Auroscient Outsourcing Limited

Annual Report

FY 2018-2019

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of
Auroscient Outsourcing Limited

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements **Auroscient Outsourcing Limited**("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2019, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement, the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Company's Act 2013 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 31st March, 2019, and its loss, total comprehensive income, its cash flows and changes in equity for the year ended on that date

Basis of Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 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.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements matters. In addition to the matter described in the Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern section,we have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, (changes in equity)40 and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. 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

BAJRANG PARAS & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS Firm Reg. No. 118663W

Head Office :-B-303 Riddhi Siddhi Complex, Near ST Bus Depot, Sukarwadi MG Road, Borivali(East) Mumbai - 400 066.
Mob.: 93221 58536, Email: hiteshsolanki1985@hotmail.com / hiteshsolanki1985@gmail.com

maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis 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 Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

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

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

(a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of ourknowledge 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 asit appears from our examination of those books.

(c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss Statement including Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account.

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2019taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on31st March, 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

(f) with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure A"; and

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

   i. The Companydoes not have any pending litigations which has impact on its financial position in its financial statements.

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ii. The Company did nothave any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

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

For **Bajrang Paras & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No. 118663W)

Hitesh H. Solanki
Partner
Membership No. 136487
Place: Mumbai
Date:22nd May 2019

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Annexure to Independent Auditors' Report

(Referred to in Paragraph 1 under the heading of "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report of even date)

1. In respect of its fixed assets:

   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 fixed assets are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years. In accordance with this programme, certain fixed assets were verified during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.

   c. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the company does not own any immovable property.

2. Since the Company is engaged in service sector, there were no inventories in existence during the year; hence this clause is not applicable.

3. The Company has granted loans to one bodies corporate covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act.

   a) In our opinion, terms and conditions on which the loans had been granted to the bodies corporate listed in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act were not, prima facie, prejudicial to the interest of the Company

   b) In the case of the loans granted to the bodies corporate listed in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act, the principal is payable on demand.

   c) Since the principal is payable on demand, overdue of the loan does not arise.

4. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act, with respect to the loans and investments made.

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

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

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7. According to the information and explanations given to us in respect of statutory dues:

   a) Undisputed statutory dues in respect of sales tax, service tax, withholding taxes, provident fund, and employees' state insurance, cess as applicable and any other statutory dues have been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities.There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Custom Duty, Sales Tax, Excise Duty, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at 31st March 2019, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable except TDS payable of Rs. 70,95,139/-

   b) The Company does not have pending statutory dues as on March 31, 2019 on account of disputes.

8. The Company does not have any loans or borrowings from any financial institution, banks, government or debenture holders during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable.

9. 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.

10. 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.

11. The Company has not paid/provided for managerial remuneration in the books of accounts.Accordingly, paragraph 3(xi) of the Order is not applicable.

12. 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.

13. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

14. According to the information and explanations give 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.

15. 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 him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.

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

For **Bajrang Paras & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No. 118663W)

Hitesh H. Solanki
Partner
Membership No. 136487
Place: Mumbai
Date: 22nd May 2019

Head Office :-B-303 Riddhi Siddhi Complex, Near ST Bus Depot, Sukarwadi MG Road, Borivali(East) Mumbai - 400 066.
Mob.: 93221 58536, Email: hiteshsolanki1985@hotmail.com / hiteshsolanki1985@gmail.com

Annexure – A to The Auditors' Report

To the Members of
Auroscient Outsourcing Limited

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Auroscient Outsourcing Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

BAJRANG PARAS & CO. Firm Reg. No. 118663W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

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

For **Bajrang Paras & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No. 118663W)

Solanki

Hitesh H. Solanki
Partner
Membership No. 136487
Place: Mumbai
Date: 22nd May 2019

BAJRANG PARAS & CO. ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★ Firm Reg. No. 118663W

Auroscient Outsourcing Limited
CIN No. U74999MH2006PLC163024
Balance Sheet As at 31 March 2019

