(xi) Maturity analysis of defined benefit plan (fund)		
Project benefit payable in future from the date of reporting	000.000	
1st following year	22.06	13.28
2nd following year	21.09	13.57
3rd following year	19.90	13 09
4th following year	18.60	12.57
5th following year	17.19	11.91
Sum of 6 to 10 years	63.19	49.13
Sum of 11 years and above	68.28	80.00

Note 35

Capital Management

Equity share capital and other equity are considered for the purpose of Company's capital management The Company manages its capital so as to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to optimise returns to shareholders. The capital structure of the Company is based on management's judgement of its strategic and day-to-day needs with a focus on total equity so as to maintain investor, creditors and market

The Company monitors capital using gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital.

		(₹ in lakhs)
	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
(i) Debt	1,801.61	14.64
Less Cash and Cash equivalents Bank Deposit	2.31	3.11
Net Debt (A)	1,799.30	11.53
(ii) Equity (B)	27,292.54	25,766.79
Capital Gearing Ratio (A/B	6.59%	0 04%

Note 36

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 Note 37: Related Parties 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 3 significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable The carrying values of the financial instruments by categories were as

follows:

Particulars		t 31st h, 2018	As at March	31st , 2017	
	Carrying Amount	Level of input used in Level 1,2,3	Carrying Amount	Level of input used in Level 1,2,3	
Financial Assets					
At Amortised Cost					
(i) Investments	7,715.72	-	7,706.69	-	
(ii) Trade receivables	974.67	-	602.25	-	
(iii) Cash and Bank Balance	2.31	12	3.11		1
(iv) Loans	17,557.45	-	15,877.87	-	
(v) Other financial assets	79.67	-	6.14	-	
At FVTPL	Nil	-	Nil		
At FVOCI	Nil	-	Nil	-	1
Financial Liabilities					
At Amortised Cost					
(i) Borrowings	1,576.61	©	14.64	-	
(ii) Trade payables	44.56	1 12	43.95	-	
(iii) Other financial liabilities	408.66	-	9.44	-	No
full a milet in territories measures a			7.000	0.000	

(ii) Financial risk management

At FVTPL

At FVOCI

The Company's business activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, namely market risks, credit risk and liquidity risk.

Nil

Nil

The Company's primary focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial performance

payable and other liabilities to manage its operation and the financial Note 39 assets include trade receivables, deposits, cash and bank balances, other receivables etc. arising from its operation.

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 The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018 were 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 (net of forward contracts) denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period as follows (₹in lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017	
	USD	Other Currency	USD	Other Currency
(i) Trade receivables	398.23	46 41	399.44	45 20
(ii) Loans Receivable	8,756.18	-	9,352.83	
(iii) Trade payables	(23.71)	-	(28.95)	
Total	9,130.70	46.41	9,723.32	45.20

mainly from foreign currency denominated financial instruments as mentioned below.

2.61	0.93	194.47	0.90
	2.61		2.61 0.93 194.47

also accordingly be affected. 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, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Fixed Rate Instruments	20	
Financial Assets	2.31	3.11
Financial Liabilities	1,801.61	14.64
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 orloss.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable-rate instruments : Since there is not any variable-rate instruments, 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.

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

(₹ in lakhs) 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, 2018	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years
(i) Borrowings	1,801.61	239.64	855.00	706.97
(ii) Trade payables	44.56	44.56		
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	183.66	183.66		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years
(i) Borrowings	14.64	14.64	0.70	
(ii) Trade payables	43.95	43.95		
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	9.44	9.44		

(A) List of Related Parties : where control exists Name of the **Subsidiary Companies**

- Auroscient Outsourcing Ltd
- AurionproSolutionsSPC
- Aurionpro SCM Pte. Ltd.

