paul
Director
(DIN : 08005861)

Place: Gurgaon
Dated : 22.05.2018

SELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGIES SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED
Summary of Significant accounting policies of the Standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018

Note 1 : Nature of operations
Selligence Technologies Services Private Limited is subsidiary of A2Z Infra Engineering Limited (formerly, A2Z Maintenance & Engineering Services Limited). It was incorporated at National Capital Territory of Delhi & Haryana on August 12, 2008 to carry on the business of implementation of quality ERP for development.

The Company's main business primarily include providing a variety of efficient and effective services for implementation of quality programs through use of state-of the art technological tools, design, own and maintain internet portal(s) and ERP Programs. The Company also provides support services for loan syndication and manpower recruitment.

Note 2 : Significant Accounting Policies
2.1 Basis of Accounting:
The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2016.
The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the certain assets and liabilities which have been measured at different basis and such basis has been disclosed in relevant accounting policy.
The financial statements are presented in INR and all values are rounded to the nearest Lacs, except when otherwise indicated.

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

2.2.1 Interest Income:
For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income [OCI], 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.

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

2.2.3 Other Income:
Other income is recognised when no significant uncertainty as to its determination or realisation exists.

2.3 Borrowing Costs
Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowing are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.
General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or prodiction of a qualifying assets are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for it's intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.
Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

2.4 Other Intangible Assets
Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

All finite-lived intangible assets, including capitalised internally developed software, are accounted for using the cost model whereby capitalised costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Residual values and useful lives are reviewed at each reporting date. In addition, they are subject to impairment testing as described in Note 2.5. The following useful lives are applied:
• Software: 3-5 years
Amortisation has been included within depreciation, amortisation and impairment of nonfinancial assets.
Subsequent expenditures on the maintenance of computer software is expensed as incurred.
When an intangible asset is disposed of, the gain or loss on disposal is determined as the difference between the proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, and is recognised in profit or loss within other income or other expenses.

2.5 Property, plant and equipment
Property, plant and equipment (comprising fittings and furniture) are initially recognised at acquisition cost or manufacturing cost, including any costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Company's management

Property, plant and equipment are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.
Depreciation is recognised on a straight-line basis to write down the cost less estimated residual value of Property, plant and equipment. The following useful lives are applied:
• Buildings : 3-60 years
• Plant and Equipment : 8-15 years
• Furniture and Fixtures : 8-10 years
• Vehicles : 6-10 years
• Office Equipment : 5 years
• Computers : 3-6 years
Material residual value estimates and estimates of useful life are updated as required, but at least annually.
Gains or losses arising on the disposal of Property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets and are recognised in profit or loss within other income or other expenses.

2.6 Leased Assets

2.6.1 Finance leases

Management applies judgment in considering the substance of a lease agreement and whether it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased asset. Key factors considered include the length of the lease term in relation to the economic life of the asset, the present value of the minimum lease payments in relation to the asset's fair value, and whether the Company obtains ownership of the asset at the end of the lease term.

For leases of land and buildings, the minimum lease payments are first allocated to each component based on the relative fair values of the respective lease interests. Each component is then evaluated separately for possible treatment as a finance lease, taking into consideration the fact that land normally has an indefinite economic life.

See Note 2.5 for the depreciation methods and useful lives for assets held under finance leases.

The interest element of lease payments is charged to profit or loss, as finance costs over the period of the lease.

2.6.2 Operating leases

All other leases are treated as operating leases. Where the Company is a lessee, payments on operating lease agreements are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Associated costs, such as maintenance and insurance, are expensed as incurred.

2.7 Impairment testing of goodwill, other intangible assets and property, plant and equipment

For impairment assessment purposes, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are largely independent cash inflows (cash-generating units). As a result, some assets are tested individually for impairment and some are tested at cash-generating unit level. Goodwill is allocated to those cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from synergies of a related business combination and represent the lowest level within the Company at which management monitors goodwill.

Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated (determined by the Company's management as equivalent to its operating segments) are tested for impairment at least annually. All other individual assets or cash-generating units are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's (or cash-generating unit's) carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use. To determine the value-in-use, management estimates expected future cash flows from each cash-generating unit and determines a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. The data used for impairment testing procedures are directly linked to the Company's latest approved budget, adjusted as necessary to exclude the effects of future reorganisations and asset enhancements. Discount factors are determined individually for each cash-generating unit and reflect current market assessments of the time value of money and asset-specific risk factors.

Impairment losses for cash-generating units reduce first the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to that cash-generating unit. Any remaining impairment loss is charged pro rata to the other assets in the cash-generating unit. With the exception of goodwill, all assets are subsequently reassessed for indications that an impairment loss previously recognised may no longer exist. An impairment loss is reversed if the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount exceeds its carrying amount.

2.8 Financial Instruments

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

2.8.1 Initial recognition and measurement of financial instruments:

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. The company currently have security deposits, investment in preference shares of subsidiary companies, trade receivables, loans etc.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and subsequently all the risks and rewards are tranferred. A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

2.8.2 Classification and Subsequent measurement of financial assets:

Financial assets are classified as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL :

a) the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and

b) 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.

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met and it is not designated as at FVTPL:

a) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and

b) 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.

All other financial assets are classified as measured at FVTPL. The Bank may designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise. The Bank has not applied fair value designation option for any financial assets.

2.8.3 Impairment of financial assets:

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss [ECL] model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

a. Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g. security deposits

b. Financial assets that are available for sale.

c. Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on Point c provided above.

The application of simplified approach require the company to recognise the impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive [i.e., all cash shortfalls], discounted at the original EIR. ECL impairment loss allowance [or reversal] recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss under the head 'other expenses'. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below :

Financial assets measured as at amortised cost, contractual revenue receivables and lease receivables: ECL is presented as an allowance reducing the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics.

2.8.4 Classification and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities:

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss. Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied for liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through Statement of Profit and Loss.

Loans and borrowings:

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.8.5 Reclassification of financial instruments:

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses [including impairment gains or losses] or interest. The Company did not reclassify any financial assets in the current period.

2.8.6 Offsetting of financial instruments:

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

2.9 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

a. Raw Materials, Packing Material and Stores & Spare Parts: Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on first-in-first-out basis.

b. Finished Goods and Work-in-Progress: Cost includes cost of direct materials, labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity, but excluding borrowing costs. Cost is determined on first-in-first-out basis.

c. Stock-in-Trade: Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on first-in-first-out basis.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

2.10 Income Taxes

Tax expense recognised in profit or loss comprises the sum of deferred tax and current tax not recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Calculation of current tax is based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred income taxes are calculated using the liability method.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the underlying tax loss or deductible temporary difference will be utilised against future taxable income. This is assessed based on the Company's forecast of future operating results, adjusted for significant non-taxable income and expenses and specific limits on the use of any unused tax loss or credit.

2.11 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, together with other short-term, highly liquid investments maturing within 90 days from the date of acquisition that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.12 Equity, reserves and dividend payments

Share capital represents the nominal (par) value of shares that have been issued.

Share premium includes any premiums received on issue of share capital. Any transaction costs associated with the issuing of shares are deducted from share premium, net of any related income tax benefits.

Other components of equity include the following:

- Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability - Comprises the actuarial losses from changes in demographic and financial assumptions and the return on plan assets (see Note 2.13)
- Retained earnings includes all current and prior period retained profits and share-based employee remuneration (see Note 8). All transactions with owners of the parent are recorded separately within equity. Dividend distributions payable to equity shareholders are included in other liabilities when the dividends have been approved in a general meeting prior to the reporting date.

2.13 Post-employment benefits and short-term employee benefits

Post-employment benefit plans

The Company provides post-employment benefits through various defined contribution and defined benefit plans.