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
ASSETS			
Non Current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	3	-	-
(b) Intangible assets	4	-	-
(c) Other non-current assets	5	466,784,607	700,025,000
(d) Non-current tax assets		838,736	1,108,417
		467,623,343	701,133,417
Current Assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade receivables	6	-	3,253,300
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	7	1,064,977	763,562
(iii) Loans	8	462,986,814	531,904,996
(iv) Other Financial Assets	9	2,105,000	-
(b) Other current assets	10	737,851	737,851
		466,894,642	536,659,709
TOTAL		934,517,985	1,237,793,126
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
(a) Equity Share Capital	11	500,000	500,000
(b) Other Equity	12	(141,478,759)	(79,985,155)
		(140,978,759)	(79,485,155)
LIABILITIES			
Non Current Liabilities			
(a) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	13	-	-
Current Liabilites			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	14	1,060,076,437	1,309,539,124
(ii) Trade payables	15	497,330	530,430
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	16	2,923,357	1,196,288
(b) Other Current Liabilities	17	11,999,620	6,012,439
		1,075,496,744	1,317,278,281
TOTAL		934,517,985	1,237,793,126

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

As per our report of even date

For Bajrang Paras & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 118663W

BAJRANG PARAS & CO. Firm Reg. No. 118663W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Hitesh H. Solanki
Partner
Membership No.: 136487

Place : Mumbai
Date : 22 May 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Paresh Zaveri
Director
DIN No. 01240552

Amit Sheth
Director
DIN No. 00122623

Auroscient Outsourcing Limited
CIN No. U74999MH2006PLC163024
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Revenue from operations	18	-	-
Other incomes	19	**6,465,469**	1,974,553
Total Revenue		**6,465,469**	1,974,553
Expenses:			
Employee benefit expenses	20	**29,275**	5,261
Finance cost	21	**65,934,720**	38,126,011
Depreciation and amortization expenses	4	-	260,573
Other Expenses	22	**1,995,079**	1,091,573
Total Expenses		**67,959,074**	39,483,418
Profit/(loss) before tax		**(61,493,605)**	(37,508,865)
Tax expense:			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		-	-
Profit/(loss) after tax		**(61,493,605)**	(37,508,865)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items will not be reclassified to profit & loss		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income		**(61,493,605)**	(37,508,865)
Earning per share on Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each	24		
- Basic & Diluted		**(1,229.87)**	(750.18)

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

As per our report of even date

For Bajrang Paras & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 118663W

Hitesh H. Solanki
Partner
Membership No.: 136487

BAJRANG PARAS & CO. Firm Reg. No. 118663W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place : Mumbai
Date : 22 May 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Paresh Zaveri
Director
DIN No. 01240552

Amit Sheth
Director
DIN No. 00122623

Auroscient Outsourcing Limited
CIN No. U74999MH2006PLC163024
Cash Flow Statement For The Year Ended March 31, 2019

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
A. Cash Flow From Operating Activities :		
Net profit before tax as per statement of profit and loss	(61,493,605)	(37,508,865)
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation	-	260,573
Bad Debts	1,613,200	-
Interest Income	(6,465,469)	(1,974,553)
Interest Expenses	65,934,720	38,126,011
Operating Cash Flow Before Changes in Working Capital	(411,154)	(1,096,834)
Changes in current assets and liabilities		
(Increase)/ Decrease in trade receivables	1,640,100	-
(Increase)/Decrease in Loans	68,918,182	(155,281,047)
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Current and Non-Current Assets	231,135,393	-
Increase/ (Decrease) in trade payables	(33,100)	264,000
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Financial Liabilities	1,727,069	502,186
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities	5,987,180	3,616,290
Cash Generated/(Used in) From Operations	308,963,670	(151,995,405)
Payment of Taxes (Net of Refunds)	269,681	(197,456)
Net Cash Flow From Operating Activities (A)	309,233,352	(152,192,861)
B. Cash Flow From Investing Activities :		
Interest income	6,465,469	1,974,553
Net Cash Flow Generated/(Used in) From Investment Activities (B)	6,465,469	1,974,553
C. Cash Flow From Financing Activities :		
(Repayment) / Borrowing from financial institutions/Others	(249,462,686)	173,594,938
Interest paid	(65,934,720)	(38,126,011)
Net Cash From Generated/(Used in) Financing Activities (C)	(315,397,406)	135,468,927
Net Increase In Cash Or Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	301,415	(14,749,382)
Cash And Cash Equivalents At Beginning of Year	763,562	15,512,944
Cash And Cash Equivalents As At End of Year	1,064,977	763,562

Notes:

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

b) Statement of Cash Flow has been prepared under the Indirect Method as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7 "Statement of Cash Flows".