Transactions during the year with Related Parties

(₹ in lakhs)

(₹ in lakhs)

Sr. No	Nature of Transactions with subsidiary companies	
1	Investments	
	Balance as at March 31, 2017	7,706.44
	Given /Adjusted during the Year	
	Balance as at March 31, 2018	7,706.44
2	Loans and Advances	
	(i) Loans	
	Balance as at March 31, 2017	15,876.87
	Given /Adjusted during the Year	1,666.98
	Foreign Exchange Fluctuation	27.00
	Balance as at March 31,2018	17,570.86
3	(i) Borrowing- Current	100
	Balance as at March 31, 2017	14.64
	Given / Adjusted during the Year	
	Balance as at March 31,2018	14.64
4	(i) Income	
	Other Income	
	As at March 31, 2018	627.00
	As at March 31, 2017	10.00.50500

Note 38

Nil

Nil

Event after the reporting periods

The Company has entered into a Scheme of Demerger ('the Scheme') with Aurionpro Solutions Limited to transfer in certain businesses, including Interactive Customer Communication (Interact DX) and Supply Chain Solutions (Logistics). The Scheme was sanctioned by the Hon'ble NCLT, Mumbai Bench vide order dated July 27, 2018 and has filed financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its certified copy of the Order with the office of the Registrar of Companies on August 02, 2018. Accordingly, the effect of the Scheme has been given The Company's financial liabilities comprise of borrowings, trade from March 31, 2017, being the Appointed Date of the Scheme.

The previous figures have been regrouped / restated to the extent possible to confirm to current year presentation.

Note: Authorisation of Financial Statements

approved by the Board of Directors on 28 August, 2018.

General Information and Significant Accounting Policies Note 1. Company overview

Trejhara Solutions Limited ('Trejhara' or 'the Company') is a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in India and has its registered office at Unit No. 601, Sigma IT Park, Plot No. R-203, R-

204 T.T.C. Industrial Estate, Rabale Navi Mumbai Thane 400701

The Company is engaged in the businesses of providing IT and IT enabled services and software solutions which are available on cloud and on SAAS (Software as a Service) and PAAS (Platform as a Service) models.

Note 2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Statement of Compliance

Maharashtra, India.

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).

2.2 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 noncurrent 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 (Rs), which is also its functional currency. All amounts have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs unless otherwise indicated.

2.3 Key Accounting Estimate and Judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions in the application of accounting policies that affect the reported balances of Assets and Liabilities, Disclosure relating to Contingent Liabilities as at date of financial statements and reported statement of Income and Expense for the period presented. Management believes that the estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Estimates & underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements.

The areas involving critical estimates or judgements pertaining to investments, useful life of property, plant and equipment including intangible asset (Note 3 and Note 4), current tax expense and tax provisions, recognition of deferred tax assets and Provisions and contingent liabilities. Estimates and judgements are continually 2.9 Foreign currency transactions evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the Company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Impairment of Investments: The Company reviews its carrying value of investments in subsidiaries and other entities at cost annually, or more frequently when there is indication for impairment. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for. Useful life of Property, Plant and Equipment including intangible

asset: Residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of 2.10 Employee benefits property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Taxes: The Company provides for tax considering the applicable tax regulations and based on probable estimates.

The recognition of deferred tax assets is based on availability of sufficient taxable profits in the Company against which such assets can be utilized.

Provisions and contingent liabilities: Provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions and contingent liabilities are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

2.4 Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) 115 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers The Ministry of CorporateAffairs (MCA) has notified on 28th Mar'18 Ind AS 115 -Revenue from Contracts with Customers

This Standard will be applicable from the financial years beginning on or after April 1, 2018.

The core principle of Ind AS 115 is that an entityrecognizes revenue to depict the transfer of promised

goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to beentitled in exchange for those goods or services. The standard specifically adopts a five step model as below

for recognising revenue:

- a) Identify the contract(s) with a customer
- b) Identify the performance obligations in contract
- c) Determine the transaction price
- Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract
- e) Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

2.5 Revenue recognition

Revenue from software development and consulting services is recognized either on time and material basis or fixed price basis, as the case may be. Revenue on time and material contracts is recognized as and when the related services are performed. Revenue on fixed price contracts is recognized on the percentage of completion method under which the sales value of performance, including earnings thereon, is recognised on the basis of cost incurred in respect of each contract as a proportion of total cost expected to be incurred.

Revenue from sale of licenses of software products and other products/equipments is recognised on transfer of title to the customer. Maintenance revenue in respect of software products and other products/equipments is recognised on pro rata basis over the 2.11 Earnings per share (EPS) period of the underlying maintenance agreement. Revenue is net of discounts/price incentives which are estimated and accounted based on the terms of the contracts and excludes applicable indirect taxes other than Excise duty.