Defined Contribution Plans :

Retirement benefits in the form of provident fund and employee state insurance are defined contribution schemes and the contributions are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss of the year when the contributions to the respective funds are due.

Defined Benefit Plans :

Gratuity liability is defined benefit obligation and is provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation on projected unit credit method made at the end of each financial year. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service.

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets, are recognised immediately in the Balance Sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to Retained Earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Leave Liability:

The employees of the Company are entitled to leave as per the leave policy of the Company. The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long term compensated absences are provided for based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year end. Actuarial gains/losses should be recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits, including holiday entitlement, are current liabilities included in pension and other employee obligations, measured at the undiscounted amount that the Company expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement.

2.14 Provisions, contingent assets and contingent liabilities

Provisions for product warranties, legal disputes, onerous contracts or other claims are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required from the Company and amounts can be estimated reliably. Timing or amount of the outflow may still be uncertain.

Provisions are measured at the estimated expenditure required to settle the present obligation, based on the most reliable evidence available at the reporting date, including the risks and uncertainties associated with the present obligation. Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. Provisions are discounted to their present values, where the time value of money is material.

Any reimbursement that the Company is virtually certain to collect from a third party with respect to the obligation is recognised as a separate asset. However, this asset may not exceed the amount of the related provision.

No liability is recognised if an outflow of economic resources as a result of present obligations is not probable. Such situations are disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the outflow of resources is remote.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate which reflects the current market assessment of time value of money. Government bond rate can be used as discount rate, as it is a riskfree pre-tax rate reflecting the time value of money. For this purpose, the discount rate should also be reassessed at the end of each reporting period, including the interim reporting date, if any.

2.15 Standards, not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the Company

Information on new standards, amendments and interpretations that are expected to be relevant to the financial statements is provided below.

Ind AS 115 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' (Ind AS 115) alongwith changes in few other standards due to implementation of Ind AS 115

There is one new standard notified by MCA for revenue recognition which overhauls the existing revenue recognition standards including Ind AS 18 – Revenue and Ind AS 11 – Construction contracts.

The new standard provides a control-based revenue recognition model and provides a five step application principle to be followed for revenue recognition:

i. Identification of the contracts with the customer
ii. Identification of the performance obligations in the contract
iii. Determination of the transaction price
iv. Allocation of transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract
v. Recognition of revenue when performance obligation is satisfied.

The effective date of the new standard is 1st April 2018 as notified by the MCA. The management is yet to assess the impact of this new standard on the Company's financial statements.

2.16 Significant management judgement in applying accounting policies and estimation uncertainty

Recognition of service and construction contract revenues :

Determining when to recognise revenues from after-sales services requires an understanding of both the nature and timing of the services provided and the customers' pattern of consumption of those services, based on historical experience and knowledge of the market. Recognising construction contract revenue also requires significant judgment in determining actual work performed and the estimated costs to complete the work (see Note 2.2).

Recognition of deferred tax assets :

The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognised is based on an assessment of the probability that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax loss carry-forwards can be utilised. In addition, significant judgement is required in assessing the impact of any legal or economic limits or uncertainties in various tax jurisdictions (see Note 2.10).

2.17 Estimation Uncertainty

Information about estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses is provided below. Actual results may be substantially different.

Impairment of non-financial assets and goodwill

In assessing impairment, management estimates the recoverable amount of each asset or cash generating units based on expected future cash flows and uses an interest rate to discount them. Estimation uncertainty relates to assumptions about future operating results and the determination of a suitable discount rate (see Note 2.8.3).

Useful lives of depreciable assets

Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technological obsolescence that may change the utility of certain software and IT equipment.

Inventories

Management estimates the net realisable values of inventories, taking into account the most eliable evidence available at each reporting date. The future realisation of these inventories may be affected by future technology or other market-driven changes that may reduce future selling prices.