As per our report of even date

For Bajrang Paras & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 118663W

BAJRANG PARAS & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS Firm Reg. No. 118663W

Hitesh H. Solanki
Partner
Membership No.: 136487

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Paresh Zaveri
Director
DIN No. 01240552

Amit Sheth
Director
DIN No. 00122623

Place : Mumbai
Date : 22 May 2019

Auroscient Outsourcing Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

1. **Company overview**
   Auroscient Outsourcing is incorporated in Maharashtra and mainly in the business of Outsourcing.

2. **Basis of preparation of financial statements**

a) **Accounting convention**
   The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"), read with rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards Amendment) Rules 2016 and Other provisions of the Act to the extent notified and applicable as well as applicable guidance note and pronouncements of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI).

b) **Basis of preparation & presentation**
   These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

   All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria as set out under Ind AS and in the Schedule III to the Act. Based on the nature of the services and their realisation in Cash and Cash Equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current or non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

   Company's financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees, which is also its functional currency.

c) **Key accounting judgement, estimates and assumptions**
   The preparation of the financial statements required the management to exercise judgment and to make estimates and assumptions. These estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experiences and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revision to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future period.

d) **Foreign currency transaction**
   Transactions in foreign currency are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of transactions. Net exchange gain or loss resulting in respect of foreign exchange transactions settled during the year is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency which are outstanding as at the year-end, are translated at the year-end at the closing exchange rate and the resultant exchange differences are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which they arise.

Non-monetary foreign currency items are carried at cost.

3. **Significant Accounting Policies**
The Company has applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in the financial statements.

a) **Revenue Recognition**
Revenue from Business Process Outsourcing Operations arises from both time based and unit price client contracts. Such revenue is recognized on completion of the related services and is billable in accordance with the specific terms of contracts with clients.

b) **Financial Instruments**

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial instruments also include derivative contracts such as foreign exchange forward contracts.

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss.

i) Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and
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.

ii) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
A financial asset is measured at FVTOCI 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.

iii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial instruments also include derivative contracts such as foreign exchange forward contracts.

iv) Financial liabilities
All financial liabilities are recognized at fair value and in case of loans, net of directly attributable cost. Fees of recurring nature are directly recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as finance cost.

Financial liabilities are 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.

v) Derecognition of financial instruments
The Company derecognizes a financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) from the Company's Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

c) Employee benefits
The Company operates various post-employment schemes, including both defined benefit and defined contribution plans:
Defined contribution plan:
Contributions to defined contribution schemes such as contribution to Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, National Pension Scheme and Labours Welfare Fund are charged as an expense to the Statement of Profit and Loss based on the amount of contribution required to be made as and when services are rendered by the employees. The above benefits are classified as

Defined Contribution Schemes as the Company has no further defined obligations beyond the monthly contributions.

Defined benefit plan:

Gratuity:

Gratuity liability is a defined benefit obligation and is computed on the basis of an actuarial valuation by an actuary appointed for the purpose as per projected unit credit method at the end of each financial year. The liability or asset recognised in the Balance Sheet in respect of defined benefit pension and gratuity plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The liability so provided is paid to a Trust administered by the Company, which in turn invests in eligible securities to meet the liability as and when it accrues for payment in future. Any shortfall in the value of assets over the defined benefit obligation is recognised as a liability with a corresponding charge to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on Government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in the period in which they occur directly in Other Comprehensive Income. They are included in retained earnings in the Statement of changes in equity and in the Balance Sheet.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in profit or loss as past service cost.

d) Provisions

The Company creates a provision where there is present obligation as a result of a past event that probably requires an outflow of resources and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible or a present obligation that may, but probably will not require an outflow of resources. When there is a possible obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made. Contingent Assets are disclosed only when an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

e) Income Tax

a) Current Income Tax

Current Income Tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with local laws of various jurisdiction where the Company operates.