Unbilled receivables represent costs incurred and revenues recognised on contracts to be billed in subsequent periods as per the terms of the contract.

Income received in advance represents contractual billings/money

received in excess of revenue recognised as per the terms of the Dividend income is recognised when the Company's right to receive

payment is established. Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis using

effective interest rate method. 2.6 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.

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-inprogress" 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:

- Computers is depreciated in 6 years based on technical evaluation of useful life done by the management.
- ii. 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.

2.7 Intangible assets

Separately purchased intangible assets are initially measured at cost. Intangible assets acquired in a business combination are 2.15 Impairment of financial assets 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-linebasis over the period of their expected useful lives. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for finite-lifeintangible assets is reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate. Computer Software is amortised over a period of 5 2.16 Measurement of Fair value of financial instruments years or over license period, whichever is lower.

2.8 Income Taxes

Income tax expense for the year comprises of current tax and deferred tax. Income Tax is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in the comprehensive income or in equity. In which case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable/receivable on the taxable income/loss for the year using applicable tax rates at the Balance Sheet date, and any adjustment to taxes in respect of previous years. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax return with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding tax base used for computation of taxable Income. A deferred tax liability is recognised based on the expected manner

of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted, or substantively enacted, by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent thatit is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in OCI or in equity).

MAT (Minimum Alternate Tax) is recognized as an asset only when and to the extent it is probable evidence that the Company will pay 2.17 Financial Instruments: normal income tax and will be able to utilize such credit during the specified period. The credit available under the Act in respect of MAT paid is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the company will pay normal income-tax during the period for which the MAT credit can be carried forward for set-off against the normal tax liability. MAT credit recognised as an asset is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and written-down to the extent the aforesaid convincing evidence no longer exists

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

Non-monetary foreign currency items are carried at cost.

they arise.

i. Short-term employee benefits

Employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of availing employee service are classified as short-term employee benefits. This benefits includes salaries and wages, bonus and ex- gratia. The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits to be paid in exchange of employees services are recognised in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

ii. Long term employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays specified contributions to a separate entity and has no obligation to pay any further amounts. The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards Provident Fund and Employees State Insurance Corporation ('ESIC'). The Company's contribution is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the period in which employee renders the related service.

Defined benefit plan

The Company's gratuity benefit scheme is a defined benefit plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of a defined benefit plan is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any plan assets is deducted.

The present value of the obligation under such defined benefit plan is determined based on actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method, which recognizes each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

The obligation is measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows. The discount rates used for determining the present value of the obligation under defined benefit plan, are based on the market yields on Government securities as at the Balance When the calculation results in a benefit to the Company, the

actuarial losses and past service costs and the present value of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to Actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in the

recognised asset is limited to the net total of any unrecognised

Remeasurement which comprise of actuarial gain and losses, the return of plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest) are recognised in OCI.

Plan Assets of Defined Benefit Plans have been measured at fair

Statement of Profit and Loss.

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 antidilutive. Dilutive potential equity Shares are deemed converted as at the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. 2.12 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

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.

2.13 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and cash on deposit with banks and corporations. The Company considers all highly liquid investments with a remaining maturity at the date of purchase of three months or less and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash to be cash equivalents.

2.14 Impairment of non-financial assets

Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are tested annually for impairment or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they may be impaired. Other assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An asset is treated as impaired when the carrying cost of assets exceeds its recoverable value. An impairment loss is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which an asset is identified as impaired. The impairment loss recognised in prior accounting period is increased/ reversed where there has been change in the estimate of recoverable value. The recoverable value is the higher of the assets'

net selling price and value in use.

The Company recognised loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit and loss. Loss allowance for the trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at amount equal to life time ECL. For all other financial assets, ECLs are measured at an amount equal to the 12 month ECL, unless there has been significant increase in credit risk from initial recognisation in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of ECLs (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognised is recognised as an

impairment gain or loss in profit and loss.

The Company's accounting policies and disclosures require measurement of fair values for the financial instruments. The Company has an established control framework with respect to measurement of fair values. The management regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the management assesses evidence obtained from third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including level in the fair value hierarchy in which such valuations should be classified.

When measuring the fair value of a financial asset or a financial liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

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

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

If inputs used to measure fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of fair value hierarchy, then fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement. The Company recognises transfers between levels of fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

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.

continued on next page..