Defined benefit obligation (DBO)

Management's estimate of the DBO is based on a number of critical underlying assumptions such as standard rates of inflation, mortality, discount rate and anticipation of future salary increases. Variation in these assumptions may significantly impact the DBO amount and the annual defined benefit expenses..

Fair value measurement

Management uses valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available) and non-financial assets. This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument. Management bases its assumptions on observable data as far as possible but this is not always available. In that case management uses the best information available. Estimated fair values may vary from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date (see Note 20).

SELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGIES SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes forming part of the financial statements
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in INR Lacs)

Note 3: Property, plant and equipment

	Computers	Office Equipment	Total
Gross Carrying Amount:			
Balance as at April 1, 2017	**18.05**	**3.35**	**21.40**
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Other adjustments	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	**18.05**	**3.35**	**21.40**
Accumulated Depreciation:			
Balance as at April 1, 2017	**18.05**	**3.35**	**21.40**
Depreciation for the year	-	-	-
Impairment for the year	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	**18.05**	**3.35**	**21.40**
Net Carrying Amount:			
Balance as at March 31, 2018	**-**	**-**	**-**
Gross Carrying Amount:			
Balance as at April 1, 2016	**18.05**	**3.35**	**21.40**
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Other adjustments	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2017	**18.05**	**3.35**	**21.40**
Accumulated Depreciation:			
Balance as at April 1, 2016	**18.05**	**3.35**	**21.40**
Depreciation for the year	-	-	-
Impairment for the year	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2017	**18.05**	**3.35**	**21.40**
Net Carrying Amount:			
Balance as at March 31, 2017	**-**	**-**	**-**

SELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGIES SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes forming part of the financial statements
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in INR Lacs)

		As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
4	**Deferred tax assets (net)**		
	Deferred tax assets		
	Depreciation	0.05	0.06
		0.05	0.06
	Deferred tax liabilites	-	-
		0.05	**0.06**
5	**Cash and cash equivalents**		
	Balances with banks - in current accounts	2.67	2.08
	Cash on hand	-	-
		2.67	**2.08**
6	**Loans (Short term)**	`	`
	Unsecured		
	Loans to subsidiaries	91.51	91.50
	Interest accrued and due on loan given to subsidiary company	37.65	34.80
		129.16	**126.30**

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(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in INR Lacs)

7 Share capital

	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017	
	Number of shares	**Amount**	**Number of shares**	**Amount**
Authorised				
Equity shares of Rs 10 each	1,000,000	100.00	1,000,000	100.00
	1,000,000	**100.00**	**1,000,000**	**100.00**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up				
Equity shares of Rs 10 each	1,000,000	100.00	1,000,000	100.00
	1,000,000	**100.00**	**1,000,000**	**100.00**

Note 7.1: Reconciliation of the number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period:

	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017	
	Number of shares	**Amount**	**Number of shares**	**Amount**
Equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid up				
Opening balance	1,000,000	100.00	1,000,000	100.00
Add: Fresh issue	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	**1,000,000**	**100.00**	**1,000,000**	**100.00**

Note 7.2: The company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs 10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The Company declares and pays dividend in indian rupees. 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.

Note 7.3: Shares held by A2Z Infra Engineering Limited (formerly, A2Z Maintenance & Engineering Services Limited), the holding Company

	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017	
	Number of shares	**Amount**	**Number of shares**	**Amount**
Equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid up				
Opening balance	800,000	80.00	800,000	80.00
Add: Fresh issue	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	**800,000**	**80.00**	**800,000**	**80.00**

Note 7.4: Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares:

	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017	
	Number of shares held	**% holding**	**Number of shares held**	**% holding**
Equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid up				
A2Z Infra Engineering Limited (formerly, A2Z Maintenance & Engineering Services Limited)	800,000	80.00%	800,000	80.00%
	800,000	**80.00%**	**800,000**	**80.00%**

SELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGIES SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes forming part of the financial statements
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in INR Lacs)