b) Deferred Tax:

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet approach on differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.
The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the tax are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.
Current and Deferred Tax are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to items recognised directly in Other Comprehensive income or equity, in which case the deferred tax is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income and equity respectively.

f) Earnings per share
In determining Earnings per Share, the Company considers net profit after tax and includes post tax effect of any exceptional item. Number of shares used in computing basic earnings per share is the weighted average number of the shares, excluding the shares owned by the Trust, outstanding during the period. Dilutive earning per share is computed and disclosed after adjusting effect of all dilutive potential equity shares, if any except when result will be anti - dilutive. Dilutive potential equity Shares are deemed converted as at the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date.

g) Borrowing Costs
Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

h) Useful economic lives and impairment of other assets

a) Property, Plant and Equipment
Property plant and equipment (PPE) are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses if any. Cost includes expenditure directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset and cost incurred for bringing the asset to its present location and condition for its intended use.

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected the option of fair value as deemed cost for buildings and factory buildings as on the date of transition. Other Tangible Assets are restated retrospectively.

Gains or losses arising on retirement or disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Property, plant and equipment which are not ready for intended use as on the date of Balance Sheet are disclosed as "Capital work-in-progress" and are stated at cost.

Depreciation is provided on a pro-rata basis on the straight line method based on estimated useful life prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 with the exception of the following:

i) Computers is depreciated in 6 years on based on technical evaluation of useful life done by the management.
ii) Leasehold improvements are amortized over the period of lease term or useful life, whichever is lower.
iii) Individual assets costing up to Rupees five thousand are depreciated in full in the period of purchase.

The residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation of PPE is reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

b) Intangible assets

Separately purchased intangible assets are initially measured at cost. Intangible assets acquired in a business combination are recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequently, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues, if not, it is impaired or changed prospectively basis revised estimates.

Finite-life intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of their expected useful lives. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for finite-life intangible assets is reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate. Computer Software is amortised over a period of 5 years or over license period, whichever is lower.

Auroscient Outsourcing Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(Amount in Rs.)

Note 3. Property, Plant and Equipments

Particulars	Computers	Furniture and fixtures	Office Equipments	Leasehold improvements	Total
Gross Carrying value					
Balance as at 31 March 2017	2,64,64,400	1,32,643	9,38,564	2,72,802	2,78,08,409
Additions					-
Deductions/ adjustments					-
Balance as at 31 March 2018	2,64,64,400	1,32,643	9,38,564	2,72,802	2,78,08,409
Additions					-
Deductions/adjustments					-
Balance as at 31 March 2019	2,64,64,400	1,32,643	9,38,564	2,72,802	2,78,08,409
					-
Accumulated Depreciation					-
Balance as at 31 March 2017	2,62,94,078	69,982	9,10,974	2,72,802	2,75,47,836
Depreciation for the year	1,70,322	62,661	27,590	-	2,60,573
Deductions/ adjustments					-
Balance as at 31 March 2018	2,64,64,400	1,32,643	9,38,564	2,72,802	2,78,08,409
Depreciation for the year					-
Balance as at 31 March 2019	2,64,64,400	1,32,643	9,38,564	2,72,802	2,78,08,409
Net carrying value					-
As at 31 March 2018	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2019	-	-	-	-	-

Note 4. Intagible Assets

Particulars	Computers Software
Gross Carrying value	
Balance as at 31 March 2017	1,20,60,243
Additions	
Deductions/ adjustments	
Balance as at 31 March 2018	1,20,60,243
Additions	
Deductions/adjustments	
Balance as at 31 March 2019	1,20,60,243
Accumulated Depreciation	
Balance as at 31 March 2017	1,20,60,243
Depreciation for the year	
Deductions/ adjustments	
Balance as at 31 March 2018	1,20,60,243
Depreciation for the year	
Balance as at 31 March 2019	1,20,60,243
Net carrying value	
As at 31 March 2018	-
As at 31 March 2019	-

Auroscient Outsourcing Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(Amount in Rs.)

PARTICULARS	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Note 5 :- Other Non Current Assets		
(Unsecured, Considered Good)		
(a) Security Deposits	25,000	25,000
(b) Capital advance	46,67,59,607	70,00,00,000
Total	**46,67,84,607**	70,00,25,000
Note 6 :- Trade Receivables		
(Unsecured, Considered Good)		
Considered Good	-	32,53,300
Considered Doubtful	-	-
Less : Provisions for doubtful receivables	-	-
Total	-	32,53,300
Note 7 :- Cash And Cash Equivalents		
Balances with banks		
(i) In current accounts	5,09,977	4,08,562
Cash on hand	5,55,000	3,55,000
Total	**10,64,977**	7,63,562
Note 8 :- Loans (Current)		
Loans to Others	46,29,86,814	53,19,04,996
Total	**46,29,86,814**	53,19,04,996
Note 9 :- Other Financial Assets		
Accrued interest receivable	21,05,000	-
Total	**21,05,000**	-
Note 10 :- Other Current Assets		
Balances with government authorities	7,37,851	7,37,851
Total	**7,37,851**	7,37,851

Auroscient Outsourcing Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

Note 11 :- Equity

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Authorised Capital 50,000 (31 March 2018 : 50,000) Equity Shares of Rs.10 each	5,00,000	5,00,000
Total	5,00,000	5,00,000
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up 50,000 (31 March 2018 : 50,000) Equity Shares of Rs.10 each, fully paid	5,00,000	5,00,000
Total	5,00,000	5,00,000

Note 11 (a) :- The company has only one class of equity with a par value of Rs. 10/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitle to one vote per share.

Note 11 (b) :- Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares:

Class of shares / Name of shareholder	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	No. of shares held	% holding	No. of shares held	% holding
Equity shares with voting rights Trejhara Solutions Limited	50,000	100%	50,000	100%

Auroscient Outsourcing Limited

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

(Amount in Rs.)

Particualrs	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Note 12: Other Equity		
Surplus / (Deficit) in Statement of Profit and Loss		
Opening balance	(7,99,85,155)	(4,24,76,289)
Add: Profit / (Loss) for the year	(6,14,93,605)	(3,75,08,865)
	(14,14,78,759)	(7,99,85,155)
Total	**(14,14,78,759)**	(7,99,85,155)
NOTE 13 :- Deferred Tax Liability		
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liability		
On account of fixed assets	-	-
Total	-	-
Note 14 :- Borrowings (Current)		
Unsecured		
(i) Loans from Holding Company	66,58,39,079	88,14,67,761
(ii) Loans from Fellow Subsidiary	35,74,06,534	39,06,65,539
(iii) Loans from Directors	4,90,824	1,65,55,824
(iv) Loans from Others	3,63,40,001	2,08,50,000
Total	**1,06,00,76,437**	1,30,95,39,124
Note 15 :- Trade Payable (Current)		
- Due to Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-
- Due to Others	4,97,330	5,30,430
Total	**4,97,330**	5,30,430
Note 16 :- Other Financial Liabilities (Current)		
Accrued Interest	29,23,357	11,96,288
Total	**29,23,357**	11,96,288
Note 17 :- Other Current Liabilities (Current)		
Payable to tax authorities	1,19,99,620	60,12,439
Total	**1,19,99,620**	60,12,439

Auroscient Outsourcing Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Note 18 :- Revenue from Operations		
Data Processing Income	-	-
Total	-	-
Note 19 :- Other Incomes		
Interest Income	64,65,469	19,74,553
Total	**64,65,469**	19,74,553
Note 20 :- Employee Benefit Expenses		
Contribution to Provident Fund and Other Funds	29,275	5,261
Total	**29,275**	5,261
Note 21 :- Finance Costs		
Interest :		
On Borrowings	6,38,13,796	3,81,01,387
On delay payment of taxes	21,20,115	19,377
Other Financial Cost	808	5,247
Total	**6,59,34,720**	3,81,26,011
Note 22 :- Other Expenses		
Rates and Taxes	77,300	7,500
Bad Debts	16,13,200	-
Legal & Professional charges	20,000	2,85,605
Auditors' Remuneration	2,00,000	2,00,000
Miscelleneous Expenses	84,579	5,98,468
Total	**19,95,079**	10,91,573

Note 23 :- The Company does not have any contingent liability and commitments during the year.