		As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
8	**Other Equity**		
	Retained earnings		
	Opening balance	21.70	18.15
	Add: Transfer from statement of profit and loss	1.76	3.54
	Total Reserves	**23.46**	**21.70**
9	**Trade payables**		
	Other than acceptances: total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises*	-	-
	Other than acceptances: total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	1.55	3.67
	Other than acceptances: due to subsidiaries	-	-
		1.55	**3.67**
Total		-	-
[*]	Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as per MSMED Act, 2006 the principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year		
	- principal amount	-	-
	- interest amount	-	-
	The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-
	The 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 Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	-	-
	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	-	-
	The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006	-	-

All the trade payables are short term. The carrying value of trade payables are considered to be the reasonable approximation of fair value.

		As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
10	**Other financial liabilities**		
	Salary Payable	5.28	-
		5.28	**-**
11	**Other current liabilities**		
	Statutory dues payable	0.00	0.01
		0.00	**0.01**
12	**Currrent tax liabilites**		
	Provision for Income Tax	1.59	3.06
		1.59	**3.06**

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SELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGIES SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes forming part of the financial statements
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in INR Lacs)

		For the year ended March 31, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2017
13	**Other income**		
	Interest income:		
	- on loan given to subsidiaries	9.84	9.84
	Interest on income tax refund	0.03	-
		9.87	**9.84**
14	**Employee Benefits Expense**		
	Salaries and bonus including directors' remuneration	6.98	4.08
		6.98	**4.08**
15	**Finance costs**		
	Interest on income tax	0.12	-
	Bank charges	-	0.00
		0.12	**0.00**
16	**Other expenses**		
	Printing and stationery	-	0.13
	Legal and professional	0.06	0.19
	Audit fees	0.23	0.24
	Fees and subscription / inspection charges	0.05	0.07
		0.34	**0.63**

		For the year ended March 31, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2017
17	**Tax expense**		
	Profit before tax	2.43	5.13
	Domestic tax rate for the Company	25.75%	30.90%
	Expected tax expense	0.63	1.59
	i) Tax effect on non deductable expenses/Non taxable income	0.05	0.01
	ii) Tax effect on temporary timing differences on which deferred tax not created	-	-
	iii) Tax effect on losses of current year on which no deferred tax is created	-	-
	Tax Expense	**0.68**	**1.60**
	Tax expense comprises:		
	Current tax expense	0.66	1.57
	Deferred tax expense:	0.02	-
	Origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	0.02
	Utilisation of previously recognised tax loss carry forwards	-	-
	Tax expense	**0.68**	**1.59**

18 Earnings per share

Both the basic and diluted earnings per share have been calculated using the profit attributable to shareholders of the Company as the numerator, ie no adjustments to profit were necessary in 2018 or 2017.

The reconciliation of the weighted average number of shares for the purposes of diluted earnings per share to the weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share is as follows:

Amounts in thousand shares:	Balance as on 31 March 2018	Balance as on 31 March 2017
Weighted average number of shares used in basic earnings per share	1,000,000	1,000,000
Shares deemed to be issued for no consideration in respect of share-based payments	-	-
Weighted average number of shares used in diluted earnings per share	**1,000,000**	**1,000,000**

The numerators and denominators used to calculate the basic and diluted EPS are as follows:

Profit attributable to Shareholders		1.76	3.54
Basic and weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year	Numbers	1,000,000	1,000,000
Nominal value of equity share	INR	10	10
Basic & Diluted EPS	INR	0.18	0.35

SELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGIES SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes forming part of the financial statements
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in INR Lacs)

Note 19 : Related Party Transactions

The Company's related parties include its subsidiaries, associates and joint venture, key management, postemployment benefit