Note 24 :- Earnings per share (EPS) (Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
Profit/(Loss) attributable to Equity Shareholders (used as numerator for calculating Basic EPS)	**(6,14,93,605)**	(3,75,08,865)
Weighted average number of Basic and Diluted Equity Shares (used as denominator for calculating Basic EPS)	**50,000**	50,000
Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share of Rs. 10 each	**(1229.87)**	(750.18)

Note 25 :- Segment reporting

Disclosure as per Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments" is not been reported in disclosed in line with the provision of Ind AS as there is no Operating revenue in the Company.

Note 26 :- Financial Instruments

(i) Valuation

All financial instruments are initially recognized and subsequently re-measured at fair value as described below:

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between the willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The fair value of investment in quoted Equity Shares, Bonds, Government Securities, Treasury Bills and Mutual Funds is measured at quoted price or NAV.

The fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis.

The financial instruments are categorized into three levels based on the inputs used to arrive at fair value measurements as described below:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities; and

Level 2: Inputs other than the quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

The carrying values of the financial instruments by categories were as follows:

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars		As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
		Carrying Amount	Level of input used in	Carrying Amount	Level of input used in
			Level 1,2,3		Level 1,2,3
Financial Assets					
At Amortised Cost					
(i) Trade receivables		-	-	32,53,300	-
(ii) Cash and Bank Balance		10,64,977	-	7,63,562	-
(iii) Loans		46,29,86,814	-	53,19,04,996	-
(iv) Other financial assets		21,05,000	-	-	-
At FVTPL		Nil	-	Nil	-
At FVOCI		Nil	-	Nil	-
Financial Liabilities					
At Amortised Cost					
(i) Borrowings		1,06,00,76,437	-	1,30,95,39,124	-
(ii) Trade payables		4,97,330	-	5,30,430	-
(iii) Other financial liabilities		29,23,357	-	11,96,288	-
At FVTPL		Nil	-	Nil	-
At FVOCI		Nil	-	Nil	-

(ii) Financial risk management

The Company's business activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, namely market risks, credit risk and liquidity risk,.
The Company's focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

The Company's financial liabilities comprise of borrowings, trade payable and other liabilities to manage its operation and the financial assets include trade receivables, deposits, cash and bank balances, other receivables etc. arising from its operation.
(i) Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices.Market prices comprise three types of risk: Foreign currency rate risk, interest rate risk and other price risks, such as equity price risk and commodity risk.

Foreign currency risk : Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.The carrying amounts of the Company's net foreign currency exposure denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period is Nil.

Interest Rate Risk
Interest rate risk can be either fair value interest rate risk or cash flow interest rate risk. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk of changes in fair values of fixed interest bearing investments because of fluctuations in the interest rates, in cases where the borrowings are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of floating interest bearing investments will fluctuate because of fluctuations in the interest rates.

Exposure to Interest Rate Risk
Interest rate risk of the Company arises from borrowings. The Company endeavor to adopt a policy of ensuring that maximum of its interest rate risk exposure is at fixed rate. The Company's interest-bearing financial instruments are reported as below:

	As at March 31,2019	As at March 31,2018
Fixed Rate Instruments		
Financial Assets	46,56,01,791	53,23,13,558
Financial Liabilities	1,06,29,99,794	1,31,07,35,412
Variable Rate Instruments		
Financial Assets	-	-
Financial Liabilities	-	-

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed-rate instruments
The Company does not account for any fixed-rate financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable-rate instruments : Since Variable-rate instruments is Nil, hence impact for the reporting period is Nil.

Equity Price Risk
The Company is exposed to equity price risks arising from equity investments which is not material.

Commodity Risk
The Company forecasts commodity prices and movements, accordingly The Company is advises the Procurement team on cover strategy. A robust planning and strategy ensure that Company's interests are protected despite 'volatility in commodity prices.

Derivative financial instruments
The Company does not hold derivative financial instruments
The Company offsets financial asset and financial liability when it currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Credit risk
Credit risk arises from the possibility that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial conditions, current economic trends, and analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable.

Trade receivables
Our historical experience of collecting receivables is that credit risk is low. Hence, trade receivables are considered to be a single class of financial assets. Credit risk has always been managed by each business segment through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the credit worthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

Other financial assets
Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as the Company generally invests in deposits with banks and financial institutions with high credit ratings assigned by international and/or domestic credit rating agencies. Investments primarily include investment in liquid mutual fund units, quoted bonds issued by Government and Quasi Government organizations and certificates of deposit which are funds deposited at a bank for a specified time period.

Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk refers to risk of financial distress or extra ordinary high financing cost arising due to shortage of liquid funds in a situation where business conditions unexpectedly deteriorate and require financing. The Company's objective is to maintain at all times optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. Processes and policies related to such risk are overseen by senior management and management monitors the Company's net liquidity position through rolling forecast on the basis of expected cash flows.

The tables below analyse the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturities based on their contractual maturities for:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year
(i) Borrowings	1,06,00,76,437	1,06,00,76,437	-
(ii) Trade payables	4,97,330	4,97,330	-
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	29,23,357	29,23,357	-

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year
(i) Borrowings	1,30,95,39,124	1,30,95,39,124	-
(ii) Trade payables	5,30,430	5,30,430	-
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	11,96,288	11,96,288	-

Auroscient Outsourcing Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March 2019

Note A :- Equity share Capital

PARTICULARS	Note	Amount in Rs.
As at 31st March 2017	10	500,000
Changes in Equity share capital during the year		-
As at 31st March 2018		500,000
Changes in Equity share capital during the year		-
As at 31st March 2019		**500,000**

Note B : Other Equity

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Capital Reserves	Reserves & Surplus			Total Other Equity
		Securities Premium Reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at April 1, 2017	-	-	-	(42,476,289)	(42,476,289)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	(37,508,865)	(37,508,865)
Balance as at March 31, 2018	-	-	-	(79,985,155)	(79,985,155)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	(61,493,605)	(61,493,605)
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(141,478,759)**	**(141,478,759)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.
As per our report of even date

For Bajrang Paras & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 118663W

Hitesh H. Solanki
Partner
Membership No.: 136487

BAJRANG PARAS & CO. * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * Firm Reg. No. 118663W

Place : Mumbai
Date : 22 May 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Paresh Zaveri
Director
DIN No. 01240552

Amit Sheth
Director
DIN No. 00122623

Auroscient Outsourcing Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

Note 27 Related Party Disclosure

i) List of Related Parties

Name of Related Party	Relationship
Trejhara Solutions Limited	Holding Company
Sena System India P Ltd Aurofidel Outsourcing Limited	Other Related Party
Mr. Amit R. Sheth Mr. Paresh Zaveri	Key Management Personnel

ii) Transaction and Outstanding Balance with Related Parties

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Interest cost		
Trejhara Solutions Limited	33,722,167	34,274,409
Aurofidel Outsourcing Limited	28,101,105	-
Payable		
Trejhara Solutions Limited	665,839,079	881,467,760
Aurofidel Outsourcing Limited	357,406,534	366,975,539
Sena Systems India Pvt Ltd	23,690,000	23,690,000
Mr. Amit Sheth	490,824	6,250,824
Mr Paresh Zaveri	-	10,005,000

Note 28 Auditors Remuneration:

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
Audit Fees	200,000	200,000
Total	200,000	200,000

Note 29 The Company's net-worth as at 31 March 2019 is eroded by its accumulated losses. However, the management has prepared the financial results on going concern assuming that the promoters will infuse funds for working capital requirement

Note 30 Previous years figures have been regrouped/ rearranged wherever found necessary.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.
As per our report of even date.

For Bajrang Paras & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 118663W

(Hitesh H. Solanki)
Partner
M.No: 136487
Place: Mumbai
Date : 22 May 2019

BAJRANG PARAS & CO. Firm Reg. No. 118663W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Paresh Zaveri
Director
(DIN No. 01240552)

Amit Sheth
Director
(DIN No. 00122623)