A Name of the Related Parties and Nature of the Related Party Relationship:

a Holding Company
A2z Infra Engineering Limited

b Fellow Subsidiary Companies
a) A2Z Infraservices Limited
b) A2Z Green Waste Management Ltd. (formerly known as A2Z Infrastructure Limited)
c) A2Z Powertech Limited
d) A2Z Powercom Limited
e) Mansi Bijlee & Rice Mills Limited
f) Star Transformers Limited (Till 20.06.2017)
g) Chavan Rishi International Limited
h) Magic Genie Services Ltd. (formerly known as A2Z Water Solutions Limited)
i) A2Z Waste Management (Nainital) Private Limited
j) A2Z Maintenance & Engineering Services Limited and Satya Builders (Association of person)

c Subsidiaries of A2Z Green Waste Management Ltd.
a) A2Z Waste Management (Merrut) Limited
b) A2Z Waste Management (Moradabad) Limited
c) A2Z Waste Management (Varanasi) Limited
d) A2Z Waste Management (Aligarh) Limited
e) A2Z Waste Management (Badaun) Limited
f) A2Z Waste Management (Balia) Limited
g) A2Z Waste Management (Fatehpur) Limited
h) A2Z Waste Management (Jaunpur) Limited
i) A2Z Waste Management (Mirzapur) Limited
j) A2Z Waste Management (Ranchi) Limited
k) A2Z Waste Management (Sambhal) Limited
m) A2Z Waste Management (Dhanbad) Private Limited
n) A2Z Waste Management (Ludhiana) Limited
o) A2Z Waste Management (Jaipur) Limited
p) A2Z Mayo SNT Waste Management (Nanded) Private Limited
q) A2Z Waste Management (Ahmedabad) Limited
r) Earth Enviornment Management Services Private Limited
s) Shree Balaji Pottery Private Limited
t) Shree Hari Om Utensils Private Limited

d Subsidiaries of A2Z Infraservices Limited:
a) Ecogreen Envirotech Solutions Limited (formerly known as A2z Waste management (Loni) Limited
b) A2z Infraservices Lanka (Pvt.) Ltd. (incorporated w.e.f. 06.01.2017)

e Subsidiaries of Magic Genie Services Limited:
a) Magic Genie Smartech Solutions Limited (till 17.12.2017)

f **Subsidiary of A2Z Waste Management (Ludhiana) Limited**
Magic Genie Smartech Solutions Limited (w.e.f. 18.12.2017)

g **Associate enterprise of A2Z Green Waste Management Limited**
A2Z Waste Management (Nainital) Private Limited

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in INR Lacs)

B Transactions with Related Parties:

The following transactions were carried out with the related parties in the ordinary course of business:

Particulars	March 31 2018		March 31 2017	
	Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiaries	Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiaries
Interest Income				
-A2z Green waste management limited	-	9.83	-	9.84
Loan refunded				
-A2z Green waste management limited	-	-	-	-
Interest accrued on loans given				
-A2z Green waste management limited	-	37.65	-	34.80
Short Term Loan Given				
-A2z Green waste management limited	-	91.50	-	91.50

Note: In the opinion of the management, the transactions reported herein are on arms' length basis.

SELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGIES SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes forming part of the financial statements
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in INR Lacs)

Note 20 : Financial risk management

(i) Fair value maesurement of financial instruments
Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value in the statement of financial position are Companyed into three Levels of a fair
Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for financial instruments.
Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which
Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

(ii) Financial Instruments by Category
For amortised cost instruments, carrying value represents the best estimate of fair value.

	31-Mar-18			31-Mar-17		
Particulars	**FVPL**	**FVOCI**	**Amortised cost**	**FVPL**	**FVOCI**	**Amortised cost**
Financial Assets						
Investments						
Loans	-	-	129.16	-	-	126.30
Cash and Cash equivalents	-	-	2.67	-	-	2.08
Total Financial Assets	**-**	**-**	**131.83**	**-**	**-**	**128.38**
Financial Liabilities						
Trade payables	-	-	1.55	-	-	3.67
Other financial liabilites	-	-	5.28	-	-	-
Total Financial Liabilities	**-**	**-**	**6.83**	**-**	**-**	**3.67**

(iii) Risk Management

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and the related impact in the financial statements.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Measurement
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, financial assets measured at amortised cost	Ageing analysis	Bank deposits, diversification of
Liquidity risk	Borrowings and other liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts	Availability of committed credit
Market risk - foreign exchange	Recognised financial assets and liabilities not denominated in Indian rupee (INR)	Cash flow forecasting	Forward contract/hedging
Market risk - interest rate	Long-term borrowings at variable rates	Sensitivity analysis	Cross currency fix
Market risk - security price	Investments in equity securities	Sensitivity analysis	Portfolio

The Company's risk management is carried out by a central treasury department (of the company) under policies approved by the board of directors. The board of directors provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and investment of excess liquidity.

A. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty fails to discharge an obligation to the Company. The. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, investments carried at amortised cost and deposits with banks and financial institutions. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amount of financial assets recognised at the reporting date, as summarised below:

The Company continuously monitors defaults of customers and other counterparties, identified either individually or by the Company, and incorporates this information into its credit risk controls. Where available at reasonable cost, external credit ratings and/or reports on customers and other counterparties are obtained and used. The Company's policy is to deal only with creditworthy counterparties.

(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in INR Lacs)

The Company's receivables comprises of trade recivables. During the periods presented, the Company made no write-offs of trade receivables and it does not expect to receive future cash flows or recoveries from collection of cash flows previously written off. The Company has certain trade receivables that have not been settled by the contractual due date but are not considered to be impaired, as given below:

	INR	
	As at	
	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Not more than 30 days	-	-
More than 30 days but not more than 60 days	-	-
More than 60 days but not more than 90 days	-	-
More than 90 days	-	-

In respect of trade and other receivables, the Company is not exposed to any significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or any Company of counterparties having similar characteristics. Trade receivables consist of a large number of customers in various industries and geographical areas. Based on historical information about customer default rates management consider the credit quality of trade receivables that are not past due or impaired to be good.

The credit risk for cash and cash equivalents, mutual funds, and derivate financial instruments is considered negligible, since the counterparties are reputable organisations with high quality external credit ratings.

B. Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due. Due to the nature of the business, the Company maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed facilities.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The Company takes into account the liquidity of the market in which the entity operates. In addition, the Company's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows in major currencies and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these, monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal and external regulatory requirements and maintaining debt financing plans.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for all non-derivative financial liabilities. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

March 31, 2018	Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 years	Total
Non-derivatives					
Trade payables	1.55	-	-	-	1.55
Other financial liabilites	5.28	-	-	-	5.28
Total	**6.83**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6.83**

March 31, 2017	Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 years	Total
Non-derivatives					
Trade payables	3.67	-	-	-	3.67
Other financial liabilites	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**3.67**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3.67**

SELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGIES SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes forming part of the financial statements
(Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in INR Lacs)

Note 21 : Capital Management Policies and Procedures

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, convertible preference shares, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company.

The Company' s capital management objectives are:

- to ensure the Company's ability to continue as a going concern
- to provide an adequate return to shareholders

by pricing products and services commensurately with the level of risk.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the equirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company's policy is to keep the gearing ratio between 20% and 40%. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents, excluding discontinued operations.

Particulars	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Trade payables	1.55	3.67
Less: cash and cash equivalents	2.67	2.08
Net debt	**(1.12)**	**1.59**
Equity	**123.46**	**121.70**
Capital and net debt	122.34	123.29
Gearing ratio	**-0.91%**	**1.29%**

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current period.

Note 22 : Authorisation of financial statements

The Financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018 (including comparatives) were approved by the board of directors on 22 May-2018.

For Mahesh Aggarwal & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Regn No. 006092N

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Mahesh Agarwal
Partner
M No. 85013

Sd/-
Manoj Tiwari
Director
(DIN:03597274)

Sd/-
Mr. Shankar Paul
Director
(DIN : 08005861)

Place : Gurgaon
Dated : 22.05.2018